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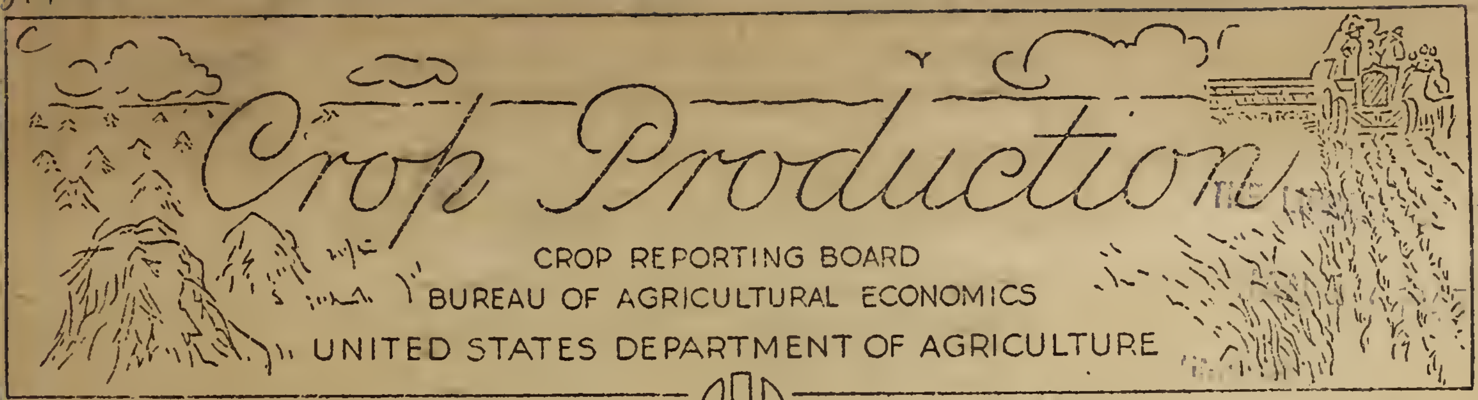

Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release: January 10, 1945 BAE 3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

JANUARY 1, 1945

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the llowing report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, ield statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

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GRAIN AND HAY STOCKS ON FARMS

Crop	Jan.1 average 1934-43		January 1, 1944		January 1, 1945	
	Percent 1/	1,000 bushels	Percent 1/	1,000 bushels	Percent 1/	1,000 bushels
orn for grain . .	75.3	1,601,790	72.3	1,968,522	73.7	2,145,520
heat	31.7	248,157	45.5	382,726	36.4	392,423
ats	63.2	651,361	62.0	704,811	64.3	750,454
oybeans	—	--	29.7	57,333	22.1	42,593
ay	2/ 70.5	2/3/ 65,219	68.8	3/ 68,470	68.3	3/ 66,889
	Dec.1 average 1939-43		December 1, 1943		December 1, 1944	
rley	60.0	204,977	55.1	178,496	55.7	158,306
e	60.6	26,051	52.7	16,056	47.4	12,264

COMPARATIVE DATA FOR PREVIOUS QUARTERS

Crop	Oct.1,1943	Apr.1,1944	July 1,1944	Oct.1,1944
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
rn for grain . .	359,313	1,093,080	561,181	206,621
heat	523,816	219,679	103,742	532,270
ats	930,126	415,576	185,293	950,861
oybeans	4,561	39,876	10,858	4,765
	June 1, Average 1934-43	June 1, 1942	June 1, 1943	June 1, 1944
arley	49,161	76,743	95,621	59,015
ye	11,044	13,741	19,130	6,383
	May 1 Average 1934-43	May 1,1942	May 1, 1943	May 1, 1944
ay	3/ 11,038	3/ 11,260	3/ 13,408	3/ 10,276

/Percent of preceding crop. 2/ Short-time average. 3/ 1,000 tons.

PPROVED:

CROP REPORTING BOARD:
Paul L. Koenig, Chairman,
J. E. Palleson, Secretary,

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
January 1, 1945

Washington, D.
January 10, 1
3:00 P.M. (E.

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JANUARY 1, 1945

The year 1945 has opened with conditions favorable for continued heavy pr
duction on farms in the country as a whole but with rather sharp local variation
Prospects at the moment appear least promising in the Pacific Northwest where th
wet seasons were followed by a dry year in 1944, the year ending with the driest
December since 1930. Most of California and the Southwest, however, had good fa
rains. Florida has suffered from the hurricane, frosts, and, until early Januar
from lack of rain but planting for spring crops is now proceeding as usual. The
Great Plains States, as a group, were favored by nearly a third more than normal
rainfall during the first 8 months of 1944 and had about normal rain during the
mainder of the year. There is no reason to expect an equally favorable season i
these States this year but they are starting out with excellent prospects for wi
wheat and with an unusually good reserve of moisture in the soil, which normally
insures a good start for the spring wheat crop. Another billion-bushel wheat cr
in this country; therefore, seems a fair probability. In the eastern half of the
country recent weather conditions have been limiting outdoor work and the comple-
tion of the harvesting of some 1944 crops but have not reduced prospects for the
crops of 1945. In the Southeast and Atlantic Coast States, where fertilizers are
of primary importance in the yields of important crops, the quantity of fertilize
used is expected to continue at record or near-record levels.

Stocks of feed grains and wheat on farms on January 1 were larger than on
that date in other years except 1943. In proportion to units of livestock and
poultry to be fed, farm stocks of feed grains probably are larger than in other
Januarys since 1921. Commercial feed supplies are much more readily available th
they were a year ago. This helped to maintain December milk and egg production a
record levels for the month and it may push 1945 milk production above past peak
unless labor shortages prevent. The abundance of feed grain may also cause some
farmers to modify their reported plans to reduce sharply the number of sows kept.
Hay supplies are rather large in total tonnage and not far from average in propor
tion to the number of consuming livestock being fed, but they seem low in compari
son with the relatively abundant supplies of the last six years. Locally, parti-
cularly where winter weather came early, there is some fear that a shortage of ha
may develop but the areas of serious shortage seem likely to be small, partly be-
cause surplus cattle can be moved at good prices.

Labor shortages delayed harvesting of some 1944 crops and increased harves
ing losses. These losses were primarily in areas where wet weather also caused
delays but they are making farmers cautious about expanding individual crops beyon
the capacity of the labor and equipment available. This is tending to cause some
shifts away from crops which require much hand labor. Where returns from farming
are too low to permit operators to pay current wages or to secure competent share-
croppers some moderate reductions in the total crop acreage may be expected but
present indications are that little productive land will remain untilled. A near-
record acreage of crops was grown in 1944 even though weather conditions were most
unusually unfavorable for completing spring work. This year farmers in the Great
Plains States, encouraged by good returns and by moisture already in the ground,
may be expected to plant about all the land available for cropping. They have
already increased the acreage seeded to winter wheat by about 2 million acres.
Farther east some farmers will be compelled to make some reduction because of de-
creased manpower but others may make some increases that could not be made last ye
because of the wet spring. Unquestionably shortages of equipment, supplies, and
repairs will restrict acreages grown on many individual farms and unforeseen weat
conditions or shortages of gasoline, or transportation could enter the picture, b
as seen now the new crop year is off to a good start.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ROP REPORT
as of
anuary 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
January 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

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RN STOCKS: Farm reserves of corn on January 1, 1945, were 2,146 million bushels, a quantity exceeded only by the record stocks of 2,247 millions on nuary 1, 1943. Current stocks are 9 percent larger than on January 1, 1944 and a ird larger than average. As related to production of corn for grain in the pre- ding season, present stocks are equivalent to 74 percent of the crop, compared th 72 percent last year and the average of 75 percent.

Stocks of corn are smaller than last year in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and wa, but are larger in all other North Central and most Northeastern States. As a ole, Corn Belt stocks are 11 percent larger than a year before. Stocks in the uth are about the same as a year ago, though there is a variation by States. In stern States, dominated by Colorado production, stocks are larger than a year ago.

Disappearance of 971 million bushels of corn from farms since October 1, 1944, considerably below the 1,115 millions and 1,027 millions in the same periods, spectively, of 1943 and 1942, but is exceeded in only three years of record pre- ous to 1942 and then only slightly.

EAT STOCKS: Stocks of wheat on farms January 1 amounted to 392,423,000 bushels, the second largest in the series of farm stocks which began in 1927. e highest farm stocks on record were 490,781,000 bushels on January 1, 1943. ose a year ago were 282,726,000 bushels. The 10-year (1934-43) average for nuary 1 is 248,157,000 bushels. Current January 1 farm reserves are, however, percent of the record 1944 production, a considerably smaller percentage than ear ago when 46 percent of the 1943 crop was still on farms. The 10-year rage is 32 percent.

The disappearance of 140 million bushels of wheat from farms between October 1 January 1 is considerably above average, but smaller than the movement from ms in corresponding quarters of the 2 preceding years. A year ago disappearance 141 million bushels and 2 years ago, even with the highest January 1 farm stocks record, farm disappearance for the quarter was 149 million bushels. The large m stocks, accompanied by relatively heavy movement from farms, developed from largest production on record, and the easing of feed demands as a result of ller livestock numbers and larger over-all feed supplies.

Large January 1 farm stocks of wheat are noticeable, particularly in most of North Central States, in the Great Plains States (excepting Nebraska), and in t of the East Central and Southern States. Oklahoma and Texas now have more than ble their year-ago farm stocks. The Northwestern States, in general, have less n a year ago, except Idaho where current reserves are above a year ago. Nebraska Colorado have less than half their year-ago farm stocks. The picture in general that, because of the large crop, stocks remaining on farms January 1 are the ond largest of record, even with the heavy movement from farms since harvest.

S STOCKS: Stocks of oats on farms January 1, 1945 totaled slightly over 750 million bushels, equal to about 64 percent of the 1944 production. duction in 1944 was larger than in 1943, and above average, but otherwise the est in any year since 1939. A year ago farm stocks were about 705 million bushels representing 62 percent of 1943 production. Thus, current January 1 stocks are 6 percent above the relatively low stocks on the same date a year ago, and they are 15 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) January 1 average stocks. About 82 percent of the January 1 farm stocks were in the 12 North Central (Corn Belt) States, where 77 percent of the 1944 crop was produced. Approximately 38 percent of the U. S. stocks on January 1 were in the three States of Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AG[illegible]CULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
January 1, 1945

Washington, D.
January 10, 194
3:00 P.M. (E.W.

The disappearance of oats from farms the past quarter (October 1, 1944–January 1, 1945) amounted to about 200 million bushels, compared with slightly o 225 million bushels for the same period a year earlier and the 10-year average of 191 million bushels.

Available farm supplies on July 1, 1944, representing 1944 production plus carry-in from the 1943 and earlier crops, were 1,352 million bushels. This was t lowest supply since July 1, 1939, though about 13 percent above the 10-year avera supply.

BARLEY STOCKS: Farm stocks of barley on December 1, 1944 were about 158 million bushels, smaller than on that date in any year since 1939. Thoug equivalent to 56 percent of the relatively small 1944 crop, this supply is 20 mil lion bushels less than on December 1, 1943, when stocks were equivalent to 55 per cent of the 1943 crop. The 1939-43 average of farm stocks is 205 million bushels or the equivalent of 60 percent of preceding crop. Although less than half of th total 1944 crop was produced in North Central States, farms there had on hand approximately two-thirds of their 1944 production, which was about 58 percent of to U. S. farm stocks. Nearly 38 percent of the current total was on farms in North and South Dakota, where 31 percent of the total 1944 crop was produced. Montana a Colorado each accounted for more than 7 percent of the total, Minnesota about 6 pe cent, with Idaho, Kansas, and Nebraska each at about 5 percent of the total farm stocks. By January 1, 1945, it is estimated that farm stocks of barley were redu by sales and feeding to about 135,200,000 bushels, compared with 152,800,000 bushels on January 1, 1944.

RYE STOCKS: The 12 million bushels of rye remaining on farms December 1, was onl about three-fourths as large as a year earlier and less than half of the 5-year (1939-43) average for that date. This was due not only to the relativ small 1944 crop, but also because disappearance from farms was relatively rapid. These stocks are equivalent to only 47 percent of the 1944 crop, compared with 53 percent a year before and the average of 61 percent. About 52 percent of the cur rent stocks were on farms in North and South Dakota and Nebraska, though these 3 States produced less than 40 percent of the crop. Oklahoma, Wisconsin, and Minnesota each accounted for more than 5 percent of the total stocks, and together nearly 2 million bushels of rye. By January 1, it is estimated farm stocks of ry had declined to about 10,700,000 bushels, compared with 14,100,000 on January 1, 1944.

SOYBEAN STOCKS: Stocks of soybeans on farms January 1, 1945 are estimated at 42,593,000 bushels, equal to about 22 percent of the 1944 produc tion. This is a reduction of nearly 15 million bushels from the January 1, 1944 farm stocks of 57,333,000 bushels which represented 30 percent of the 1943 produc tion. On January 1, 1943, the first period for which comparable data are availab for all States, farm stocks amounted to 88,215,000 bushels or 47 percent of the 1 production. However, on that date stocks included considerable 1942 production still unharvested by January 1, 1943 because harvesting had been delayed by unfavorable fall weather.

Fall weather was unusually favorable for both maturing and harvesting the 1944 crop and harvesting was nearly completed by November 1. The movement to mar was exceptionally rapid, with most producers selling their beans as quickly as trans portation and storage facilities became available. Since government controlled prices were in effect, there was little incentive for farmers in commercial areas to hold their beans for higher prices. In non-commercial areas a considerable proportion of the crop is held on farms to seed the coming year's acreage. In localities where seed was both scarce and high priced in 1944, farmers are holding a higher percentage of the crop than they did last year.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
January 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CROP REPORT
as of
January 1, 1945

Farm disappearance between October 1, 1944 and January 1, 1945 totaled 155,035,000 bushels compared with 140,353,000 bushels from October 1, 1943 to January 1, 1944, even though the 1944 production was practically the same as in 1943. A year earlier, the first period for which information is available for all States, the disappearance between October 1, 1942 and January 1, 1943 was only about 102,000,000 bushels.

HAY STOCKS: Based on reports from crop reporters, stocks of hay on farms January 1 were equivalent to about two-thirds of the 1944 production. On this basis, the total U.S. farm stocks of hay on the first of this year appear to have been approximately 67 million tons. On January 1, 1944 hay stocks on farms totaled 68 million tons and on January 1, 1943 more than 73 million tons. Comparable data are available back to January 1, 1938 when hay stocks on farms were only 55½ million tons. Hay consuming animal units on farms have increased about one-seventh since 1938 and the present hay stocks on farms are about one-fifth larger than in that year but are not so large in relation to livestock to be fed as they have been during the intervening years.

Although the 1944 hay crop was larger than usual, the farm carryover was only about average. Dry weather made it necessary to use hay to supplement late summer pastures in parts of the east and, in much of the west, an early winter advanced hay feeding several weeks. These situations were partly offset by a rather open fall that permitted good use of fall pastures and stubble fields.

FLAXSEED: The preliminary estimate of plantings of flaxseed for the 1945 crop in the three southwestern States of Texas, Arizona, and California, is 200,000 acres. The acreage seeded in those States a year ago was 225,000 acres. This 11 percent decrease in seedings is due to a reduction in California from 170,000 acres last year to the 131,000 acres this year and a small decrease in Arizona. An increase is indicated for Texas where the planting of 51,000 acres is reported for this year compared with 36,000 planted last year.

More general use of rust-resistant varieties in Texas appears to have encouraged the increase in acreage, although the acreage is still largely localized in a limited portion of the coastal plains area. In California flaxseed apparently rates with growers as a more hazardous crop in competition with other grain crops and alfalfa, because the acreage continues to decline. Last fall rainfall was plentiful, resulting in conditions favorable for planting the flaxseed acreage. However, there was too much rainfall at times, in the Imperial Valley and in Texas. Planting was practically completed by January 1. Reports are that, in general, stands are good and the crop has a favorable start.

CITRUS: Indicated production of citrus fruits remains unchanged from the December estimates. Production of oranges for the United States is forecast for the 1944-45 season at 102,848,000 boxes. Production last season was slightly larger — 103,056,000 boxes — but the 1942-43 crop was only 85,149,000 boxes and the 1933-42 average 67,937,000 boxes. In addition to the above orange estimates, Florida tangerine production is expected to total 4,000,000 boxes which is 11 percent larger than the 1943-44 crop but 5 percent smaller than the record 1942-43 production. This year's indicated grapefruit crop of 48,741,000 boxes compares with 55,979,000 boxes for 1943-44 and the 10-year average of 32,858,000 boxes. Prospective California lemon production of 13,321,000 boxes is well above both the 1943-44 crop of 11,038,000 boxes and the 10-year (1933-42) average of 10,970,000 boxes.

[illegible]ecember weather in Florida was marked by absence of rain, and low temperatures around December 15. However, damage to citrus was limited to a few low spots. Most of the fruit from these low spots was picked and utilized before deterioration set in and the net loss to production was negligible. General rains in early January have relieved the drought. Estimated production of all oranges in Florida at 42,500,000 boxes is the same as was indicated a month ago and compares with 46,200,000 boxes last year. Hurricane damage to early and midseason varieties accounts for the decrease from last year. Valencias, which sustained relatively little damage, are forecast at over a million boxes above the 20,400,000 boxes produced last season. Florida grapefruit production for the 1944-45 season is estimated at 21,500,000 boxes, which is 31 percent below the 1943-44 production. This reduction is the result of hurricane damage. A shipping holiday during Christmas week limited the amount of fresh citrus fruit marketed from Florida but canners continued to operate and took over 800,000 boxes of grapefruit. Up to the first of the year about 13 million boxes of oranges, 9,800,000 boxes of grapefruit, and 2,500,000 boxes of tangerines had been marketed.

In Texas, slightly below-freezing temperatures prevailed around the middle of December in all citrus areas but no damage to either trees or fruit has been noted. General rains occurred in the latter part of the month. Fruit has continued to size well and trees are in good condition. Marketing is active in all areas. Processors were quite concerned early in the season regarding the quantity of fruit that would be utilized for juice. However, a heavy tonnage of fruit went to canners the last half of December and a considerable part of present harvestings is going to canning plants. The quality of all fruit is exceptionally good. Production of Texas grapefruit is estimated at 20,150,000 boxes this season, compared with 17,710,000 boxes last year and 10,392,000 boxes, the 10-year average production. Estimated orange production for Texas of 3,850,000 boxes is 300,000 boxes more than the 1943-44 crop of 3,550,000 boxes.

December brought some rain and much dark weather to California valleys north of the Tehachapis. Over the southern counties there was less rain and less fog and cloudiness. While there have been some cool nights, there has been no reported damage to citrus crops from cold weather. The next few weeks, however, are a hazardous period for these crops. Harvesting of California navel and miscellaneous oranges is advancing in central California and has begun in the southern counties. Production of these varieties is estimated at 18,720,000 boxes which compares with 21,071,000 boxes last season and the 10-year average of 16,661,000 boxes. Valencia oranges in California are in good condition and a record production of 36,198,[illegible]0 boxes is indicated. The 1943-44 crop was 30,895,000 boxes and the 1933-42 average 24,854,000 boxes. California grapefruit production is estimated at 3,291,000 boxes -- slightly above last year's 3,189,000 boxes and well above average.

A grapefruit crop in Arizona of 3,800,000 boxes is indicated. This would be 7 percent less than the 1943-44 production but 71 percent above the 10-year average. Orange production at 1,220,000 boxes is 11 percent larger than last year and also far larger than average. During the past several weeks the Salt River Valley has experienced one frost or freeze after another, with temperatures dipping below freezing several times each week. These have not yet caused visible damage but citrus crops are not expected to stand up if such conditions continue.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on farms in the United States during December was record high for the month. Estimated at about 8.7 billion pounds, milk production exceeded that of December 1943 by about 5 percent. The preliminary total for the year, based on current monthly estimates for the 12 months, was 11[illegible].2

billion pounds almost equalling the record high yearly production of 1942. Milk production was particularly heavy in the late months of 1944 and for the year as a whole was almost 1 percent higher than that for 1943.

Milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents on January 1, 1945 was 5 percent or more above the 10-year (1934-43) average in all regions except the South Central, and was substantially higher than a year earlier in all regions except the South Atlantic. In the Atlantic Coast regions and in the East North Central region, production per cow was the highest for January 1 since 1942. The percentage of milk cows reported milked in the North Atlantic region declined much less than usual in December, while in the East North Central region it showed about the usual seasonal change at a level somewhat higher than a year earlier.

In the West North Central and South Central regions, milk production per cow from December 1 to January 1 followed about the same trend as last year. The level of production per cow was somewhat higher than a year earlier, but below that of other recent years. In both regions, the percentage of cows reported milked was extremely low for January 1, although in the West North Central a sharp increase during December brought the level above that of January 1, 1944. In the Western region, milk production per cow on January 1, was record high for the date, but the percentage of milk cows reported in production dropped below the corresponding date of any year since 1935.

For the country as a whole January 1 milk production per cow in crop correspondents' herds was lower than in the 1941-43 period, but above all other years in a record dating back through 1925. The percentage of cows milked, at 64.3, was slightly higher than on January 1, 1944, but below that for the same date of all other years since 1927.

YOUNG CHICKENS AND POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS JANUARY 1, 1945

A preliminary estimate of numbers of young chickens in farm flocks on January 1, 1945, based on returns from crop reporters, shows a total of 337,947,000 birds -- 16 percent less than a year ago but 16 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average.

Chick hatching in 1944 did not begin as early as in 1943 but gradually increased in volume until in March the hatch was 5 percent larger than in 1943. The hatch during the first quarter was only 2 percent less than the record hatch during the same period in 1943. As the demand for chicks decreased, however, hatchings dropped off 9 percent in April and 28 percent in May. By June 1, hatchings January through May were 12 percent less than during the same period of 1943. The hatch after June 1 this year was the smallest in 4 years of record. On September 1 there were on farms 142 million chicks and young chickens which were hatched after June 1, or 84 million birds less than on September 1, 1943.

Higher feed prices in 1944 and rapidly dropping egg prices, from the peak in November 1943 to the low point during the hatching season of 1944, convinced farmers it was time to decrease chicken numbers. On February 1 it was quite evident from farmers' reports that there would be a decrease of about one-fifth in the number of chickens raised on farms in 1944. With a 20 percent decrease in chickens raised in 1944, farmers decreased their January 1, 1945 inventories by 12 percent. The number of young chickens on farms on January 1, 1945, decreased in all parts of the country. Regional decreases from a year ago were 12 percent in the South Atlantic, 13 percent in the West North Central, 17 percent in the East North Central, 18 percent in the North Atlantic, 19 percent in the South Central, and 20 percent in the Western States.

There were 295,209,000 pullets on farms January 1 -- 14 percent less than a year ago but 19 percent above the 10-year average. Numbers of pullets were down in all parts of the country. Of these pullets 85 percent were of laying age and 15 percent not yet of laying age to be added to the laying flock this winter. The number of pullets of laying age on January 1 was 10 percent smaller than a year ago, while the number of pullets not yet of laying age was 34 percent smaller. There were fewer late hatched chicks in 1944 than in 1943 and the movement of pullets into laying flocks was therefore earlier in 1944.

Potential layers on January 1 (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) were estimated at 463,226,000 birds -- 10 percent less than a year ago but 19 percent above the 10-year average. Of these potential layers, 64 percent were pullets compared with 67 percent last year and 63 percent for the 10-year average.

A preliminary estimate of the number of hens one year old or older on farms January 1 is 168,017,000 birds -- 1 percent less than a year ago, but 18 percent above the 10-year average. The number of hens on farms decreased 26 percent from October 1 to January 1 this year compared with a decrease of 25 percent last year and 19 percent in 1942. The number of hens on farms October 1 was a fraction of 1 percent larger than a year earlier, while on January 1 the number was 1 percent smaller than a year earlier. This change reflects a relatively heavier marketing of fowl during the last 3 months in 1944 than in 1943.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION

Hens and pullets on farms laid 3,387,000,000 eggs in December. This was the largest December production in history -- 4 percent above the previous high of December 1943 and 66 percent above the 10-year (1933-42) average. Egg production was at top levels in all parts of the country except the South Central States where, however, production was only 1 percent below the record production of 1943.

For the entire year 1944, production by farm flocks totaled 57,481,000,000 eggs -- a record annual production which exceeded the previous high of 1943 by 6 per cent and the 10-year average by 51 percent. Peak levels of egg production for the year were reached in all parts of the country because of a record average number of layers and a record rate of lay.

The rate of egg production per layer during December was 8 percent above the record high of December 1943 -- 8.09 eggs compared with 7.49 in December 1943 and 6.05 for the 10-year average. New high December levels of egg production per layer were reached in all parts of the country.

The annual rate of lay per layer on hand during 1944 was 147 eggs, compared with 142 in 1943 and 130 for the 10-year average. The annual rate of lay per hen and pullet on hand January 1, 1944 was 112 eggs compared with 111 in 1943. This increase of one egg in the 1944 annual rate of lay on the basis of January 1 numbers, during a year of decreasing numbers, was the result of record monthly rates of lay. Usually the annual rate drops during a year of decreasing numbers because there is a smaller average number of layers on hand during the year.

There were 418,905,000 layers in farm flocks during December -- 4 percent below the record number in December 1943 but 26 percent above the 10-year average. Numbers of layers were below those of last year in all parts of the country, regional decreases in December varying from 2 percent in the East North Central States to 5 percent in the West North Central States.

Prices received for eggs in mid-December averaged 44.5 cents per dozen, compared with 43.4 cents a month ago, 44.9 cents a year ago, and 28.3 cents for the 10-year (1933-42) average. There was a contra-seasonal increase of 1.1 cents per dozen during the month ending December 15 compared with a seasonal decrease of 2.2 cents during the month last year and a 10-year average seasonal decrease of 1.6 cents.

Chicken prices advanced 0.1 cents per pound during the month -- the same as last year - compared with a 10-year average seasonal decline of 0.1 cents. On December 15, chicken prices average 24.1 cents per pound live weight compared with 24.4 cents a year ago and 14.0 cents for the 10-year average.

Turkey prices advanced 0.8 cents per pound during the month ending December 15, compared with an advance of 0.6 cents last year and a 10-year average seasonal advance of 0.6 cents. Mid-December turkey prices averaged 34.6 cents per pound live weight, compared with 33.3 cents a year earlier and 18.1 cents for the 10-year average.

The cost of feed in a farm poultry ration advanced about 1 percent during the month ending December 15, compared with an advance of 4 percent last year and a 10-year average season advance of 3 percent.

The egg-feed, chicken-feed, and turkey-feed price relationships on December 15 were more favorable to poultrymen than a year earlier. The egg-feed price ratio was less favorable than the 10-year average, but the chicken-feed and turkey-feed ratios were considerably more favorable.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

(No page 10 in this report)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
January 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
January 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JANUARY 1 [1/]

State	Corn for grain: Average 1934-43	Corn for grain: 1944	Corn for grain: 1945	Wheat: Average 1934-43	Wheat: 1944	Wheat: 1945	Oats: Average 1934-43	Oats: 1944	Oats: 1945
	Thousand bushels			Thousand bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	86	88	96	50	24	22	2,987	2,387	2,636
N.H.	95	102	115	--	--	--	202	143	194
Vt.	212	116	144	--	--	--	1,183	784	976
Mass.	260	272	256	--	--	--	126	101	124
R.I.	49	32	22	--	--	--	31	22	22
Conn.	338	268	292	--	--	--	101	90	81
N.Y.	4,248	3,795	3,884	2,873	2,490	3,216	16,929	8,265	17,762
N.J.	4,410	3,194	3,573	408	414	455	899	638	762
Pa.	32,090	27,628	32,288	7,302	5,508	8,115	17,051	9,373	15,782
Ohio	94,657	118,865	84,172	13,461	10,580	12,169	25,298	18,923	22,707
Ind.	112,106	145,142	115,630	7,021	4,735	5,298	23,082	19,927	18,840
Ill.	261,040	308,886	288,866	6,687	3,911	3,695	72,803	63,331	65,270
Mich.	30,042	29,991	32,618	8,168	6,494	10,130	30,650	20,313	30,429
Wis.	26,468	40,128	44,855	1,083	1,668	1,096	50,811	68,236	83,257
Minn.	89,819	115,984	153,951	12,692	10,985	10,344	91,118	92,814	106,053
Iowa	345,764	463,463	455,993	2,160	1,771	967	120,044	118,210	99,546
Mo.	72,616	90,678	117,524	5,334	4,301	5,236	25,509	32,602	21,279
N.Dak.	3,502	3,852	9,149	39,357	94,042	98,594	26,887	51,065	58,249
S.Dak.	27,544	44,205	97,012	13,260	19,589	21,754	30,270	48,645	66,550
Nebr.	91,108	154,158	255,910	17,492	31,868	14,018	25,963	44,439	25,978
Kans.	25,215	42,860	70,763	37,956	53,369	59,417	19,776	25,135	16,578
Del.	2,993	2,125	2,547	361	171	294	37	47	50
Md.	11,547	7,409	12,047	1,293	835	1,514	615	547	608
Va.	22,814	19,600	22,269	2,399	1,876	4,284	1,161	1,344	1,983
W.Va.	7,678	8,242	5,913	772	505	706	1,141	1,167	987
N.C.	33,342	34,681	36,296	1,936	1,802	3,303	1,901	1,434	2,853
S.C.	16,430	19,010	17,887	380	372	511	2,165	2,495	3,615
Ga.	30,554	31,795	29,377	435	510	652	1,432	1,923	3,270
Fla.	4,137	4,262	3,259	--	--	--	18	0	48
Ky.	43,153	50,191	46,015	625	546	869	668	704	800
Tenn.	42,965	41,412	40,286	819	535	1,343	674	935	1,047
Ala.	31,720	34,020	35,629	16	37	48	545	827	968
Miss.	30,251	28,383	30,156	--	22	43	1,128	1,710	5,736
Ark.	21,501	13,850	19,780	132	50	100	1,797	2,329	3,762
La.	14,519	14,626	12,637	--	--	--	469	1,096	1,806
Okla.	13,539	10,280	16,695	10,117	9,196	19,760	13,725	13,978	15,714
Tex.	40,815	42,880	33,587	3,749	7,273	16,444	15,769	8,502	15,440
Mont.	484	655	600	20,765	56,227	42,114	7,530	16,666	13,988
Idaho	941	620	698	7,122	6,431	10,608	3,360	3,552	4,531
Wyo.	690	354	239	1,403	2,224	2,047	2,133	2,831	3,672
Colo.	6,314	6,562	8,446	5,392	13,595	7,463	2,902	4,196	3,925
N.Mex.	1,545	1,576	2,223	475	1,202	1,593	272	506	525
Ariz.	246	218	230	152	83	79	80	70	102
Utah	104	109	130	2,423	3,792	4,269	882	1,228	1,391
Nev.	22	30	30	212	379	335	103	160	176
Wash.	266	338	132	6,809	14,467	11,525	4,240	4,725	4,173
Oreg.	605	624	530	3,797	6,907	5,083	4,407	5,909	5,306
Calif.	946	963	770	1,261	1,940	2,910	485	487	903
U.S.	1,601,790	1,968,522	2,145,520	248,157	382,726	392,423	651,361	704,811	750,454

[1/] Soybean stocks on farms, see page 14 .

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
January 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
January 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

STOCKS OF BARLEY AND RYE ON FARMS ON DECEMBER 1

State	Barley			Rye		
	Average 1939-43	1943	1944	Average 1939-43	1943	1944
	Thousand bushels					
Maine	90	89	59	--	--	--
Vt.	121	85	83	--	--	--
N.Y.	2,472	1,568	1,628	175	115	108
N.J.	74	60	86	67	56	76
Pa.	1,742	1,458	1,395	433	356	331
Ohio	468	384	209	557	479	164
Ind.	468	531	454	576	485	227
Ill.	1,485	603	495	304	149	152
Mich.	4,141	2,481	2,379	530	344	351
Wis.	13,820	7,488	3,948	1,518	755	640
Minn.	33,073	14,767	9,163	2,741	723	635
Iowa	4,466	459	155	262	109	52
Mo.	1,252	734	738	128	91	92
N.Dak.	34,273	39,462	39,572	6,647	2,689	1,532
S.Dak.	27,331	24,387	20,198	6,040	3,654	2,885
Nebr.	20,537	17,588	7,142	2,941	3,031	1,929
Kans.	9,095	7,304	7,891	344	420	296
Del.	83	120	135	11	13	22
Md.	837	629	978	71	79	64
Va.	864	788	913	154	82	153
W.Va.	164	150	126	26	18	19
N.C.	192	221	339	111	41	108
S.C.	29	24	41	34	23	56
Ga.	23	41	60	31	21	37
Ky.	685	733	811	20	26	68
Tenn.	354	382	428	55	34	58
Ala.	--	41	46	--	--	--
Miss.	--	52	125	--	--	--
Ark.	59	50	80	--	--	--
Okla.	3,438	1,425	2,035	401	224	699
Tex.	2,290	1,136	3,234	104	79	126
Mont.	7,071	11,802	11,729	459	341	325
Idaho	6,668	7,548	7,891	47	42	53
Wyo.	2,076	2,737	2,624	150	178	114
Colo.	9,959	12,331	11,240	548	767	381
N.Mex.	267	240	547	34	72	48
Ariz.	360	242	703	--	--	--
Utah	3,749	4,968	5,208	35	31	76
Nev.	510	553	596	--	--	--
Wash.	3,052	3,393	3,249	149	148	79
Oreg.	3,624	4,714	3,571	296	337	270
Calif.	3,695	4,728	6,002	52	44	38
U.S.	204,977	178,496	158,306	26,051	16,056	12,264

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
January 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.
January 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

STOCKS OF HAY ON FARMS ON JANUARY 1

State	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
				Thousand tons				
Maine	503	595	561	522	457	622	613	478
N.H.	287	295	268	254	230	312	295	234
Vt.	814	745	830	707	634	807	850	645
Mass.	373	384	311	372	306	407	375	251
R.I.	34	29	28	27	26	35	31	24
Conn.	290	266	248	281	295	305	241	194
N.Y.	4,116	4,129	3,261	3,930	2,965	4,123	4,301	3,784
N.J.	299	283	220	255	227	232	251	190
Pa.	2,275	2,261	1,861	2,193	1,890	2,245	2,222	2,069
Ohio	2,229	2,580	2,483	2,693	2,330	2,564	2,543	2,129
Ind.	1,620	2,056	1,926	1,893	1,789	1,932	1,809	1,678
Ill.	2,203	3,154	3,184	3,043	2,735	2,933	2,343	2,497
Mich.	2,337	2,681	2,495	2,920	2,349	2,804	2,648	2,241
Wis.	3,516	4,791	4,242	5,249	5,170	5,432	5,024	4,804
Minn.	4,173	4,439	4,582	3,994	4,653	4,577	4,435	4,197
Iowa	2,906	4,228	4,230	4,852	4,242	5,044	4,259	4,314
Mo.	2,086	2,435	2,872	2,917	2,822	3,388	2,756	2,779
N.Dak.	1,580	2,155	2,313	2,018	2,534	2,865	2,431	2,418
S.Dak.	1,455	1,716	1,905	1,645	2,026	2,932	2,651	3,186
Nebr.	1,935	2,937	2,274	1,708	2,859	3,410	2,753	3,589
Kans.	847	1,212	982	1,048	1,486	1,812	1,513	1,832
Del.	54	55	49	61	57	59	60	58
Md.	369	357	356	366	299	379	340	298
Va.	945	958	910	1,134	926	1,086	1,040	942
W.Va.	569	629	608	672	692	738	748	625
N.C.	667	767	723	724	718	757	828	743
S.C.	299	240	298	289	311	372	299	279
Ga.	418	446	449	541	507	595	612	511
Fla.	35	45	34	49	47	47	50	47
Ky.	1,119	1,434	1,331	1,283	1,374	1,595	1,542	1,185
Tenn.	1,355	1,617	1,391	1,429	1,515	1,569	1,483	1,106
Ala.	578	522	489	486	608	564	618	523
Miss.	648	655	728	771	863	766	624	740
Ark.	753	847	966	1,095	1,170	1,115	708	934
La.	217	206	266	288	312	297	253	275
Okla.	724	835	730	977	1,060	1,174	1,127	1,372
Tex.	708	765	770	1,156	1,163	1,123	994	1,150
Mont.	1,436	2,096	2,453	2,327	2,444	2,759	2,558	2,311
Idaho	1,537	1,556	1,636	1,685	1,532	1,559	1,697	1,674
Wyo.	1,010	1,031	998	932	1,253	1,096	1,041	997
Colo.	1,323	1,598	1,278	1,321	1,904	1,889	1,636	1,769
N.Mex.	134	180	276	331	308	238	148	229
Ariz.	220	293	306	240	277	211	173	267
Utah	812	680	708	700	742	693	764	740
Nev.	309	428	679	617	426	458	383	492
Wash.	1,017	943	1,183	1,066	1,319	1,219	1,352	1,258
Oreg.	1,179	1,137	1,300	1,294	1,385	1,163	1,472	1,266
Calif.	1,205	2,602	1,368	1,976	1,357	919	1,576	1,565
U.S.	55,518	66,293	63,359	66,331	66,594	73,221	68,470	66,889

SOYBEANS: STOCKS ON FARMS ON JANUARY 1

State	1943	1944	1945	State	1943	1944	1945
	Thousand bushels				Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	282	270	163	Del.	495	263	223
N.J.	230	252	113	Md.	543	237	214
Pa.	345	372	246	Va.	927	486	416
Ohio	11,711	9,064	6,288	W.Va.	22	18	9
Ind.	12,135	7,527	6,482	N.C.	2,021	1,550	926
Ill.	26,560	16,905	11,424	S.C.	52	70	54
Mich.	1,522	1,357	686	Ga.	68	42	42
Wis.	538	717	485	Ky.	330	292	312
Minn.	2,378	1,561	1,042	Tenn.	378	342	336
Iowa	19,853	11,554	8,942	Ala.	160	172	206
Mo.	3,179	2,000	2,015	Miss.	1,222	579	437
N.Dak.	40	43	24	Ark.	814	406	614
S.Dak.	195	101	49	La.	516	227	157
Nebr.	420	160	73	Okla.	62	35	34
Kans.	1,145	695	530	Tex.	72	36	1
				U.S.	88,215	57,333	42,593

CITRUS FRUITS

CROP AND STATE	Condition Jan. 1 1/ Average 1938-43	1944	1945	Production 2/ Average 1933-42	1942	1943	Indicated 1944
	Percent			Thousand boxes			
ORANGES:							
California, all	76	81	86	41,514	44,329	51,966	54,918
Navels and Misc. 3/	77	86	80	16,661	14,241	21,071	18,720
Valencias	76	79	90	24,854	30,038	30,895	36,198
Florida, all	73	72	65	23,890	37,200	46,200	42,500
Early and Midseason	4/70	75	64	13,815	19,100	25,800	21,000
Valencias	4/68	69	67	10,075	18,100	20,400	21,500
Texas, all 3/	74	86	83	1,852	2,550	3,550	3,850
Arizona, all 3/	73	84	85	408	730	1,100	1,220
Louisiana, all 3/	68	55	79	273	340	240	360
5 States 5/	75	78	78	67,937	85,149	103,056	102,848
TANGERINES:							
Florida	62	55	71	2,620	4,200	3,600	4,000
ALL ORANGES AND TANGERINES							
5 States 5/	—	—	—	70,557	89,349	106,656	106,848
GRAPEFRUIT:							
Florida, all	64	64	49	18,060	27,300	31,000	21,500
Seedless	4/66	70	47	6,295	10,300	14,000	8,300
Other	4/59	60	50	11,765	17,000	17,000	13,200
Texas, all	68	73	77	10,392	17,510	17,710	20,150
Arizona, all	74	86	75	2,222	2,600	4,080	3,800
California, all	75	78	80	2,184	3,071	3,189	3,291
Desert Valleys	—	77	84	973	1,254	1,198	1,316
Other	—	79	77	1,211	1,817	1,991	1,975
4 States 5/	66	70	63	32,858	50,481	55,979	48,741
LEMONS:							
California 5/	76	81	80	10,970	14,940	11,038	13,321
LIMES:							
Florida 5/	67	82	78	75	175	190	6/ 250

1/ Condition reported on Jan. 1 refers to crop from bloom of previous calendar year. 2/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of market conditions. 3/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 4/ 4-year average. 5/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb., California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 6/ December 1 indicated production.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
January 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
January 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES
1933-42 Average, 1943 and 1944

Month	Monthly total				Daily average per capita		
	Average 1933-42	1943	1944	1944 / 1943	Average 1933-42	1943	1944
	Million pounds			Pct.		Pounds	
November	7,484	7,980	8,417	105	1.91	1.94	2.02
December	7,687	8,277	8,705	105	1.90	1.94	2.02
Jan.-Dec. Incl.	106,876	118,140	119,231	100.9	2.25	2.37	2.36

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	January 1			State and Division	January 1		
	Average 1934-43	1944	1945		Average 1934-43	1944	1945
		Pounds				Pounds	
Me.	12.3	11.4	13.4	Md.	13.3	13.5	13.7
N.H.	14.5	13.5	15.6	Va.	9.8	10.9	11.2
Vt.	12.7	12.4	14.4	W.Va.	9.0	9.2	9.4
Mass.	17.0	15.8	16.8	N.C.	10.4	10.7	10.8
Conn.	16.4	16.7	16.0	S.C.	9.9	11.0	9.4
N.Y.	15.6	15.2	16.6	Ga.	8.2	7.5	8.0
N.J.	18.8	17.9	19.4	S.Atl.	10.00	10.59	10.65
Pa.	15.4	15.0	16.1	Ky.	9.4	8.7	9.6
N.Atl.	15.47	15.13	16.40	Tenn.	8.3	9.1	8.7
Ohio	13.6	13.5	14.4	Ala.	7.7	8.0	7.8
Ind.	12.4	13.0	12.5	Miss.	5.9	5.9	6.4
Ill.	13.4	13.7	14.5	Ark.	6.8	6.3	6.9
Mich.	15.5	14.9	15.8	Okla.	8.5	7.7	8.6
Wis.	14.0	14.6	15.6	Tex.	7.3	6.7	6.7
E.N.Cent.	13.90	14.29	14.91	S.Cent.	7.86	7.57	7.89
Minn.	14.9	14.6	15.5	Mont.	11.5	12.4	12.8
Iowa	13.0	13.6	13.8	Idaho	15.0	15.8	14.6
Mo.	8.1	8.5	8.9	Wyo.	10.9	13.0	13.0
N.Dak.	10.1	10.8	10.1	Colo.	12.5	13.0	13.4
S.Dak.	9.5	9.5	9.9	Wash.	15.1	14.8	15.8
Nebr.	11.8	12.6	12.4	Oreg.	13.6	12.7	12.5
Kans.	12.4	11.8	12.3	Calif.	16.2	16.5	17.7
W.N.Cent.	11.73	11.90	12.31	West.	13.78	14.42	14.94
				U.S.	12.02	12.15	12.70

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figure for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions and U.S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
January 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
January 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

DECEMBER EGG PRODUCTION

State and Division	Number of layers on hand during December: 1943	Number of layers on hand during December: 1944	Eggs per 100 layers: 1943	Eggs per 100 layers: 1944	Total eggs produced During December: 1943	Total eggs produced During December: 1944	Total eggs produced Jan. to Dec. incl.: 1943	Total eggs produced Jan. to Dec. incl.: 1944
	Thousands		Number		Millions			
Me.	2,388	2,124	1,367	1,550	33	33	400	373
N.H.	2,096	2,027	1,383	1,438	29	29	322	358
Vt.	1,048	979	1,268	1,389	13	14	164	169
Mass.	4,902	4,637	1,451	1,606	71	74	800	814
R.I.	467	438	1,277	1,404	6	6	71	76
Conn.	2,851	2,764	1,336	1,600	38	44	448	485
N.Y.	13,976	13,184	1,135	1,178	159	155	2,032	2,172
N.J.	6,928	6,376	1,057	1,240	73	79	940	1,038
Pa.	19,516	19,238	998	1,091	195	210	2,611	2,800
N.ATL.	54,172	51,767	1,139	1,244	617	644	7,788	8,285
Ohio	20,760	20,412	902	955	187	195	2,703	2,867
Ind.	14,760	13,547	840	893	124	121	1,978	1,973
Ill.	21,790	21,276	750	781	163	166	2,642	2,859
Mich.	12,048	11,708	862	905	104	106	1,518	1,712
Wis.	16,983	17,340	973	1,032	165	179	2,196	2,423
E.N.CENT.	86,341	84,283	861	910	743	767	11,037	11,834
Minn.	26,763	25,910	899	1,032	241	267	3,477	3,712
Iowa	32,998	31,550	698	790	230	249	3,999	4,333
Mo.	23,698	22,264	611	651	145	145	2,887	3,052
N.Dak.	5,524	5,219	505	505	28	26	637	667
S.Dak.	8,704	8,377	477	539	42	45	938	1,104
Nebr.	14,976	14,350	657	763	98	109	1,853	1,980
Kans.	16,876	15,816	685	756	116	120	2,170	2,220
W.N.CENT.	129,539	123,486	695	778	900	961	16,016	17,068
Del.	916	912	837	924	8	8	122	132
Md.	3,290	3,450	781	874	26	30	410	456
Va.	8,269	8,256	738	822	61	68	1,021	1,065
W.Va.	3,971	3,808	704	738	28	28	526	537
N.C.	10,010	9,222	446	480	45	44	1,010	1,021
S.C.	3,572	3,606	391	459	14	17	326	355
Ga.	7,219	6,602	415	434	30	29	688	703
Fla.	1,880	1,676	629	657	12	11	226	209
S.ATL.	39,127	37,532	572	626	224	235	4,329	4,478
Ky.	10,475	10,078	648	716	68	72	1,283	1,270
Tenn.	10,350	9,498	558	564	58	54	1,171	1,156
Ala.	7,430	6,962	428	440	32	31	777	733
Miss.	7,242	6,646	409	372	30	25	643	663
Ark.	8,101	7,602	341	335	28	25	755	807
La.	4,368	4,107	347	360	15	15	390	414
Okla.	12,850	12,629	657	682	84	86	1,510	1,665
Tex.	28,813	28,627	465	477	134	137	3,216	3,475
S.CENT.	89,629	86,149	501	517	449	445	9,750	10,182
Mont.	2,084	2,018	583	632	12	13	250	267
Idaho	2,372	2,304	831	825	20	19	301	329
Wyo.	780	740	645	648	5	5	106	110
Colo.	4,018	3,827	598	682	24	26	483	521
N.Mex.	1,190	1,157	508	574	6	7	144	155
Ariz.	542	522	1,020	849	6	4	79	77
Utah	2,314	2,423	930	1,023	22	25	322	381
Nev.	272	275	825	884	2	2	36	41
Wash.	5,864	5,536	1,060	1,169	62	65	938	926
Oreg.	3,386	2,818	980	1,042	33	29	497	501
Calif.	14,054	14,068	980	998	138	140	2,090	2,326
WEST.	36,876	35,688	895	939	330	335	5,245	5,634
U.S.	435,684	418,905	749	809	3,263	3,387	54,135	57,481

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COMPOSITION OF FARM FLOCKS, JANUARY 1
(Thousands)

Year	United States	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western
				Pullets of Laying Age			
1934-43 (Av.)	200,155	27,561	46,962	60,352	15,680	33,094	16,505
1944	278,865	36,894	61,192	93,323	20,641	47,350	19,465
1945	251,658	33,749	54,820	86,726	18,600	40,290	17,473
				Pullets not of Laying Age			
1934-43 (Av.)	46,991	3,525	8,474	13,578	5,696	12,140	3,578
1944	66,362	6,184	10,684	18,489	8,287	17,059	5,659
1945	43,551	3,235	6,908	12,096	6,123	12,234	2,905
				All Young Chickens			
1934-43 (Av.)	291,252	35,626	63,047	83,851	28,172	56,975	23,582
1944	402,656	49,786	82,178	123,493	38,696	79,011	29,492
1945	337,947	41,024	67,863	107,082	34,058	64,378	23,542
				Hens One Year Old or Older			
1934-43 (Av.)	142,386	15,635	26,464	34,167	15,908	34,265	15,946
1944	169,804	18,059	27,854	41,178	19,593	45,106	18,014
1945	168,017	18,173	29,221	38,619	18,921	45,434	17,649
				Potential Layers 1/			
1934-43 (Av.)	389,532	46,721	81,900	108,097	37,284	79,499	36,030
1944	515,031	61,137	99,730	152,990	48,521	109,515	43,138
1945	463,226	55,157	90,949	137,441	43,644	98,008	38,027

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not yet of laying age.

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Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Released February 9, 1945 BAE 3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

February 1, 1945

FEB 1 5 1945

January brought extremes in weather, but no important national changes in prospects for production on the farms this season. A large northeastern area, nearly smothered by drifting snow, has been fighting to keep vital supplies moving on roads and railroads. Shortages of feed have been acute in some localities, but the production of milk has been well maintained. The deep snow has limited some outdoor work but has blanketed grass and grain, and prospects are not unfavorable. The principal commercial farming areas are expected to go ahead about as they did last year, but some further decreases in farm activity are likely near industrial cities.

In the South winter crops appear to have a fair start and preparations for spring planting have begun about as usual. There are scattered reports of an increase in the number of empty tenant houses and of some cotton, corn and soybeans still in the fields because of labor shortage last fall. Downward adjustments in the acreages of some crops in 1945 are therefore to be expected, but the large quantity of fertilizers being bought will help to maintain yields.

In the Great Plains States there has been about the normal fall and winter rainfall, after a wet spring and summer which left more than the usual reserves of subsoil moisture in most States except Wyoming and parts of Montana. Some corn and sorghum is still in the fields, and locally there are substantial quantities that are piled out of doors and are being marketed with difficulty because of high moisture content and shortage of grain cars. These States, as a group, have had several outstandingly favorable seasons, have prospects for a near-record crop of winter wheat, have large supplies of roughage and feed grain on hand and have promising prospects for good early grass. Some farmers are limiting livestock to what they can handle with present help, letting the calves do the milking and adopting other means of saving labor. But after the hard knocks of the drought and depression years, the combination of present moisture reserves and present prices look to many like the opportunity of a lifetime, and farmers will be "letting no grass grow under their feet". In the central Corn Belt States, prospects are favorable but less unusual. As in other States, the drafting of more boys from the farms may be partially offset by further utilization of tractor equipment but some of the less essential work may be left undone. Prospects are for further shifts and changes in crops and livestock to meet war conditions rather than for further increases in output.

The States west of the Rocky Mountains had the driest January in 20 years. Some areas, particularly parts of California, had good rains in November, and there have been some widespread rains in early February, but rather large areas will need more than normal precipitation in the next few months to insure satisfactory growth of range grass and dry land crops and to provide an adequate supply of water for irrigation. The demand for many of the farm products in this area has been increased by war conditions or by the local increases in population and in payrolls. Not all sections or all products are equally favored but so far many farmers have been able to maintain production by paying unprecedented wages. They will probably continue to pull farm workers from other States in 1945.

Detailed records of farmers' plans will not be collected till next month but the impression gained from reports on current conditions is that the national farm plant will be worked close to the capacity of present manpower and present equipment, but unusually favorable weather will be needed to enable farmers to repeat the wonderful production records of the last 3 years.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
February 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
February 9, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS: United States production of oranges for the 1944-45 season is now estimated at 104,638,000 boxes -- 2 percent more than the previous record high of last season -- 23 percent above 2 years ago and 54 percent above the 10-year (1933-42) average. Production prospects are above last month for California Navels and Florida Early and Mid-Season varieties. Florida tangerines are now indicated at 4,100,000 boxes and compare with 3,600,000 last year. Total grapefruit production for the country in 1944-45 is estimated at 49,841,000 boxes -- 11 percent below the record large crop of last year but practically the same size crop as harvested 2 years ago. The Florida crop is indicated 1,100,000 boxes larger than a month ago. The California lemon crop at 13,321,000 boxes is estimated the same as last month -- 21 percent above last year but 11 percent below the large 1942-43 crop.

In Florida, January weather conditions were favorable for the development of citrus fruit. An embargo on shipments into the Northeast during the last week in January and first week in February limited the shipments of fresh fruit, but processing was active and picking of groves continued at the usual seasonal rate. By the first week of February about 18 million boxes of oranges, 15 million boxes of grapefruit and 3.7 million boxes of tangerines had been utilized. Of this amount about 4.5 million boxes of oranges and 11.0 million boxes of grapefruit had been processed. The harvest of midseason oranges is nearing completion, and Valencias are now being picked -- about a month earlier than last year. The grapefruit crop is about 2/3 marketed with the fresh and processed markets competing sharply for fruit. The tangerine harvest is nearly over, with size and embargo restrictions limiting the movement of fruit. On February 1 about 10 percent of the crop was left for harvest. Florida oranges, now indicated at 43,500,000 boxes, are about 6 percent less than last year. Early and Mid-Season varieties, estimated at 22,000,000 boxes, total 15 percent less than the record 1943-44 crop. Harvest of these varieties will be about completed in February. Valencias, which will be marketed from February to July, are indicated at 21,500,000 boxes -- 5 percent above last year's harvest. The Florida grapefruit crop, now indicated at 22,600,000 boxes, is 27 percent less than last year's record large crop. Losses from the October hurricane were much greater for grapefruit than for oragnes. Grapefruit losses were especially large in the important Polk County area.

In California, January was almost a completely rainless month over the southern citrus counties. However, good rains occurred February 1 and 2 over nearly all areas of the State. These rains were needed for sizing the Valencia orange crop which has an unusually heavy set this year. Valencias -- marketed during the spring and summer months -- are forecast at 36,198,000 boxes. If realized this would be 17 percent larger than last year's harvest. Production prospects improved for the Navel and Miscellaneous oranges during January, and the 19,500,000 boxes now indicated is 4 percent above the January 1 estimate, but 7 percent below the 1943-44 crop. A cold spell occurred from January 20-22, and citrus growers in the colder areas used heaters freely. No important frost losses occurred, with the possible exception of lemons. Some small fruits are reported shedding, but this is not expected to have much effect on the size of the State's lemon crop.

In Texas, January growing conditions were favorable. Generous rains were received on February 1 in all the Lower Valley areas. Groves have been given good care and the fruit being harvested is of good quality. Grapefruit production estimated at 20,150,000 boxes is 14 percent above last year. Approximately 12.5 million boxes had been utilized to February 1, consisting of about 5.8 million boxes for processing and 6.7 million boxes for the fresh market. The Texas orange crop is estimated at 3,850,000 boxes with about 2.6 million boxes utilized to February 1.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
February 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
February 9, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

The Arizona grapefruit crop is placed at 3,800,000 boxes -- 7 percent less than the 1943-44 production but 71 percent above the 10-year average. Orange production at 1,220,000 boxes compares with 1,100,000 last year.

In Louisiana, practically all of the Satsumas have been harvested, picking of tangerines and Navels is nearing completion while many seedlings and all Valencias remain for harvest. The indicated crop of 370,000 boxes is 54 percent larger than last year and 36 percent above average.

MILK PRODUCTION: For the fourth consecutive month milk production on farms in the United States was at record levels for the season and appreciably higher than a year earlier. Liberal feeding of grain and concentrates helped to maintain the seasonal upswing of milk flow despite cold and stormy weather in many sections of the country during the month. January milk production, estimated at 8.9 billion pounds, was 3 percent higher than in 1944, a somewhat smaller gain from the corresponding month the previous year than in either November or December. Production during January was equivalent to 2.07 pounds per capita daily, lower than for the first month of 1942 and 1943, but higher than for any other January in records dating back through 1929.

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES
1934-43 Average, 1944 and 1945

Month	Monthly total				Daily average per capita		
	Average: 1934-43	1944	1945	1945 / 1944	Average 1934-43	1944	1945
	Million pounds			Pct.	Pounds		
January	7,838	8,634	8,926	103	1.94	2.02	2.07

Milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents gained about seasonally during January, rising from a daily average of 12.70 pounds at the beginning of the month to 13.27 pounds on the first of February. This increase was considerably smaller than took place in the same month a year ago when unusually mild weather in late January was very beneficial to milk flow.

In all major geographic regions production per cow on February 1 was appreciably greater than the 1934-43 average, with margins ranging from 4 percent in the North Atlantic States to 10 percent in the South Atlantic States. As compared with February 1, 1944, production per cow was down 4 percent in the important West North Central butter producing territory, but was higher in all other major groups of States. The increase was slight in the East North Central and South Atlantic regions, but amounted to about 4 percent in the North Atlantic, South Central and Western areas.

The percentage of milk cows reported milked on February 1, 1945 the usual low point for the season, was at the lowest level in a score of years. In crop correspondent's herds, cows milked accounted for only 64.0 percent of the milk cows on hand, compared with 64.2 percent on February 1, 1944, and the record high for the date of 67.3 percent reached only four years ago. Only in the East North Central Region did the percentage milked approach average levels or exceed that of a year ago. In other regions the percentage milked was the smallest in at least a decade, and in the North Atlantic, West North Central, and South Central groups of States had not been lower for more than fifteen years.

With ample supplies of grain and concentrates available, farmers have been drawing upon them freely for feeding milk cows. The daily amount fed per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents on February 1 averaged 5.55 pounds, about 3 percent less than on the same date of 1943, but otherwise the highest for February 1 in 14 years of record. Milk cows in these herds received an average of 42 pounds of grain and concentrates per 100 pounds of milk produced, compared with 40 pounds a year ago, 43 pounds in 1943, and an average of 38 pounds for February 1 of the 1934-43 period.

In all major regions except the South Central, the rate of feeding was higher than a year ago, reflecting both more abundant supplies of farm-grown grains and much greater ease in obtaining purchased millfeeds and concentrates. The largest percentage increase -- 11 percent -- was in the West North Central States, but in the North Atlantic, East North Central, and Western Regions the quantity fed per cow was 5 percent or more above February 1 last year. Record high rates of concentrate feeding were reported in the North Atlantic and Western Regions, and in the East North Central area the previous record set in 1943 was equaled. In the West North Central and South Atlantic States the amount fed per cow was close to record levels, but in the South Central the rate of feeding was only slightly above average.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION

Hens and pullets on farms laid 4,146,000,000 eggs in January -- 8 percent below the record January production of last year, but 60 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average. Egg production was down in all parts of the country, with decreases below January last year of 5 percent in the North Atlantic, 6 percent in the South Atlantic and South Central States, 7 percent in the West, 8 percent in the West North Central and 11 percent in the East North Central States.

The rate of egg production per layer during January was 1 percent less than in January last year but 31 percent above the 10-year average. It was 9.92 eggs per layer, compared with 9.98 in January last year and 7.55 for the 10-year average. The January rate of lay reached record levels in the North Atlantic, South Central and Western States, but was below the rate of last year in the North Central States.

Farm flocks had an average of 417,939,000 layers in January -- 7 percent below a year ago and the smallest number in January since 1942. Numbers of layers were below last year in all parts of the country. Decreases were 5 percent in the North Atlantic, 6 percent in the West North Central, 7 percent in the East North Central and South Atlantic States, 8 percent in the South Central and 9 percent in the West.

The number of potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms February 1 was 9 percent less than a year ago. On January 1 the number was about 10 percent less than a year earlier, which indicates that the relative disappearance of hens and pullets from flocks during January this year was less than last year. During January 27,804,000 hens and pullets moved out of farm flocks -- 19 percent less than during January last year.

Pullets not yet of laying age on February 1 totaled 28,130,000 birds -- 26 percent less than a year ago and the smallest number in 6 years of record. Numbers were below last year in all parts of the country. Decreases were 21 percent in the

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West North Central, 22 percent in the South Central, 26 percent in the South Atlantic, 28 percent in the East North Central, 38 percent in the North Atlantic and 40 percent in the West.

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1 1/
(Thousands)

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
1943	53,684	88,762	135,944	42,833	97,140	40,404	458,767
1944	57,932	93,576	141,743	46,489	102,074	42,263	484,077
1945	53,625	85,600	131,664	41,597	91,576	37,295	441,357

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
1943 1/	3,100	5,436	10,201	5,745	11,417	3,261	39,160
1944 1/	3,145	5,286	8,851	6,095	11,261	3,504	38,142
1945	1,948	3,819	7,006	4,497	8,769	2,091	28,130

1/ Revised.

BABY CHICK PURCHASES SMALLER THIS YEAR

Crop respondents on February 1 reported their intentions to purchase 4 percent fewer baby chicks (including custom-hatched chicks) this year than they bought in 1944. Some difference between intentions and actual purchase is to be expected. This difference will depend on egg prices during the hatching season and the egg-feed price relationship. In mid-January egg prices were up 18 percent from a year earlier, while the cost of the farm poultry ration was down about 2 percent.

Farmers' purchases of baby chicks in 1944 were 1 percent less than their February 1 intentions. In 1943 they exceeded their intentions by 2 percent, in 1942 by 5 percent. Intended decreases below last year are 10 percent in the West North Central and Mountain States, 8 percent in the East North Central, 6 percent in New England and 4 percent in the South Central States. Intended increases are 10 percent in the Middle Atlantic, 7 percent in the South Atlantic and 6 percent in the Pacific Coast States.

Farmers reported that 74.8 percent of their chick purchases last year were straight run chicks, 20.3 percent were pullet chicks and 4.9 percent cockerels. Their reported intentions for this year are to buy 74.5 percent straight run chicks, 21.0 percent pullets and 4.5 percent cockerels. Baby chick purchases in the more commercialized areas of the New England and Pacific Coast States are expected to be 36 and 31 percent sexed pullets, respectively, compared with 47 and 34 percent in 1944.

INTENDED PURCHASES OF BABY CHICKS IN 1945
(Based upon reports from crop correspondents)

Geographic areas	Intended purchases as a % of 1944 purchases	Percent of total: Baby chicks bought in 1944: Straight run	Pullet chicks	Cockerel chicks	Percent of total: Baby chicks intended in 1945: Straight run	Pullet chicks	Cockerel chicks
New England	94	40	47	13	52	36	12
Middle Atlantic	110	68	25	7	70	25	5
E. N. Central	92	73	23	4	72	24	4
W. N. Central	90	78	18	4	77	19	4
South Atlantic	107	82	14	4	82	14	4
E. S. Central	96	85	12	3	83	14	3
W. S. Central	96	81	15	4	78	18	4
Rocky Mountain	90	71	20	9	69	22	9
Pacific Coast	106	56	34	10	64	31	5
United States	95.8	74.8	20.3	4.9	74.5	21.0	4.5

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
February 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
February 9, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-January averaged 41.0 cents per dozen compared with 44.5 cents a month earlier, 34.6 cents a year ago and 23.7 cents for the 10-year (1934-43) average. The December-January seasonal decrease in egg prices of 3.5 cents per dozen is in marked contrast to the sharp break of 10.3 cents during the same period last year. The December-January seasonal decrease in egg prices this year was 8 percent, compared with the 10-year average decrease of 16 percent. The demand for shell eggs was strong during January and supplies found a ready market. A year ago, however, supplies were excessive and prices dropped.

Chicken prices increased 0.1 cent per pound during the month ending January 15 compared with a seasonal decrease of 0.5 cent last year and a 10-year average increase of 0.7 cent. In mid-January chicken prices averaged 24.2 cents per pound live weight compared to 23.9 cents last year and 14.7 cents for the 10-year average. The civilian supply was inadequate because of smaller market receipts and order WFO-119 restricting the sale of chickens in the Del-Mar-Va area.

Farmers received 34.4 cents a pound for turkeys compared with 34.6 cents a month earlier and 32.4 cents a year ago.

The value of the United States farm poultry ration in mid-January was $2.86 per 100 pounds compared with $2.93 a year ago.

The egg-feed, chicken-feed, and turkey-feed price relationships on January 15 were more favorable to poultrymen than either a year ago or the 10-year average.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of February 1, 1945	BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS CROP REPORTING BOARD	Washington, D. C., February 9, 1945 3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Condition Feb. 1 1/ Average 1938-43	1944	1945	Production 2/ Average 1933-42	1942	1943	Indicated 1944
	Percent			Thousand boxes			
ORANGES:							
California, all	78	82	86	41,514	44,329	51,966	55,698
Navels & Miscellaneous 3/	79	88	82	16,661	14,241	21,071	19,500
Valencias	77	79	89	24,854	30,088	30,895	36,198
Florida, all	73	76	68	23,890	37,200	46,200	43,500
Early and Midseason	4/70	78	66	13,815	19,100	25,800	22,000
Valencias	4/70	75	71	10,075	18,100	20,400	21,500
Texas, all 3/	73	83	82	1,852	2,550	3,550	3,850
Arizona, all 3/	77	86	83	408	730	1,100	1,220
Louisiana, all 3/	64	37	84	273	340	240	370
5 States 5/	76	80	79	67,937	85,149	103,056	104,638
TANGERINES:							
Florida	35	57	67	2,620	4,200	3,600	4,100
All Oranges & Tangerines:							
5 States 5/	--	--	--	70,557	89,349	106,656	108,738
GRAPEFRUIT:							
Florida, all	64	67	52	18,060	27,300	31,000	22,600
Seedless	4/64	73	51	6,295	10,300	14,000	8,600
Other	4/60	62	52	11,765	17,000	17,000	14,000
Texas, all	71	72	82	10,392	17,510	17,710	20,150
Arizona, all	75	87	74	2,222	2,600	4,080	3,800
California, all	75	77	79	2,184	3,071	3,189	3,291
Desert Valleys	--	77	82	973	1,254	1,198	1,316
Other	--	77	77	1,211	1,817	1,991	1,975
4 States 5/	68	71	66	32,858	50,481	55,979	49,841
LEMONS:							
California 5/	77	77	76	10,970	14,940	11,038	13,321
LIMES:							
Florida 5/	65	72	74	75	175	190	6/ 250

1/ Condition reported on February 1 refers to crop from bloom of previous calendar year. 2/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of market conditions. 3/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 4/ 4-year average. 5/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb., California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 6/ December 1 indicated production.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

February 9, 1945

MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	Milk produced per milk cow 2/			"Grain" fed per milk cow 3/		
	Feb.1 Av. 1934-43	Feb.1 1944	Feb.1 1945	Feb.1 Av. 1934-43	Feb.1 1944	Feb.1 1945
	Pounds			Pounds		
Me.	12.2	12.6	12.8	4.6	5.2	5.6
N.H.	14.4	14.6	14.9	4.7	5.2	5.5
Vt.	13.4	13.4	14.8	4.5	5.2	5.7
Mass.	17.2	16.8	17.3	6.4	6.5	7.0
Conn.	16.9	17.4	16.7	5.7	6.0	6.2
N.Y.	16.0	16.3	16.9	5.3	5.8	6.2
N.J.	19.4	18.5	19.2	8.0	8.2	8.6
Pa.	15.8	16.0	16.2	6.2	7.0	7.4
N. Atl.	15.89	15.93	16.55	5.6	6.2	6.5
Ohio	13.9	14.4	14.9	6.1	6.5	6.8
Ind.	12.5	13.8	13.9	5.8	5.4	6.2
Ill.	14.1	15.0	15.6	6.5	6.9	7.6
Mich.	16.2	16.3	16.8	5.3	5.6	6.5
Wis.	15.2	16.7	16.9	4.5	5.7	5.9
E. N. Cent.	14.64	15.73	16.01	5.4	6.0	6.5
Minn.	16.3	17.1	16.8	4.7	5.1	5.7
Iowa	13.8	15.0	15.4	6.5	6.9	7.8
Mo.	8.2	10.0	9.4	4.4	4.6	5.2
N.Dak.	11.2	12.7	12.1	3.4	4.2	5.1
S.Dak.	10.3	11.4	10.5	3.0	3.9	4.7
Nebr.	12.3	13.8	12.1	4.0	5.7	5.1
Kans.	12.8	13.8	12.8	4.2	5.1	5.6
W. N. Cent.	12.48	13.62	13.10	4.6	5.3	5.9
Md.	13.7	14.1	14.2	6.1	7.5	7.0
Va.	9.6	10.9	11.1	4.6	5.0	4.9
W. Va.	8.4	9.2	9.4	3.8	3.9	3.9
N.C.	10.1	10.8	10.6	4.7	5.3	5.3
S.C.	9.2	10.0	9.7	3.8	3.3	4.1
Ga.	8.0	8.3	8.1	3.4	3.7	4.3
S. Atl.	9.83	10.79	10.86	4.5	4.8	4.9
Ky.	9.0	9.3	9.8	5.8	5.3	5.8
Tenn.	8.0	8.9	8.8	4.8	4.9	5.0
Ala.	7.3	7.9	7.7	4.4	4.6	4.3
Miss.	5.6	6.3	6.1	3.5	4.2	4.1
Ark.	6.5	6.7	7.0	3.6	3.5	3.1
Okla.	8.6	8.8	9.4	3.6	3.8	4.0
Texas	7.3	7.0	7.1	3.5	4.1	3.6
S. Cent.	7.68	7.89	8.19	3.9	4.2	4.1
Mont.	12.3	13.8	13.8	3.2	4.5	3.9
Idaho	15.2	15.5	15.5	2.5	3.5	3.8
Wyo.	11.5	13.9	13.2	2.3	2.8	3.2
Colo.	12.9	13.0	14.2	3.2	3.5	4.3
Wash.	15.2	14.8	15.8	4.4	5.3	5.8
Oreg.	13.4	12.0	12.2	3.6	4.2	4.2
Calif.	16.5	16.2	17.2	3.3	4.3	4.5
West.	14.02	14.35	14.94	3.3	4.2	4.4
U.S.	12.43	13.14	13.27	4.68	5.23	5.55

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions, and U. S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately. 2/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. 3/ Averages per cow computed from reported "Pounds of grain, milk feeds, and concentrates fed yesterday to milk cows on your farm (or ranch)."

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
February 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
February 9, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

JANUARY EGG PRODUCTION

State and Division	Number of layers on hand during January: 1944 1/	1945	Eggs per 100 layers: 1944 1/	1945	Total eggs produced: During January: 1944 1/	1945	Jan. to Dec. incl.: 1943 1/	1944 1/
	Thousands		Number		Millions			
Me.	2,464	2,306	1,587	1,556	39	36	404	398
N.H.	2,114	2,128	1,606	1,541	34	33	323	369
Vt.	1,103	1,072	1,531	1,550	17	17	167	181
Mass.	5,550	5,366	1,618	1,711	90	92	830	944
R.I.	469	461	1,513	1,519	7	7	72	80
Conn.	2,936	2,994	1,476	1,621	43	49	449	513
N.Y.	14,370	13,184	1,423	1,352	204	178	2,032	2,172
N.J.	7,020	6,774	1,265	1,327	89	90	941	1,018
Pa.	19,384	18,295	1,221	1,215	237	222	2,611	2,786
N.Atl.	55,410	52,580	1,368	1,377	760	724	7,829	8,461
Ohio	21,080	19,591	1,125	1,104	237	216	2,703	2,858
Ind.	15,445	13,956	1,119	1,020	173	142	1,984	2,041
Ill.	22,497	21,036	998	936	225	197	2,642	2,856
Mich.	12,578	11,716	1,153	1,100	145	129	1,517	1,697
Wis.	17,234	16,399	1,221	1,221	210	200	2,196	2,411
E.N.CENT.	88,834	82,698	1,114	1,069	990	884	11,042	11,863
Minn.	26,947	25,982	1,231	1,249	332	325	3,477	3,705
Iowa	34,578	32,394	1,004	1,011	347	328	3,999	4,333
Mo.	24,120	21,830	936	828	226	181	2,887	3,052
N.Dak.	5,731	5,544	887	775	51	43	637	668
S.Dak.	9,187	8,568	846	806	78	69	988	1,104
Nebr.	15,694	15,074	1,023	1,029	161	155	1,858	1,982
Kans.	17,440	15,984	1,011	980	176	157	2,170	2,221
W.N.CENT.	133,697	125,376	1,025	1,003	1,371	1,258	16,016	17,065
Del.	943	892	1,060	1,076	10	10	122	132
Md.	3,356	3,274	1,017	992	34	32	410	453
Va.	8,459	7,968	936	967	79	77	1,021	1,062
W.Va.	4,050	3,437	955	871	39	30	526	530
N.C.	11,147	10,409	586	648	65	67	1,007	1,080
S.C.	4,013	3,758	552	549	22	21	328	385
Ga.	7,062	6,446	589	601	42	39	688	703
Fla.	1,864	1,729	862	837	16	14	226	214
S.ATL.	40,894	37,913	755	765	307	290	4,328	4,559
Ky.	10,785	9,788	852	834	92	82	1,288	1,269
Tenn.	10,705	9,858	756	701	81	69	1,171	1,156
Ala.	7,369	6,456	546	567	40	37	777	730
Miss.	7,386	6,866	490	484	36	33	643	664
Ark.	8,076	7,139	446	459	36	33	755	802
La.	4,324	3,979	431	477	19	19	390	414
Okla.	13,069	12,051	880	924	115	111	1,510	1,668
Tex.	29,921	27,863	670	716	200	199	3,216	3,475
S.CENT.	91,635	84,000	676	694	619	583	9,750	10,178
Mont.	2,125	1,990	908	884	19	18	250	265
Idaho	2,452	2,116	1,042	1,073	26	23	301	326
Wyo.	858	718	918	834	8	6	106	109
Colo.	4,152	3,384	828	856	34	29	482	515
N.Mex.	1,258	1,047	806	812	10	9	144	152
Ariz.	542	460	1,175	1,023	6	5	79	72
Utah	2,400	2,357	1,066	1,224	26	29	322	379
Nev.	279	271	1,097	1,054	3	3	36	41
Wash.	5,999	5,944	1,324	1,395	79	83	943	954
Oreg.	3,402	3,241	1,215	1,262	41	41	497	508
Calif.	15,349	13,844	1,206	1,166	185	161	2,123	2,427
WEST.	38,816	35,372	1,121	1,151	437	407	5,283	5,748
U.S.	449,286	417,939	998	992	4,484	4,1[illegible]	[illegible],248	57,874

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Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Released March 9, 1945 BAE 3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

MARCH 1, 1945

MAR 15 1945
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

The 1945 season has opened with crop prospects rather better than average in most States, and with only limited areas seriously handicapped by weather conditions. A large area that includes the Ohio Valley and extends southwestward into northeastern Texas is suffering from excessive rains and local floods. Rains have delayed field work and the planting of early crops in much of the South but as yet this delay does not appear serious. Florida is about the only eastern State now in need of rain. There are some dry spots in eastern Oregon, southern New Mexico, Arizona, and other Mountain and Pacific Coast States, and preliminary surveys have indicated that supplies of water for irrigation may be below average in much of the Northwest, but only in limited areas does the shortage seem likely to seriously limit crop production.

Fruit trees started growth earlier than usual in the South and they are exposed to danger from late frosts. Up to the first of March, damage to fruit trees from winter freezes and spring frosts appears to have been unusually light in the principal fruit belts of the country but unusually cold weather from Montana south to Texas during the first week of March may have caused some damage. Estimates of citrus fruits now being picked show small increases in California navel oranges and Texas and Florida grapefruit. Including lemons, the total 1944-45 citrus crop will be about as large as the record crop of 1943-44 and prospects appear favorable for good production from the present bloom.

In the northeastern States heavy snows have interfered with outdoor work during the winter but grass and grain crops appear to have wintered in good shape so far. In the Southwest, soft fields resulting from the frequent rains have limited the use of the wheat fields for pastures in some areas but the moisture has improved yield prospects over a wide area. The northern Great Plains States have had a fairly dry winter but moisture reserves are not far from average.

The storm of early March which dropped temperature to 30 degrees below zero in Central Montana and to below freezing southward to the Mexican line may have caused some loss of livestock, but nearly the whole range area was favored by warm weather during February and was able to conserve adequate reserves of feed. Range prospects appear unusually good from Nebraska and Colorado southward, have improved in the Pacific Northwest, and appear average or better in most other States. As a result of the warm weather during February, milk and egg production increased more rapidly than usual during the month and on March 1 both milk production per cow and egg production per 100 hens were unusually high for the season.

Reports from various States show widespread demand for tractors and tractor equipment, milk cows, sows, tobacco land, wheat farms, and small farms near industrial areas. There is little demand for horses or stock sheep, and some sheep ranches are shifting to cattle. Both rail and truck transportation have been handicapped by bad weather and lack of manpower and equipment. Shortage of railroad cars and lack of drying capacity has restricted the movement of high moisture corn out of the western part of the Corn Belt, and shortages of hay have been developing in the Northeast. Farmers in some sections report increasing difficulty in securing needed repair parts for machinery but supplies of nearly all kinds of seeds are adequate and feeds are moving more freely than for some time. Throughout the country the reduced supply of labor is causing concern and necessitating readjustments on many farms. Some farms will be consolidated and some fields will be left untilled but nearly everywhere there appears to be a strong demand for productive land, a determination to carry on in spite of difficulties, and a fair degree of confidence in the outlook for this season.

CITRUS: A record United States orange crop of 105,338,000 boxes is estimated for 1944-45 compared with 103,056,000 boxes produced in 1943-44 and 85,149,000 boxes in 1942-43. Florida tangerine production is placed at 4,100,000 -- a half million boxes more than last season but 100,000 less than harvested in 1942-43. Total grapefruit production is estimated at 51,191,000 boxes compared with the record large crop of 55,979,000 boxes of last season and 50,481,000 boxes produced in 1942-43. The prospective California lemon crop of 13,321,000 boxes is 21 percent above last year's production of 11,038,000 boxes but 11 percent below the 1942-43 crop of 14,940,000 boxes.

Florida temperatures during February were above normal and rainfall was deficient. Rain is badly needed in the citrus areas, especially since the trees are in bloom. Harvest of the Florida citrus crops continues well ahead of last year. More than nine-tenths of the early and midseason orange crop had been picked by March 1. Last year very few Valencias had been picked by March 1 but this year most packing houses had shifted to Valencias and about a fifth of the crop had been utilized by March 1. More than 18 million boxes of grapefruit had been harvested by March 1 compared with less than 16 million to March 1, 1944. Canning of grapefruit declined sharply during February and by the first of March canners were using less than 400,000 boxes a week compared with over a million a week the same time last year. Production of Early and Midseason oranges in Florida, estimated at 22,000,000 boxes, is 15 percent less than the record crop of last year. A record Valencia crop of 21,500,000 boxes is in prospect -- 5 percent more than produced last year. Florida grapefruit is now estimated at 23,100,000 boxes -- 25 percent less than last year's record crop.

Growing conditions in the "Lower Valley" of Texas continued excellent during February. In addition, groves have been given good care during the past two seasons. Trees carried a heavy bloom the latter part of February, which was about three weeks earlier than usual. Texas grapefruit production is now estimated at 21,000,000 boxes -- an increase of 4 percent over the indication a month earlier and 19 percent above the crop of last season. To March 1, about 15 million boxes of grapefruit had been utilized, of which about 8 million were used fresh and about 7 million were processed. Texas oranges are estimated at 3,850,000 boxes compared with 3,550,000 boxes last season. About four-fifths of the crop had been utilized by March 1, practically all shipped fresh.

In Arizona, February growing conditions were favorable for citrus. Grapefruit production is placed at 3,800,000 boxes -- 7 percent less than the record crop of last season. Less than half of the grapefruit had been harvested by March 1. Orange production is placed at 1,220,000 boxes compared with 1,100,000 boxes last year.

In California, conditions during February were mostly favorable for citrus crops. One brief wind period in February caused some injury to small lemons in localized areas. Production of Navel and Miscellaneous oranges is now estimated at 20,200,000 boxes -- 4 percent above the February 1 estimate, but 4 percent less than produced last season. The crop of these varieties in northern and central California was practically all harvested by March 1 and in the southern counties, harvest is progressing steadily. By March 1, a little more than 11 million boxes had been utilized from all areas. The California Valencia crop is forecast at 36,198,000 boxes -- 17 percent more than last year's production. The grapefruit crop for the Desert Valleys of California is placed at 1,316,000 boxes compared with 1,198,000 last season. The crop in the "other" areas (for summer harvest) is indicated to be 1,975,000 boxes compared with 1,991,000 last year.

MILK PRODUCTION: In February this year, the daily rate of milk production was above that of 1944, but because the month was 1 day shorter, production totaled 1 percent less than in February last year. Milk production on farms in the 28-day month is estimated at 8.5 billion pounds, the heaviest non-leap year production for February in records going back more than 15 years. Production per day, averaging 305 million pounds, was 2 percent above the previous record for the month in 1943. The daily amount of milk per capita at 2.19 pounds was less than in February of either 1942 or 1943, but higher than for the other years of record.

Mild temperatures, which averaged above the February normal nearly everywhere, helped toward speeding the seasonal upswing in milk flow. In some localities however, wet, stormy weather kept cows inside or limited the use of early pastures. Concentrated feeds were available in ample quantities and were apparently being supplied liberally to milk cows. From Ohio eastward through southern New England and some other local areas, hay was short in supply and was being fed sparingly to milk cows because of its high cost if purchased. In many West South Central and Western States, however, hay was more plentiful than a year earlier and somewhat lower in price. Milk cows were already obtaining some green feed from pastures in Southern States, where the mild weather favored early growth, and in areas where fall-sown grains were being grazed.

The seasonal upswing in milk flow during February was somewhat more rapid than usual. On March 1 production per cow was about 8 percent above the 1934-43 average for the date and 2 percent higher than a year earlier. Production was especially high in the Atlantic Coast and East North Central Regions, ranging in these areas from 8 to 13 percent above average and 5 to 7 percent higher than on March 1 last year. In New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Missouri production per cow was record high for March 1. In the Western group of States, production per cow was 6 percent above the March 1 average for the 1934-43 period and slightly higher than last year. In the West North Central Region, where subnormal temperatures prevailed toward the end of February, production per cow, although above average for March 1, was 2 percent lower than last year. In this area the percentage of milk cows in production was the lowest since 1928. In the South Central Region, where March 1 production per cow was likewise below a year ago, the percentage of cows milked was the lowest for the date in a record beginning with 1925.

For the country as a whole, milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 13.99 pounds on March 1 this year, compared with 13.71 pounds for the same date of 1944 and a 1934-43 average 12.96 pounds for March 1. In these herds, 65.3 percent of all milk cows were reported being milked on the first of the month, the smallest percentage for the date since 1934 and the second lowest in 17 years.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION

Hens and pullets on farms laid 4,786,000,000 eggs in February. This was 11 percent less than the record production of February last year, but it was larger than the production in any other year. Egg production was down in all parts of the country, decreases ranging from 8 percent in the South Atlantic to 14 percent in the East North Central States, below February last year.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
March 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
March 9, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

Egg production per layer during February was 11.7 eggs, compared with 12.1 eggs a year ago and 9.4 eggs for the 10-year (1934-43) average. The rate of lay on February 1 was down considerably from a year earlier but as a result of more favorable weather during the latter part of the month the rate rose to a record level by March 1. The rate for the month was down in all parts of the country except the South Atlantic and South Central States where it was about the same as a year ago. Decreases in the rate ranged from 2 percent in the West to 6 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central States.

Farm flocks averaged 409,331,000 layers in February -- 8 percent below February last year, but 22 percent above the 10-year average. Numbers of layers were down in all parts of the country -- 7 percent in the North Atlantic and West North Central States, 8 percent in the East North Central, 9 percent in the South Atlantic and 10 percent in the South Central and Western States.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-February averaged 35.8 cents per dozen, compared with 41.0 cents a month earlier and 31.9 cents a year earlier. Chicken prices made about the usual seasonal increase during the month and on February 15 averaged 24.5 cents per pound live weight, compared with 24.2 cents a month ago and 23.7 cents a year ago. The price of turkeys in mid-February was 33.9 cents per pound, after a seasonal drop of a half cent during the past month, compared with 32.0 cents a year earlier.

The poultry feed ration cost at February 15 prices was $2.86 per 100 pounds, the same as in January, compared with $2.95 a year ago and $2.42 in February 1943.

The egg-feed, chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships at February 15 prices were considerably more favorable than a year earlier and the 10-year average.

DECREASE IN SALE OF CHICKENS FROM FARMS IN 1944

Sales of chickens from farms in 1944 amounted to 2,266 million pounds, live weight -- 11 percent less than the record sales of 1943, but larger than the sales in any other year. Commercial broiler sales are not included in these estimates. A 20 percent smaller chicken crop in 1944 was mainly responsible for the decrease in sales.

Egg prices dropped 10.3 cents per dozen from mid-December 1943 to mid-January 1944, the beginning of a lower level of egg prices which carried throughout the year. Feed prices, however, continued to rise to the high point of the war period in April and May, 1944. With these less favorable conditions and record inventories of chickens on farms, cullings from flocks increased. During the first 5 months of 1944, actual pounds of chicken sold was larger each month except February than during the corresponding month in 1943, but was smaller during each of the last 7 months. Actual sales from January to May, inclusive, in 1944 were 4 percent larger than in 1943. During the last 7 months of the year, however, when the smaller crop of young chickens started to market, sales were 16 percent smaller than in 1943.

During the first 4 months of 1944, sales of chickens amounted to 17.7 percent of the year's total poundage, compared with 15.0 percent during the same period in 1943. Sales during the 4 months of heaviest marketings July - October inclusive made up 48.8 percent of the year's total. Compared with 50.5 percent in 1943. Fewer chickens reached the market in February than in any other month. The decrease in inventories in 1944 added about 287 million pounds of chickens to farm sales, or 13 percent of the total annual sales.

Of the total weight of chickens sold in 1944, 35 percent came from flocks in the West North Central States, 21 percent from the East North Central, 16 percent

Continued on page 8

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
March 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
March 9, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Production 1/ Average 1933-42	1942	1943	Indicated 1944
	Thousand boxes			
ORANGES:				
California, all	41,514	44,329	51,966	56,398
Navels & Misc.. 2/	16,661	14,241	21,071	20,200
Valencias	24,854	30,088	30,895	36,198
Florida, all	23,890	37,200	46,200	43,500
Early & Midseason	13,815	19,100	25,800	22,000
Valencias	10,075	18,100	20,400	21,500
Texas, all 2/	1,852	2,550	3,550	3,850
Arizona, all 2/	408	730	1,100	1,220
Louisiana, all 2/	273	340	240	370
5 States 3/	67,937	85,149	103,056	105,338
TANGERINES:				
Florida	2,620	4,200	3,600	4,100
All Oranges & Tangerines 5 States 3/	70,557	89,349	106,656	109,438
GRAPEFRUIT:				
Florida, all	18,060	27,300	31,000	23,100
Seedless	6,295	10,300	14,000	8,600
Other	11,765	17,000	17,000	14,500
Texas, all	10,392	17,510	17,710	21,000
Arizona, all	2,222	2,600	4,080	3,800
California, all	2,184	3,071	3,189	3,291
Desert Valleys	973	1,254	1,198	1,316
Other	1,211	1,817	1,991	1,975
4 States 3/	32,858	50,481	55,979	51,191
LEMONS:				
California 3/	10,970	14,940	11,038	13,321
LIMES:				
Florida 3/	75	175	190	4/ 250

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of market conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb., California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 4/ December 1 indicated production.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
March 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
March 9, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES

1934-43 Average, 1944, and 1945

Month	Monthly total Average 1934-43	Monthly total 1944	Monthly total 1945	1945 1944	Daily average per capita Average 1934-43	Daily average per capita 1944	Daily average per capita 1945
	Million pounds			Pct.		Pounds	
January	7,838	8,651	8,892	103	1.94	2.03	2.06
February	7,469	8,612	8,528	1/ 99	2.03	2.16	2.19
Jan.-Feb. Incl.	15,307	17,263	17,420	100.9	1.98	2.09	2.12

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 2/

State and Division	March 1 Average 1934-43	March 1 1944	March 1 1945
		Pounds	
Me.	12.5	13.3	13.8
N.H.	14.3	14.1	16.0
Vt.	13.9	13.8	15.0
Mass.	17.2	16.9	15.9
Conn.	17.0	18.6	17.6
N.Y.	16.4	16.9	18.5
N.J.	19.9	18.8	19.9
Pa.	16.5	16.5	17.6
N.Atl.	16.29	16.45	17.68
Ohio	14.3	14.5	15.4
Ind.	13.0	13.7	14.1
Ill.	14.4	14.8	15.7
Mich.	16.7	17.0	17.5
Wis.	16.2	17.5	18.5
E.N.Cent.	15.21	15.94	16.70
Minn.	17.2	17.9	18.1
Iowa	14.5	16.2	16.0
Mo.	8.6	9.8	10.0
N.Dak.	12.1	13.8	13.0
S.Dak.	10.8	12.0	11.6
Nebr.	12.8	13.7	13.4
Kans.	13.3	14.3	13.7
W.N.Cent.	13.24	14.38	14.08
Md.	14.0	14.0	15.4
Va.	9.8	10.2	11.6
W.Va.	8.5	9.6	9.6
N.C.	10.2	10.9	10.9
S.C.	9.4	10.6	9.7
Ga.	8.1	7.9	8.8
S.Atl.	9.95	10.51	11.21
Ky.	9.3	10.0	9.9
Tenn.	8.4	9.6	9.2
Ala.	7.4	8.1	7.9
Miss.	6.0	6.4	6.6
Ark.	7.0	7.3	6.9
Okla.	9.2	9.8	9.9
Tex.	7.9	7.8	7.9
S.Cent.	8.08	8.76	8.56
Mont.	12.2	14.3	14.7
Idaho	15.7	16.0	16.7
Wyo.	11.5	15.0	14.0
Colo.	13.2	14.8	14.8
Wash.	16.0	15.2	16.7
Oreg.	14.1	14.0	13.3
Calif.	18.0	16.4	17.6
West.	14.65	15.40	15.58
U. S.	12.96	13.71	13.99

1/ Comparison influenced by 1944 being leap year. On a daily basis production in February 1945 was 103 percent of February 1944.

2/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions and U. S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
March 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
March 9, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

FEBRUARY EGG PRODUCTION

State and Division	Number of layers on hand during February: 1944 1/	Number of layers on hand during February: 1945	Eggs per 100 layers: 1944 1/	Eggs per 100 layers: 1945	Total eggs produced: During February: 1944 1/	Total eggs produced: During February: 1945	Total eggs produced: 2 mos.-Jan.&Feb.: 1944 1/	Total eggs produced: 2 mos.-Jan.&Feb.: 1945
	Thousands		Number		Millions			
Me.	2,372	2,249	1,618	1,495	38	34	77	70
N.H.	2,080	2,086	1,723	1,526	36	32	70	65
Vt.	1,076	1,034	1,569	1,512	17	16	34	33
Mass.	5,420	5,204	1,717	1,646	93	86	183	178
R.I.	458	440	1,610	1,548	7	7	14	14
Conn.	2,865	2,740	1,569	1,523	45	42	88	91
N.Y.	13,968	12,934	1,514	1,400	211	181	415	359
N.J.	6,834	6,437	1,424	1,355	97	87	186	177
Pa.	18,868	17,236	1,380	1,294	260	223	497	445
N.Atl.	53,941	50,360	1,491	1,406	804	708	1,564	1,432
Ohio	20,752	19,028	1,305	1,249	271	238	508	454
Ind.	15,025	13,598	1,334	1,207	200	164	373	306
Ill.	22,497	20,554	1,204	1,123	271	231	496	428
Mich.	12,515	11,652	1,311	1,215	164	142	309	271
Wis.	17,165	16,268	1,311	1,240	225	202	435	402
E.N.Cent.	87,954	81,100	1,286	1,205	1,131	977	2,121	1,861
Minn.	26,353	25,398	1,351	1,305	356	331	688	656
Iowa	34,486	32,297	1,201	1,159	414	374	761	702
Mo.	24,120	21,315	1,212	1,142	292	243	518	424
N.Dak.	5,731	5,516	1,047	924	60	51	111	94
S.Dak.	9,376	8,538	1,030	1,014	97	87	175	156
Nebr.	15,852	15,122	1,218	1,207	193	183	354	338
Kans.	17,265	15,928	1,276	1,182	220	188	396	345
W.N.Cent.	133,183	124,114	1,225	1,174	1,632	1,457	3,003	2,715
Del.	940	869	1,322	1,271	12	11	22	21
Md.	3,286	3,180	1,230	1,170	40	37	74	69
Va.	8,362	7,872	1,160	1,187	97	93	176	170
W.Va.	4,050	3,290	1,148	1,095	46	36	85	66
N.C.	10,966	10,024	864	902	95	90	160	157
S.C.	4,012	3,686	853	829	34	31	56	52
Ga.	6,834	6,216	858	876	59	54	101	93
Fla.	1,771	1,629	1,172	1,120	21	18	37	32
S.Atl.	40,221	36,766	1,004	1,006	404	370	711	660
Ky.	10,860	9,638	1,137	1,092	123	105	215	187
Tenn.	10,836	9,713	1,056	986	112	96	193	165
Ala.	7,303	6,146	847	874	62	54	102	91
Miss.	7,236	6,866	757	764	55	52	91	85
Ark.	7,998	6,909	800	790	64	55	100	88
La.	4,281	3,937	783	778	34	31	53	50
Okla.	12,957	11,824	1,238	1,198	160	142	275	253
Tex.	30,040	27,097	1,024	1,064	308	288	508	487
S.Cent.	91,311	82,130	1,005	1,002	918	823	1,537	1,406
Mont.	2,084	1,951	1,061	1,036	22	20	41	38
Idaho	2,485	1,949	1,206	1,249	30	24	56	47
Wyo.	863	690	1,027	1,019	9	7	17	13
Colo.	4,072	3,311	1,082	1,109	44	37	78	66
N.Mex.	1,278	998	1,082	1,109	14	11	24	20
Ariz.	526	451	1,406	1,280	7	6	13	11
Utah	2,422	2,379	1,241	1,288	30	31	56	60
Nev.	283	273	1,224	1,204	3	3	6	6
Wash.	5,867	5,860	1,444	1,428	85	84	164	167
Oreg.	3,237	3,155	1,392	1,380	45	44	86	85
Calif.	15,472	13,844	1,421	1,327	220	184	405	345
West.	38,589	34,861	1,319	1,294	509	451	946	858
U.S.	445,199	409,331	1,212	1,169	5,398	4,786	9,882	8,932

1/ Revised.

from the North Atlantic, 14 percent from the South Central, 8 percent from the Sout Atlantic, and 6 percent from the Western States. Of the number of chickens sold in 1944, half were young chickens with an average live weight of 3.6 pounds, and half were fowl and roosters with an average live weight of 5.1 pounds. The average weight of all chickens sold was 4.4 pounds, compared with 4.2 pounds in 1943.

Chicken sales in the Southern States are more uniform throughout the year than in other parts of the country and Southern farmers raise relatively more young birds for meat, in addition to pullets for laying flock replacements, than do farmers in the North.

Fowl marketings in volume began earlier in 1944 because of the heavy early culling of big inventories. Marketings of young chickens in the fall were lighter because of a short crop of chickens raised. This distribution of marketings had a tendency to shift a larger percentage of sales to the early months of the year and distribute sales more uniformly throughout the year.

SALE OF CHICKENS FROM FARMS 1/

Area and year		Percent of total pounds sold during year											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
N. Atl.	1943	4.3	4.1	5.3	6.3	7.0	9.5	11.0	10.9	11.7	11.5	9.9	8.5
	1944	4.9	4.5	6.3	6.4	7.6	9.7	10.2	9.8	11.8	11.2	9.7	7.9
E.N.C.	1943	2.8	2.8	2.4	3.1	4.8	7.9	10.9	12.5	16.8	15.1	12.8	8.1
	1944	4.6	3.0	3.7	3.5	6.5	9.4	10.1	13.3	12.5	15.7	10.5	7.2
W.N.C.	1943	2.3	1.8	1.9	2.2	4.4	7.2	11.0	12.7	16.3	18.7	13.9	7.6
	1944	3.3	1.6	1.5	2.3	5.7	9.0	11.1	14.4	16.4	17.2	11.3	6.2
S. Atl.	1943	4.9	6.6	8.1	6.6	8.6	10.1	9.8	9.6	10.3	8.9	9.5	7.0
	1944	6.1	6.7	9.4	9.1	9.0	10.1	9.3	9.4	8.8	7.6	7.9	6.6
S.Cent.	1943	4.7	4.1	6.0	7.4	9.9	12.1	11.4	10.4	9.7	8.4	7.8	8.1
	1944	6.0	5.1	7.6	9.4	10.3	11.3	10.9	9.3	8.8	8.3	6.8	6.2
West.	1943	3.1	3.2	4.6	6.1	6.8	10.1	12.5	13.1	12.9	11.0	9.4	7.2
	1944	5.2	5.1	6.0	7.4	8.6	9.2	10.7	11.4	11.3	10.3	8.1	6.7
U. S.	1943	3.4	3.2	3.9	4.5	6.3	9.0	11.1	11.9	13.9	13.6	11.3	7.9
	1944	4.6	3.5	4.5	5.1	7.3	9.6	10.5	12.1	12.8	13.4	9.8	6.8

1/ Excluding commercial broilers.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

HAY FED TO MILK COWS: Value per Ton as Reported by Dairy Correspondents Febraury 1, 1944-45 and Distribution of 1945 Reports by Type and Kind

State	Value per ton 1/		Reports on baled hay as % of all reports Feb. 1,1945	Frequency of reports by kind of hay February 1, 1945			
	Feb. 1, 1944	Feb. 1, 1945		Alfalfa	Clover, Clotim or Lespedeza	Soybean, Cowpea or Peanut	Other 2/
	Dollars		Percent	Percentage of total reports			
Me., N. H., Vt.	16.00	25.50	28	8	36	-	56
Mass., R. I., Conn.	25.50	38.00	42	16	29	-	55
New York	16.00	21.50	2	6	31	1	62
New Jersey	31.50	37.50	41	26	27	5	42
Pennsylvania	22.00	26.00	18	13	46	-	41
North Atlantic	19.12	25.43	15	10	36	1	53
Ohio	20.00	24.00	16	12	60	10	18
Indiana	21.00	25.00	24	19	48	18	15
Illinois	24.00	23.50	39	20	32	7	41
Michigan	19.00	21.50	8	23	24	2	51
Wisconsin	15.00	19.50	3	21	33	-	46
East North Central	18.69	21.88	14	19	40	7	34
Minnesota	13.50	14.50	6	23	17	1	59
Iowa	15.50	18.00	18	40	53	5	2
Missouri	22.00	20.50	36	20	51	11	18
North Dakota	7.00	8.00	1	25	3	-	72
South Dakota	10.00	9.00	7	44	-	-	56
Nebraska	17.50	14.00	7	60	-	-	40
Kansas	19.00	15.00	26	50	6	-	44
West North Central	15.14	14.96	14	36	25	3	36
Del., Md.	25.00	32.00	18	23	49	21	7
Virginia	27.00	35.00	25	24	54	14	8
West Virginia	25.00	31.50	11	5	39	6	50
North Carolina	27.00	31.00	28	2	50	34	14
S. C., Ga., Fla.	29.50	35.00	51	6	32	46	16
South Atlantic	27.17	32.76	27	13	45	23	19
Kentucky	26.50	30.50	39	37	41	14	8
Tennessee	31.50	34.00	32	37	49	12	2
Alabama	27.50	28.00	54	-	26	53	21
Mississippi	27.50	26.00	43	8	44	27	21
Arkansas	26.00	24.00	55	11	46	14	29
Louisiana	31.00	29.00	56	20	15	5	60
Oklahoma	24.00	17.50	59	38	6	10	46
Texas	22.50	21.00	60	8	-	16	76
South Central	26.15	25.45	49	24	24	15	37
Montana	14.50	14.50	6	47	7	-	46
Idaho	18.50	19.50	7	78	13	-	9
Wyoming	16.00	16.00	15	71	-	-	29
Colorado	18.00	17.50	15	52	8	-	40
Arizona	26.00	24.50	67	83	-	-	17
Utah	20.00	20.00	7	82	8	-	10
Washington	26.50	26.50	19	27	44	-	29
Oregon	24.00	23.50	19	24	30	-	46
California	24.50	26.50	53	72	7	-	21
West	22.68	23.56	32	53	19	-	28
UNITED STATES	19.63	21.92	21	27	30	7	36

1/ Averages of reports from farmers in reply to the question: "What is the value per ton of the hay being fed to milk cows on your farm? (If feeding purchased hay, report delivered cost; if feeding home-grown hay, estimate the price it would bring at your farm; if feeding both home-grown and purchased, give your best estimate of the average value)". State values were rounded to the nearest half dollar.

2/ About two-thirds of "other" hay reports represent mixed hays containing some of kinds listed at left.

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Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release: April 10, 1945 BAE 3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

APRIL 1, 1945

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	CONDITION APRIL 1			PRODUCTION		
	Average 1934-43	1944	1945	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated Apr.1, 1945
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
United States						
Winter wheat	1/12.7	1/16.5	1/17.4	585,994	764,073	862,515
Rye	76	79	91	--	--	--
Pasture	75	81	91	--	--	--
Southern States						
Early potatoes 2/ ..	77	73	80	--	--	--
Peaches	70	73	86	--	--	--

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1

CROP	Average 1934-43		1944		1945	
	Percent 3/	1,000 bushels	Percent 3/	1,000 bushels	Percent 3/	1,000 bushels
United States						
Corn for grain	46.1	995,279	40.1	1,093,080	46.0	1,339,780
Wheat	20.6	162,731	26.1	219,679	22.2	239,083
Oats	37.6	387,309	36.5	415,576	36.9	430,477
Barley	4/32.0	4/111,125	28.5	92,424	30.5	86,660
Rye	4/41.0	4/ 18,625	29.2	8,890	25.8	6,673
Soybeans	--	--	20.6	39,876	14.4	27,852

1/ Yield per seeded acre in bushels.
2/ Includes all Irish (white) potatoes for harvest before September 1 in 10 Southern States and California.
3/ Percent of previous year's crop.
4/ 4-year (1940-43) average.

APPROVED:

Claude R. Wickard

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of April 1, 1945
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., April 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF APRIL 1, 1945

National crop prospects are now even better than they were a month ago. Hay crops and pastures have an excellent start. Ranges are a little late in the far West but prospects appear favorable in nearly the whole range area. The winter wheat crop is now estimated at 863,000,000 bushels. This is a hundred million bushels above prospects last December and would be the largest winter wheat crop ever produced. Other winter grains are in good shape. The seeding of spring small grains appears fairly well advanced for the season in the main producing States. Stocks of feed grain and wheat on farms are at near-record level.

West of the Rocky Mountains general rains during March greatly improved moisture conditions for growing crops and prospects for irrigation. March rainfall was light from western Nebraska southward and Florida has suffered from drought for some months, but the area of the country now seriously short of rain is unusually small. In Arkansas and large portions of surrounding States farm work has been greatly delayed by persistent rains. With previous flood records being broken by the Red River and other streams, the area overflowed will probably pass the million acre mark and a much larger acreage is so wet that no field work can be done for weeks. In this area it is not likely the full planned acreage can be grown and considerable shifting may occur to crops which can be planted late. This appears to be the only large area where farm work has been seriously delayed so far, or where crop prospects are definitely subnormal.

Nearly everywhere east of the Rockies March was unusually warm. In almost half of the States the average temperature in March was about as high as would be normal in April. On April 1 vegetation in the eastern half of the country was as far advanced as it often is on May 1. Thus plums and cherries were in full bloom as far north as the fruit sections of southwestern Michigan where the average date of last frost is after the first of May. Grass and winter grains have made an unusual early growth. The reported condition of pastures on April 1 averaged nearly as high as in July 1942 and higher than on any other date since 1927. Prospects for pastures, ranges, and hay crops have rarely been better at this time of year. With one of the earliest springs on record, both milk production per cow and egg production per hen appear to have averaged higher during March than at the same season in any previous year. As stocks of feed grain and wheat on farms are at near-record levels the production of livestock and livestock products should continue heavy.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
April 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
April 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

Loss of winter wheat from either winterkilling or drought has been light and reports show a high condition in nearly all States. The April 1 condition of wheat is the highest for the date since 1919 and reported condition of rye is the highest since 1914. Reports from 12 Southern States show the condition of winter oats and winter barley to be mostly good to excellent. In the humid areas where yields of small grains are often limited by rusts and other diseases, the present high condition does not necessarily give assurance of good yields; farther west a good start at this season is more significant, but prospects can still change greatly.

During the first week of April a cold wave brought temperatures close to zero to places in the northern Plains and temperatures below 20 degrees in northern Texas. Night temperatures dropped below freezing in most of the northern half of the country. The full extent of the damage is not yet known. Wheat seems to have escaped with little or no apparent injury. Alfalfa, clover, lespedeza and other field crops were frozen back in some places but should recover. Damage to fruit crops was extensive, ranging from a nearly complete kill of early fruit blossoms in the higher Plains area, where few farmers attempt to grow fruit, to a small percentage of the blossoms in well located orchards in the main northern fruit belts east of the Rocky Mountains. In commercial orchards some trees in frosty pockets and some varieties will have little fruit. Where only a portion of the blossoms on a tree were killed a nearly full fruit crop would still be possible but until the danger of further frosts has passed the outlook will remain uncertain. Prospects for fruits appear favorable west of the Rockies and in the Southern citrus and Southeastern peach States. Damage so far does not appear to have been important in the main New York or Michigan fruit belts or along the south shore of Lake Erie but further losses are not improbable. Damage varied locally in the Shenandoah area but was extensive to apples and peaches especially in Virginia.

WINTER WHEAT: A record crop of 862,515,000 bushels of winter wheat is in prospect on April 1. Such a crop would be nearly 100 million bushels above that of last year, and 37 million bushels above the largest previous winter wheat crop — that of 1931. The reported condition of wheat is the highest since 1919 and the growth is two to three weeks ahead of normal.

Wheat came through the winter well in nearly all important winter wheat States. Good snow cover in most areas furnished adequate protection, and held winter acreage losses to the lowest level in 25 years. In addition to this highly favorable condition the early start of spring growth attended the warm March weather. Fall moisture was generally sufficient to promote good fall growth, and in most sections the ground was in condition to absorb a large part of the moisture from melted snow and rains. The April 1 indicated yield of 17.4 bushels per seeded acre is approximately 1 bushel above last year and the highest since 1942. The expected abandonment is the lowest since 1919.

Although highly favorable conditions were nationwide on April 1, the most favorable prospects are in the States east of the Missouri and north of the Ohio rivers. Conditions are nearly as favorable in the Great Plains States, from South Dakota to Texas, and west to Colorado and New Mexico. Leaf rust is quite prevalent, however, in the southern Plains States, where it appeared in abundance last fall, and much of it survived the winter. Wyoming was too dry last fall and continues dry. Insufficient fall and winter moisture curtailed seedings to some extent in the Pacific Northwest States. Damage from the recent low temperatures appears to have been inconsequential.

WHEAT STOCKS: Stocks of wheat on farms, April 1, estimated at 239,083,000 bushels were the third largest record in the series which began in 1927. Farm supplies on hand a year ago amounted to 219,679,000 bushels and the 10-year (1933-42) average for April 1 is about 163 million bushels. Current farm reserves are equivalent to about 22 percent of the record 1944 production. A year ago about 26 percent of the 1943 wheat crop was in farm storage. The farm disappearnace of 153,340,000 bushels of wheat from January 1 to April 1 this year is somewhat less than the 163,047,000 bushels moved from farm storage during the first quarter in 1944 and the 164,454,000 in 1943. The 10-year (1934-43) average farms disappearance is 85,425,000 bushels.

On April 1 farm stocks of wheat in the North Central Area were about 10 percent greater than on the same date last year and in the South Atlantic and South Central Areas more than twice as large. April 1 farm stocks in the Western States were about 12 percent less than a year ago.

RYE: The April 1 condition of rye is 91 percent of normal, compared with 79 percent on April 1, 1944. This is 3 points above the December 1 condition and 15 points above the 10-year (1934-43) average April 1 condition of 75 percent. The April 1 condition this year is equal to that of April 1, 1914, but otherwise the highest since 1910.

Condition improved 3 points since December in South Dakota; 4 points in Wisconsin and Minnesota; 6 points in Nebraska and Michigan; 7 points in Pennsylvania, and 1 point in Kansas. There has been no change in North Dakota, while Oklahoma, a comparatively large producing State in recent years shows a 1 point decline. All other States show some improvement except a few Western States.

In the major rye-producing States, condition April 1 this year ranged from 9 points in Oklahoma to 22 points in Nebraska over the same period last year with all but a few other States above last year. All States show condition better than the 10-year average except Idaho and California. In the larger producing States, rye condition ranges from 10 points above average in Wisconsin to 22 points above in South Dakota.

RYE STOCKS: April 1 farm stocks of rye are the lowest for the date of any of the six years of record. Estimated at 6,673,000 bushels, or slightly over one-fourth of the 1944 production, current stocks are well below the 8,890,000 bushels on farms at this time last year, and only about 28 percent of the 24 million bushels on farms April 1, 1943. This report marks the first time that farm stocks of rye have been published, by States, as of April 1. Elsewhere in this report is a table showing farm stocks of rye for the U. S. by quarterly dates for the crops of 1939 to 1944.

Disappearance of rye stocks from farms January 1 to April 1 this year amount to a little over 4 million bushels. This compares with almost 5¼ million bushels for the same period last year and about 9½ million bushels for the same quarter of 1943.

About 55 percent of the total farm stocks of rye are in the three States of North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska, although these States produced less than 40 percent of the 1944 crops. The North Central States as a group have more then 75 percent of the total farm stocks of rye.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
April 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
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3:00 P.M.(E.W.T.)

CORN STOCKS: A near-record quantity of corn, about 1,340 million bushels, remained on farms on April 1, 1945. These reserves are 23 percent larger than a year earlier and 35 percent above average, but about 3 percent less than the record stocks on April 1, 1943. In terms of percentage of the previous year's crop, current stocks are equivalent to 46 percent of the production for grain, compared with 40 percent a year ago and the average of 46 percent.

Estimated corn stocks cover grain corn on farms from the 1944 crop and carryover from previous years, including corn purchased by the Government and still on farms as well as that sealed under Government loan. About 15 million bushels of corn were under outstanding loans on farms on April 1, 1945, compared with 7 million a year earlier, with 116 million on April 1, 1943, with 262 million in 1942, with 299 million in 1941 and with 451 million bushels in 1940.

Corn moved from farms at a rapid rate during the first three months of 1945, total disappearance reaching 806 million bushels. This is 8 percent less than the record of 875 million bushels for the period, set last year, but is a third larger than the 10-year average disappearance of 607 million bushels for the same quarter.

In the North Central States about one-fourth more corn remains on farms than a year ago, and nearly 44 percent more than average. The quantity is about 2 percent less than on April 1, 1943, but exceeds April 1 stocks in any other year of record. Stocks in Iowa and most Corn Belt States to the east are lower than in most of the past six years, but in Wisconsin, Missouri, and the Plains States from North Dakota down to Kansas, stocks are at record high levels, with Minnesota near-record. Disappearance has been relatively rapid, but in the Western Corn Belt record production, fewer livestock, shortage of transport facilities and the high moisture content of the corn all have been factors in keeping large stocks of corn on farms.

Farm reserves of corn on April 1 were larger in all sections than a year earlier. In North Atlantic States current stocks were 22 percent larger than a year earlier and approximately equal to the 1934-43 average; in South Atlantic States, 12 percent larger, and 7 percent above average; in South Central States only 2 percent larger, but at the average level; in the West about one-fifth larger than either last year or the average.

OATS STOCKS: Stocks of oats on farms April 1, are estimated at 430,477,000 bushels. This is equivalent to 37 percent of the 1944 crop, - practically the same as the percentage of the 1943 crop on farms April 1 last year. Current stocks, however, are nearly 15,000,000 bushels or almost 4 percent larger than a year ago and 11 percent larger than the average farm oats stocks of 387,309,000 bushels. In the North Central States, where roughly three-fourths of the oats are produced, farm reserves are slightly below a year ago. However, the East North Central group shows oats stocks 12 percent larger than on April 1, 1944, while in the West North-Central group stocks are 7 percent smaller than a year ago.

Between January 1 and April 1 this year the disappearance of oats amounted to 319,977,000 bushels, the largest disappearance, except in 1941 and 1943, in more than a decade. The disappearance in the January 1-April 1 period was 289,235,000 bushels last year, 376,673,000 bushels 2 years ago, 319,408,000 bushels in 1942, and 323,941,000 bushels in 1941.

BARLEY STOCKS: Offering data to help complete the picture of stocks of feed grains on quarterly dates, farm stocks of barley are estimated for the first time, by States, as of April 1. Current farm stocks of barley at about 87 million bushels are 6 percent less than the 92 million bushels on April 1, 1944. The 1940-43 average for the date is 111 million bushels. In terms of the preceding year's production, the current farm stocks are 30.5 percent of production, compared with 28.5 a year ago and the 4-year average of 32.0 percent. Nearly half of these barley stocks are in the three States of Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota, with large amounts also in Nebraska, Kansas, Montana, Idaho and Colorado.

A complete series of quarterly farm stocks estimates for the United States for the crop years 1939 to 1944 is presented elsewhere in this report. Farm disappearance from January 1 to April 1, 1945, of 48.5 million bushels, compares with 60 million for the same quarter of 1944 and the 4-year average of 72 million bushels as shown by these quarterly estimates.

SOYBEAN STOCKS: April 1 farm stocks of soybeans are estimated at 27,852,000 bushels or about 14 percent of the 1944 production. These stocks are substantially lower than last year when the April 1 stocks amounted to 39,876,000 bushels or 21 percent of the 1943 production. On April 1, 1943, the first comparable period for which data are available, farm stocks were estimated at 54,350,000 bushels or 29 percent of the 1942 production. In most of the major producing States, farm stocks are less than for the same date last year. Current stocks are above April 1, 1944, however, in a few of the non-commercial States where soybeans are largely held for feed and seed and where feeding requirements have not been as heavy as anticipated.

Disappearance of soybeans from farms during the first quarter of 1945 was smaller than for the same period last year, totaling 14,741,000 bushels compared with 17,457,000 bushels in the first three months of 1944. This decreased disappearance was expected as the crop moved to market faster during the first period October through December than for the same period of the 1943 crop movement. Maturing and harvesting conditions last fall were almost ideal in nearly all of the major producing States and the crop moved from the farm as rapidly as transportation and storage facilities became available. Since Government price regulations were in effect there was little incentive to hold for higher prices, especially in the commercial areas.

Approximately 19½ million bushels will be needed to plant the prospective 1945 acreage for all purposes. Nearly 13 million bushels of this amount are likely to be used on farms where grown. However, current farm stocks in several of the Southern States are low and it is possible that less than the usual amount of homegrown seed will be used on farms. This would necessitate larger than usual amounts being purchased for seed, if the prospective 1945 acreage is planted.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
April 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
April 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

FRUIT AND NUT CROP PROSPECTS: (As of April 1) Based on conditions reported by growers on April 1, the prospects for deciduous fruit production were favorable in practically all sections of the country. In the irrigated areas of the West, fruit crops show about the usual advancement for this season of the year. In the eastern and central States, however unusually high March temperatures advanced fruit budding and blossoming to the extent that the season is from 3 to 4 weeks ahead of usual. The danger of frost damage in the next few weeks is thus unusually great in these areas.

COMMERCIAL APPLES: In the State of Washington, orchards were reported in good condition on April 1 and prospects for apple production appear favorable. Most orchards have been pruned and dormant sprayed. Buds were swelling on April 1. In Oregon, the outlook is generally satisfactory, It is probable, however, that the Hood River Valley will have a lighter crop this year since the crop was large in 1944 and Newtown, the most important variety, tends to be an alternate bearer. In the Milton-Freewater district the outlook is favorable, although Delicious will likely not be as heavy as in 1944. In Utah, the bud set is unusually heavy.

In New York and western Pennsylvania, apple trees came through the winter in good condition except that rabbit and mouse injury has been severe. Deep snows delayed pruning, some of which will not be done because of the labor shortage and the pressure of other work. In the Berks-Lehigh, Adams, Cumberland, Franklin, and York areas of Pennsylvania, buds are thick on the late varieties. Early varieties were in the pink about April 1. Throughout the Northeast, pruning and spraying are behind schedule. The advancement of the season caught some growers without spray materials. The bud set is generally good but fruit buds are so far ahead of normal that occurrence of the usual April and early May frosts could materially reduce the crop prospect.

In Eastern Shore, Maryland, Delaware and southern and eastern Virginia, apples were in bloom on April 1. In the Eastern Panhandle of West Virginia, center buds of the early blooming varieties were open April 1. These dates are about 3 weeks earlier than usual. In the Shenandoah apple area, April 1 prospects were favorable for a fair to good sized crop in 1945, but in addition to the usual hazards of insects and droughts before harvest the well-advanced season will make April a critical month from the standpoint of frost danger. Also, this area had a large crop in 1944. York Imperial, the most important variety, has a strong tendency to be alternate in bearing.

In the mid-West the season is also from 3 to 4 weeks ahead of usual. In southern Ohio, Grimes and Delicious were in full bloom the last of March. In Illinois, apple bloom was just starting as far north as the central part of the State. In Kentucky, there was a heavy bloom by the end of March. In Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska, fruit buds survived to April 1. In Michigan, prospects are favorable with bud development about a month ahead of usual. In these central States the bud set appears satisfactory but the advancement of the season makes frost damage a greater hazard than usual.

PEACHES: In the 10 Southern early peach States the bloom averaged 2 to 3 weeks earlier than usual and the set of fruit has been exceptionally heavy. Growers are concerned about getting the fruit thinned. A large crop and earlier-than-usual marketing appeared to be a reasonable expectation on April 1 for Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Arkansas -- the States which furnish the bulk of the early peaches for the Eastern markets. Freezing still reduce prospects materially in this area but the relatively large size of the fruit for this time for year minimizes the probability of extensive cold injury. The light winter rainfall in the Southeastern States is giving growers concern and continued below-normal precipitation would probably result in smaller sizes. Condition of April 1 for these 10 early peach States averaged 86 percent of normal, the highest since reports were begun in 1924. Condition of April 1, 1944 was 73, two years ago 48, three years ago 77, and the 10-year (1934-43) average was 70.

In Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland the bloom was about 3 weeks earlier than usual with a good set of fruit indicated in most sections. April frosts are a definite hazard to the peach crop in this area. In the Northeast the extremely warm March advanced peach buds and trees in the early locations were blooming or past bloom as the month ended. On April 1 the bloom was about past in New Jersey, in full bloom in southern Pennsylvania, and starting in the earlier locations in New York and in Erie County, Pennsylvania. In the mid-West, peach trees came through the winter in good shape. The peach bloom is from 3 to 4 weeks ahead of the usual date with April 1 prospects favorable for a good sized crop, provided no serious damage results from spring frosts. The frost hazard is especially great in Michigan, where the average date of last killing frost in the principal peach areas is about the first week in May. In many years with such an advanced stage of development to April 1, spring frosts have been quite damaging in these mid-western and northeastern States.

In northern Utah, March weather was not warm enough to cause a premature swelling of buds. The set of buds is heavy. In Oregon, the bud set is satisfactory but production is not expected to be as great as last year's large crop, particularly in The Dalles district. Washington peach orchards are in good condition. In California there were light to heavy rains over the various peach producing areas at some time during the blossoming period, and in nearly all locations frosty nights have occurred since the blossoms opened. However, most localities passed full blossom about mid-March and good fruit sets appear likely. Some increase in bearing acreage in 1945 over 1944 is indicated especially for the Clingstone varieties.

PEARS: In California and Washington April 1 prospects are favorable for all varieties of pears. Although experienced labor is very scarce, pruning and dormant spraying generally have been completed satisfactorily. In the Hood River Valley of Oregon, production will likely be less than the 1944 bumper crop. In the Rogue River Valley of Oregon, the bud set on Bartletts is excellent, on D'Anjous very good, but on Bosc irregular, likely the result of the heavy crop produced in 1944. Pear trees in the Rogue River Valley are expected to be in full flower about 5 days later than last year.

In the Eastern States, pears are advanced about a month earlier than normal. Danger of freeze damage is still acute but good sized crops are in prospect. It has been difficult for growers to prune and apply dormant spray before the trees and fruit were too far advanced.

GRAPES: In California, natural factors have favored the crop to date. Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting vineyards pruned in time but nearly all vineyards acreage has now been pruned. Much labor was inexperienced and the pruning job appears only fairly well done. Conditions to April 1 indicate a good sized crop in prospect. Bearing acreage for 1945 will probably show small increases over 1944 for all three classes of grapes; raisin, table and wine.

In the Eastern States grape vines came through the winter in good condition but the advancement of the season exposes the crop to the danger of greater than usual damage from frosts.

CHERRIES: April 1 sweet cherry prospects were favorable in practically all areas. In California trees in most areas passed full bloom before April 1. A good set is expected even though heavy rains occurred during the blooming period and there were several nights of frost. In Oregon trees came through the winter in good condition but the outlook is a little uncertain in the important Dalles district due to below normal rainfall up to April 1. Probably there is enough moisture to mature the crop but damage to trees may result before the summer is over. Cherry trees in the Dalles district are expected to be in full flower about April 15 or 5 days later than last year. In the Milton-Freewater and Hood River Valley -- largely fresh shipping areas -- the bud set is good. Prospects are favorable in western Oregon. Washington prospects are favorable. In the Eastern States -- Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio -- sweet cherries are blooming unusually early and frost danger is greater than usual.

The sour cherry crop should be of good size this year if April 1 conditions carry through to harvest. The principal sour cherry States -- Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Wisconsin -- have an average date of last killing frost of about May 1 in most of the heavy producing areas. The season is from 3 to 4 weeks ahead of usual. Much depends upon temperatures in April and early May.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: California plum prospects appear favorable although some production areas experienced rain and frost during the blooming period which may have reduced the set of fruit. However, there was a heavy bloom and a good plum crop seems the most reasonable expectation at this time. The bearing acreage in 1945 will probably be slightly greater than in 1944. In Michigan, April 1 prospects were favorable but the advancement of the season makes the frost hazard unusually great.

California prunes in major producing areas were just past full bloom on April 1. Some growers have reported some frost killing of blossoms in the bud stage, although generally there was a heavy bloom and unless pollination was poor, or brown rot occurs, prospects are for a fair or better-than-fair prune crop. In the Milton-Freewater area of eastern Oregon, the bud set is good, and if pollination weather is favorable a good crop is in prospect. Supplies of irrigation water are believed adequate to carry the crop to maturity. Orchards are being given good care. In western Oregon, where prunes are produced mostly for canning, freezing, and drying, a larger production than the 1944 short crop appears in prospect if pollination weather is favorable. Trees are expected to be in full flower about April 10 in Douglas County and from a week to 10 days later in the Willamette Valley. Some improvement in the care of orchards is noticeable this year. In Idaho prune prospects are favorable.

APRICOTS, FIGS AND OLIVES: California apricot trees were in bloom during rainy periods which may have prevented adequate pollination and caused excessive development of green and brown rot fungus. It is uncertain at this time how well fruits will remain on the trees. There has been some frost injury and orchard heaters were used several nights where available. The acreage in bearing will not change much from the 1944 total. Although too early for a forecast of production, present prospects indicate that California apricot production will be about one-third smaller than the 1944 bumper crop. In Washington present prospects are favorable. In Utah, the bud set is unusually heavy but the crop still faces the hazard of possible freezing temperatures in April and early May.

California fig orchard and soil moisture conditions are favorable for 1945. The acreage in bearing will change little from 1944.

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For California olives natural conditions to date have been satisfactory with no temperatures low enough to bring any apparent injury to trees in any of the important producing areas.

ALMONDS, WALNUTS, AND FILBERTS: California almonds were in bloom during several cold nights and some frost injury occurred, although it was reduced by the use of orchard heaters. The 1945 crop is expected to show considerable variation among varieties and areas. Soil moisture supplies in the non-irrigated areas appear adequate for production of a good-sized crop where there is no frost injury. Bearing acreage will show an increase of perhaps 3 or 4 percent over that of 1944.

Conditions have been generally favorable to date in California walnut orchards. In Oregon the trees are still dormant. Filbert trees in Oregon came through the winter in good shape and the weather during the pollination period was very favorable. The bearing acreage will be somewhat larger in 1945.

FREEZE DAMAGE TO FRUITS SINCE APRIL 1: The abnormally warm weather that prevailed in March was followed by colder weather during the first week of April. Temperatures dropped to freezing or lower in the North Central States, in the Northeastern States, and as far south as South Carolina and westward through northern Arkansas into Oklahoma. Damage to fruit crops was variable, depending upon elevation and other geographic features. Information on this damage is incomplete and inconclusive at this early date. The following summary is based on a quick appraisal of the situation through telephone and telegraph contacts with orchardists and horticultural specialists in the commercial fruit areas of the country.

In New England, growth was not far enough advanced for fruit crops to be seriously hurt by the brief period of low temperatures on April 7, ranging from 19 to 25 degrees. Some damage may have occurred in a few low-lying areas. In New York, frost damage April 5 to 7 is reported slight except in especially susceptible localities. In the Lower Hudson Valley peaches, plums, sweet cherries and currants were nearly in full bloom and probably were moderately injured in some areas. In western New York sweet cherries, plums and, in some sections, sour cherries were injured irregularly. In the Geneva-Canandaigua area damage to sweet cherries was severe, to "sours" moderate, and to apples light. Moderate injury occurred to apples in less favorable locations in the Hudson Valley and in parts of the eastern Lake Ontario area in western New York. In Pennsylvania damage from frosts April 6 and 7 ranged from complete loss to no damage, depending upon location of orchards. Average loss to all fruits for the State may run from 5 to 10 percent of earlier crop prospects. Peaches and cherries suffered most with apple injury relatively light.

In Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland, frost and freeze on April 6 and 7 caused damage to fruit crops which ranges from complete kill in unfavorably located orchards to only slight or no damage in favorably located orchards. In Frederick, Loudoun, Botetourt and Roanoke Counties of Virginia, apple prospects are still fair for orchards with good air drainage. Damage apparently was severe for nearly all other apple orchards in Virginia. Damage to Virginia peaches probably was less than to apples but was heavy, nevertheless. The Crozet, Frederick and Burkeville areas may still produce fair-sized peach crops. Nelson County peaches will probably be almost a complete failure.

In West Virginia only moderate damage occurred to apples in the northern Panhandle. In the eastern Panhandle and Ohio Valley Counties apple damage varies from slight to complete loss. The bulk of West Virginia peach trees were well past full bloom on April 5 except in the northern Panhandle. Damage probably was moderate as a whole because of advanced stage of most peaches. In western Maryland, conditions are spotted with considerable damage reported to peaches and early apples. Late apples were not in full bloom and damage is not expected to be extensive. On the Eastern Shore of Maryland and in Delaware extensive damage is reported to peaches and apples.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
April 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
April 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

In the 10 early southern peach States, frost damage from April 1 to 8 was light. Reduction in crop prospects apparently is confined to Oklahoma where losses were extremely heavy in the west and moderate in the eastern part of the State.

In Michigan and Wisconsin no serious frost damage is reported to fruit. In Ohio, sweet cherries are nearly a complete loss but sour cherries and early peaches vary from some reports of complete loss to only slight damage. In the area adjacent to Lake Erie damage was negligible. Apples show heavy damage in some southern Ohio areas but losses were small in the commercial areas north of Columbus. In the southern Illinois peach district, damage was light on both peaches and apples. In central Illinois injury was uneven but moderate for the area as a whole. In Kentucky damage to tree fruits varies from slight to moderate in western and southern sections to heavy in the central and northern areas. In Missouri, frost damage was generally light but there was moderate injury to peaches and early apples in the southwestern and southcentral parts of the State. In Northwest Arkansas, injury to apples and grapes was about 50 percent and to peaches nearly 100 percent but elsewhere in the State losses were negligible. In central Kansas, injury varies from probably 75 percent on peaches and pears to 25 percent on apples. Commercial orchards in the eastern third of the State show only light damage. In Nebraska, damage varies from light on apples to moderate on peaches.

In northern Colorado temperatures to zero and lower on April 2 and 3 killed many cherry buds and probably caused a moderate reduction in production prospects. Apparently peaches and apples in Colorado were not injured.

CITRUS: The 1944-45 orange crop is estimated to be a record of 106,788,000 boxes- 4 percent more than the 1943-44 crop and 25 percent larger than the 1942-43 crop. Early and midseason varieties comprise about 43 percent and Valencias 57 percent of the total oranges for the 1944-45 season. Florida tangerine production is now estimated at 3,900,000 boxes — 8 percent more than in 1943-44 but 7 percent less than in 1942-43. Total U. S. grapefruit production is placed at 51,191 000 boxes - 9 percent less than the record crop of last season but 1 percent more than the 1942-43 crop. California lemon production is indicated to be 13,321,000 boxes which is 21 percent more than last year's crop but 11 percent less than in 1942-43.

Harvest of early and midseason oranges is practically complete in all producing sections of the country except in southern California and harvest is more than half complete in that area. In Florida, demand for all citrus continues strong with competition keen between processing and fresh markets. By the first of April about 34 million out of an estimated 43.5 million boxes of all oranges had been harvested. This was about 5 million more than harvested to the same date last year. The extra 5 million have mostly been taken by canners. Canning operations for this crop are now on the decline and should drop sharply from now on. Harvest of Florida Valencias is a little more than half completed and is well ahead of last season. Movement of Valencias has started in Texas and Arizona. In Arizona, the movement of Valencias was unusually late in getting underway. The bulk of the California Valencia crop will be harvested during late spring, summer and early fall.

A little more than 20 million boxes, or almost nine-tenths of Florida grapefruit, were utilized to April 1. This volume was about a million boxes less than to the same date last year. Probably less than 3 million boxes remain to be harvested compared with more than 9 million last season. Because of the light supplies, canning operations have dropped to about 200,000 boxes per week and fresh shipments of grapefruit per week are only about 60 percent of the rate at this time last year. The marketing season is expected to be over at least a month earlier than usual. Only an occasional car of tangerines is now being marketed. Lime shipments reached the seasonal low level in March and should increase during

April. About 90 percent of the Texas grapefruit crop had moved to April 1, which was about normal. Processing for the season will probably total about 9 million boxes out of the estimated production of 21 million boxes. Arizona grapefruit is probably about one-third harvested compared with about one-half to April 1 last year. In California, harvest of grapefruit is continuing in the Desert Valleys but has not yet been started in the other areas which are mainly for summer harvest.

In Florida, very little rain fell in the citrus belt during February and March and groves are beginning to suffer. It is still too early, however, to tell what effect the dry weather will have on the set of fruit for the 1945-46 crop. In Texas, the citrus area did not experience any severe weather during the past winter and groves have been given good care. Trees are in good condition for the new crop season and apparently an excellent set of fruit has held. Arizona citrus groves are in good condition and prospects are favorable for the coming season. In the California citrus areas, soil moisture and general growth conditions are relatively good. The 1945 citrus bloom is not early and very little information is yet available as to what the set will be. The 1945-46 Valencia crop will probably be smaller than in 1944-45 since the Valencia trees in the main producing areas of southern California are carrying such a heavy load of fruit at the present time.

EARLY IRISH POTATOES: The April 1 condition of early potatoes in the 10 Southern States and California is reported at 80 percent. This condition exceeds both the April 1, 1944 condition of 73 percent and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 77 percent.

Varied weather throughout the South has caused the condition of early potatoes to be very spotted. The early spring crop in the Hastings area of north Florida has been greatly reduced by continued dry weather in March. Heavy blight infestation has sharply curtailed production of the early spring crop in the Lower Valley of Texas.

Continuous rains have delayed planting of the late spring crop in Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas and the acreage planted in these States has been damaged by excessive moisture. Mild temperatures in Mississippi have been favorable for plant growth, but excessive rains have damaged potatoes planted in lowlands. Good rains have been received in the Baldwin County, Alabama, area and the crop is in good condition. Blight is reported to be present in a few extreme southern fields of Baldwin County but it is not expected to cause any serious damage if the weather continues clear and warm. The crop in Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina has made unusually good progress. However, the crop in some sections of these States is beginning to need additional moisture.

The early potato acreage in California is now estimated at 73,000 acres -- a new high record. Spotted frost damage has been reported in Kern County but only a small part of the acreage was sufficiently advanced to cause a reduction in yield. Many fields were retarded by loss of tops and burned leaves but will make new vines. Harvest of the crop should start in Kern County about mid-April, with movement in volume getting under way about the first of May.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
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Washington, D. C.,
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3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

PASTURES: As a result of generally ample soil moisture and unusually warm March weather, farm pastures appear to be off to the earliest start in the 22 years for which April 1 records are available. The condition of pastures averaged 91 percent of normal on April 1 this year, 10 points higher than a year ago and 16 points above the 1934-43 average condition for that date. In Southern areas pasture condition figures at this season reflect early developed green feed available for grazing; while in Northern States where livestock are not yet on pasture, they represent primarily advance expectations for pasturage when the weather warms.

In all major geographic regions except the West, the April 1 condition of pastures was the highest for the date in records dating back through 1924. East of the Rocky Mountains, March temperatures were above normal thus permitting grazing crops to make use of ample supplies of soil moisture available. Reports of pasture development two to four weeks ahead of the usual for the season were quite common over this area. Florida, where rainfall has been light, was the only State in this area where condition of farm pastures was below the 10-year average for April 1. In most other States the condition of pastures ranged from 10 to 30 points above average for April 1 and 5 to 15 points higher than last year.

In the Western group of States, pastures and ranges appear to be generally in good condition, but new feed was not advancing so rapidly as in sections of the country further east. In Washington and Oregon, March rain has increased the supply of soil moisture, but cool weather has prevented rapid growth of early feed. In California the condition of pasture and range feed was much better than a year ago, but growth in northern districts and at higher elevations was retarded by low temperatures.

MILK PRODUCTION: Mild weather, early growth of grass, and continued liberal concentrate feeding helped push the Nation's 26 million milk cows to a new record milk output for March. Estimated at 10.1 billion pounds, milk production during the month was 18 percent above that in February and 3 percent more than in March last year. For the first quarter of the year, milk production on farms totaled almost 27.5 billion pounds, nearly half a billion pounds above that in the same quarter last year — the previous peak production for the period.

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES
1934-43 Average, 1944, and 1945

Month	Monthly total: Average 1934-43	1944	1945	1945 / 1944	Daily average per capita: Average 1934-43	1944	1945
	Million pounds					Pounds	
February	7,469	8,612	8,528	1/99	2.03	2.16	2.19
March	8,704	9,765	10,062	103	2.15	2.29	2.33
Jan. - Mar. Incl.	24,011	27,028	27,482	101.7	2.04	2.16	2.19

1/ Comparison influenced by extra day in February 1944. On daily basis 103 percent.

Milk production per cow in the West North Central, South Central and Western groups of States showed unusually sharp seasonal gains during March. In other regions where milk flow on March 1 was comparatively high, the seasonal advance to April 1 was not far from average. In all regions, milk production per cow was at or near record levels for April 1. In comparison with the same date last year, increases in milk production per cow were rather uniform throughout the country with all major groups of States averaging 5 to 6 percent up. In all but a few States production per cow was above the 1934-43 average for April 1, with the increase in the more important dairy regions averaging from 7 to 10 percent and in the South Atlantic and Western groups of States from 12 to 13 percent. For the country as a whole, milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 15.27 pounds on April 1, about 6 percent more than a year earlier and 2 percent above the previous April 1 record of 14.96 pounds in 1942.

In crop correspondents' herds the percentage of milk cows reported milked on April 1 was the same as a year ago, thus equaling the lowest figure for the date during the current decade. Since last November the percentage of milk cows in production has risen from 96 percent to 99 percent of the 1926-40 average for the corresponding date, but during coming months the planting season will place an added burden on the farm labor supply and some decline relative to average may occur. In the South Central States, the percentage of cows milked on April 1 was the lowest since 1925 and well below any figure for that date in recent years. In the West North Central States, the percentage milked was the same as last year, but well below other recent years and the 10-year average. In the Atlantic Coast regions and the East North Central States, the percentage milked was about average and in the Western region was somewhat above both average and last year as the result of sharp gains during March.

GRAIN AND CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: In the latter part of the winter feeding season farmers have continued feeding their milk cows liberally from ample grain and concentrate supplies. On April 1 this year, the daily amount fed per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 5.54 pounds, slightly higher than the 5.45 pound rate reported a year ago and probably the highest rate for the date of any recent year except 1943. Concentrates have been available at a somewhat lower cost than last year, while unit returns to farmers for milk and cream including Government dairy production payments have been enough higher to encourage more liberal supplemental feeding. In March the value per 100 pounds of concentrate rations fed to milk cows in whole milk selling areas averaged $2.69, some 4 cents less than in March 1944, while in cream selling areas the average value of concentrate rations was down to $2.32 from $2.39. Although milk and butterfat prices were not much different from last March returns to producers for milk and cream sold were up because of the higher rates of dairy production payments. Milk-feed price ratios were higher than last year and well above the 1924-43 average. March butterfat-feed price ratios were also somewhat higher than last year or average, and in April will receive a further boost by the increase in rate of production payments on butterfat.

In Northern and Western areas the rate of concentrate feeding was higher than on April 1 last year, but in the South where pastures are now furnishing considerable green feed, grain fed per cow was slightly lower than in 1944. In New England where April 1 figures are available for reporters' herds over the period of a dozen years, the amount fed per cow this year averaged 6.19 pounds, slightly below the 6.22 pounds reported for April 1, 1944, but otherwise the largest amount of record. In the West North Central and Southern regions where the seasonal peak of grain feeding is normally reached early, the April 1 rate of feeding was somewhat lower than on February 1 this year. However, in the North Atlantic and East North Central Region the amount fed per cow is probably now near the high point for the year reached just before milk cows are turned on pasture.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Hens and pullets on farms laid 6,558,000,000 eggs in March -- 4 percent below the record production of March last year but 38 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average. March egg production was below last year in all parts of the country except in the West North Central States where the high rate of lay offset the decrease in the number of layers and resulted in an egg production slightly greater than last year's record March production. The aggregate egg production for the first quarter of the year was 15,490,000,000 eggs, 7 percent less than during the same period last year.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
April 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
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The rate of egg production per layer during March was 16.5 eggs — the highest production per layer recorded for the month. Weather throughout the country was favorable and high rates of lay were reported from all sections, reaching new high levels in the North Atlantic, East North Central, West North Central and South Central sections.

Farm flocks averaged 396,403,000 layers in March — 9 percent below March last year but 22 percent above the 10-year average. Numbers of layers were down in all parts of the country — ranging from 7 percent in the West North Central area to 13 percent in the South Central area. The decline in the average number of layers from February to March was largely seasonal except in the North Atlantic area where due to heavier culling and some liquidation of laying flocks disappearance was more than twice as heavy as usual.

There were 203,428,000 chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching on farms April 1 — 11 percent less than a year ago but 39 percent above the 10-year average. Numbers of young chickens were less than last year in all parts of the country except in the Western States where numbers were 7 percent greater than a year ago. The West North Central and South Central States had about 20 percent fewer young chickens on hand April 1 than a year ago. In the North Atlantic, East North Central and South Atlantic area the number of young chickens was down about 4 percent from last year.

CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS APRIL 1
(Thousands)

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
Av. 1934-43	17,795	26,341	28,535	21,620	40,566	11,962	146,818
1944	27,630	41,177	58,950	28,988	56,654	15,312	228,711
1945	26,650	39,663	47,612	27,798	45,392	16,313	203,428

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-March averaged 33.1 cents per dozen — 3 cents a dozen higher than a year earlier. The seasonal decrease from February 15 to March 15 of 7.6 percent was heavier than last year but less than the 10-year average decline. Egg prices received by farmers in March have doubled and feed costs increased 72 percent since March 1941. Demand for eggs for consumption and storage is strong. Most egg markets are very firm with demand exceeding supply.

Chicken prices on March 15 averaged 25.0 cents per pound live weight, compared with 24.5 cents on February 15 and with 23.8 cents on March 15 a year ago. The large markets remain very firm under short to non-existant civilian supplies.

The March 15 price received for turkey averaged 33.6 cents a pound live weight, compared with 31.3 cents a year earlier, and 17.2 cents the 10-year average.

The mid-March average cost of feed for the United States farm poultry ration was $2.88 per hundred pounds an increase of 2 cents during the month ending March 15. The cost of the ration on March 15 was 2 percent less than a year earlier. The relationship between the price of eggs and the price of feed was more favorable than a year ago. Chicken and turkey price relationships also were more favorable than a year ago or the 10-year average.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

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WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage seeded: Crops of 1934-43	Acreage seeded: Crop of 1944	Acreage seeded: Crop of 1945	Yield per seeded acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per seeded acre: 1944	Yield per seeded acre: Indicated Apr.1,1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Ind. Apr 1, 1945
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	296	366	373	22.0	24.2	24.5	6,526	8,874	9,138
N.J.	67	75	90	18.3	18.4	20.0	1,218	1,380	1,800
Pa.	945	931	950	19.0	21.6	23.0	18,061	20,108	21,850
Ohio	2,092	2,058	2,284	19.5	22.7	24.0	40,831	46,805	54,816
Ind.	1,656	1,332	1,665	16.4	19.8	20.0	27,210	26,380	33,300
Ill.	1,942	1,339	1,446	16.7	18.3	18.0	32,850	24,472	26,028
Mich.	812	969	979	19.9	23.7	23.0	16,085	22,992	22,517
Wis.	42	36	35	16.1	20.4	22.0	680	735	770
Minn.	198	164	110	16.0	11.6	21.0	3,116	1,904	2,310
Iowa	393	151	146	16.2	14.0	21.0	6,266	2,118	3,066
Mo.	2,031	1,714	1,800	12.9	13.9	14.5	26,420	23,800	26,100
S.Dak.	210	290	270	7.5	7.2	13.0	1,480	2,079	3,510
Nebr.	3,552	3,611	3,828	12.4	9.7	18.5	42,787	35,009	70,818
Kans.	13,506	13,097	13,621	10.2	14.6	17.0	133,700	191,624	231,557
Del.	75	68	71	18.1	18.8	19.5	1,348	1,280	1,384
Md.	400	401	413	18.6	22.2	21.0	7,465	8,906	8,673
Va.	585	574	574	13.5	19.6	16.5	7,902	11,275	9,471
W.Va.	149	113	114	12.4	14.9	14.5	1,867	1,680	1,653
N.C.	514	613	539	11.9	14.6	14.5	6,112	8,928	7,816
S.C.	212	290	284	10.4	12.6	10.0	2,238	3,653	2,840
Ga.	200	243	255	9.1	12.2	12.0	1,824	2,964	3,060
Ky.	478	512	558	12.3	15.4	15.0	5,975	7,902	8,370
Tenn.	441	491	511	11.3	13.7	13.5	4,942	6,714	6,898
Ala.	9	18	19	9.8	12.1	12.5	87	218	238
Miss.	1/ 10	25	30	1/18.6	17.3	16.5	1/ 192	432	495
Ark.	74	65	75	7.2	9.0	8.5	516	588	638
Okla.	4,827	5,206	5,779	10.1	16.5	13.0	48,435	85,914	75,127
Tex.	4,426	4,450	5,028	7.2	16.8	15.0	30,337	74,746	75,420
Mont.	1,160	1,449	1,521	14.5	17.8	19.0	17,379	25,806	28,899
Idaho	671	670	757	21.4	26.5	23.0	14,279	17,780	17,411
Wyo.	138	165	182	10.4	12.8	14.0	1,508	2,106	2,548
Colo.	1,172	1,420	1,548	10.8	11.8	14.0	13,126	16,827	21,672
N.Mex.	347	310	350	6.2	9.0	13.0	2,127	2,795	4,550
Ariz.	39	26	27	21.2	20.3	22.0	844	528	594
Utah	187	224	233	17.2	22.7	17.0	3,245	5,083	3,961
Nev.	4	5	5	28.3	31.0	28.0	111	155	140
Wash.	1,344	1,502	1,742	21.9	26.8	26.0	30,039	40,270	45,292
Oreg.	714	780	811	19.1	24.2	21.0	13,355	18,850	17,031
Calif.	844	596	566	16.1	17.4	19.0	13,623	10,393	10,754
U.S.	46,757	46,349	49,589	12.7	16.5	17.4	585,994	764,073	862,515

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
April 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
April 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1

State	Corn for grain			Wheat			Oats		
	Average: 1934-43	1944	1945	Average: 1934-43	1944	1945	Average: 1934-43	1944	1945
	Thousand bushels								
Maine	28	26	32	25	9	6	1,840	1,359	1,160
N.H.	45	51	43	—	—	—	108	76	65
Vt.	85	40	49	—	—	—	615	451	418
Mass.	124	141	112	—	—	—	52	51	50
R.I.	26	15	11	—	—	—	13	8	7
Conn.	180	120	120	—	—	—	49	24	27
N.Y.	2,205	1,946	2,234	1,732	2,038	2,054	10,050	4,862	10,007
N.J.	2,648	2,115	2,205	214	212	235	506	319	387
Pa.	18,284	14,397	18,268	3,834	3,224	4,260	10,237	5,356	8,608
Ohio	53,032	61,039	48,662	6,526	5,025	6,085	13,862	9,316	12,656
Ind.	64,052	82,650	70,384	3,683	1,833	2,649	12,269	10,628	9,420
Ill.	173,916	172,494	173,320	3,721	2,381	1,478	42,008	37,320	32,635
Mich.	16,885	15,181	18,766	5,072	3,359	5,525	18,275	11,949	16,317
Wis.	14,204	20,962	26,913	713	874	626	29,023	37,128	47,575
Minn.	58,682	62,453	99,119	9,254	6,663	7,448	57,894	55,688	63,944
Iowa	243,952	280,366	294,375	1,556	1,122	607	76,734	75,225	53,380
Mo.	42,505	51,253	75,216	2,943	2,530	2,380	12,584	19,665	12,587
N.Dak.	1,628	1,391	4,833	30,950	57,993	77,582	19,103	33,334	41,841
S.Dak.	17,492	22,433	68,406	9,830	13,586	13,985	20,612	30,315	42,518
Nebr.	59,487	74,076	170,607	11,377	17,160	7,189	16,265	27,954	14,946
Kans.	14,272	23,647	47,528	23,288	28,848	30,667	8,803	12,804	8,710
Del.	1,710	1,188	1,592	130	60	70	16	17	23
Md.	6,642	3,221	6,727	524	368	712	298	279	316
Va.	12,570	10,412	13,487	1,193	821	2,255	525	629	845
W.Va.	3,847	4,254	3,191	413	274	386	585	544	486
N.C.	20,020	19,818	24,363	1,054	814	2,143	934	717	1,875
S.C.	9,583	10,863	11,062	187	200	347	1,197	1,317	1,958
Ga.	18,076	19,430	18,018	225	234	385	824	658	1,570
Fla.	2,186	2,269	1,571	—	—	—	7	0	16
Ky.	23,830	25,834	25,637	350	254	553	327	352	369
Tenn.	24,984	22,298	23,021	404	288	806	237	434	506
Ala.	19,507	21,262	22,502	7	12	33	275	472	415
Miss.	17,007	16,521	17,116	—	11	22	571	1,170	1,812
Ark.	12,036	7,982	11,259	50	34	71	720	1,096	1,881
La.	7,220	7,640	5,861	—	—	—	299	568	830
Okla.	6,472	5,363	9,135	6,166	3,488	6,873	5,595	5,270	8,271
Tex.	20,157	22,298	17,123	2,136	2,364	5,980	8,030	4,562	7,720
Mont.	198	222	220	15,901	36,971	26,598	4,708	9,856	9,116
Idaho	441	280	359	5,309	4,657	6,062	2,036	2,368	2,558
Wyo.	273	120	83	940	1,415	1,439	1,450	1,617	2,419
Colo.	2,985	3,231	3,767	3,560	6,956	4,976	1,810	2,273	2,944
N.Mex.	828	706	1,482	314	216	796	164	302	336
Ariz.	140	147	154	60	23	32	50	44	64
Utah	39	21	24	1,441	867	2,503	490	1,021	948
Nev.	5	5	6	104	163	192	52	62	101
Wash.	113	89	58	4,390	7,233	7,043	2,573	2,409	2,164
Oreg.	293	410	345	2,471	3,749	4,159	2,501	3,545	3,357
Calif.	385	400	414	580	1,350	1,871	133	162	319
U.S.	995,279	1,093,080	1,339,780	162,731	219,679	239,083	387,309	415,576	430,477

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1 (Cont'd)

State	Barley		Rye		Soybeans	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
	Thousand bushels					
Maine	42	25	—	—	—	—
Vt.	40	35	—	—	—	—
N.Y.	825	698	72	54	213	71
N.J.	33	35	23	47	146	87
Pa.	550	579	137	140	233	148
Ohio	184	86	194	49	5,494	3,818
Ind.	252	272	242	108	4,932	4,167
Ill.	347	225	91	76	11,974	8,568
Mich.	1,074	1,287	247	285	702	399
Wis.	2,887	1,670	469	390	559	368
Minn.	7,951	4,998	492	293	797	781
Iowa	214	65	62	38	9,628	5,110
Mo.	367	342	54	50	1,478	1,273
N.Dak.	21,640	24,806	1,525	948	19	14
S.Dak.	13,784	12,517	2,192	1,578	89	34
Nebr.	11,167	3,839	1,566	1,171	151	48
Kans.	3,730	4,735	257	168	394	431
Del.	37	38	5	14	190	178
Md.	245	348	22	13	172	155
Va.	236	489	34	102	296	236
W.Va.	69	43	9	8	14	6
N.C.	111	211	16	52	948	617
S.C.	7	14	6	16	29	21
Ga.	9	20	6	12	28	24
Ky.	224	270	5	22	197	195
Tenn.	173	223	15	25	199	146
Ala.	14	20	—	—	121	75
Miss.	18	33	—	—	324	276
Ark.	14	26	—	—	380	506
La.	—	—	—	—	123	87
Okla.	562	1,077	90	243	25	12
Tex.	368	1,401	14	14	21	1
Mont.	7,184	6,842	235	242	—	—
Idaho	3,397	4,328	24	24	—	—
Wyo.	1,159	1,202	96	61	—	—
Colo.	5,461	5,994	410	176	—	—
N.Mex.	87	269	16	14	—	—
Ariz.	113	337	—	—	—	—
Utah	2,271	2,182	9	43	—	—
Nev.	156	265	—	—	—	—
Wash.	1,872	1,796	62	31	—	—
Oreg.	2,095	1,428	184	158	—	—
Calif.	1,455	1,600	9	8	—	—
U.S.	92,424	86,660	8,890	6,673	39,876	27,852

State	Rye			Pasture		
	Condition April 1			Condition April 1		
	Average 1934-43	1944	1945	Average 1934-43	1944	1945
	Percent					
Maine	---	---	---	87	91	88
N.H.	---	---	---	87	83	98
Vt.	---	---	---	92	95	99
Mass.	---	---	---	91	93	92
R.I.	---	---	---	80	88	97
Conn.	---	---	---	88	84	92
N.Y.	85	82	94	82	82	93
N.J.	88	88	94	82	83	90
Pa.	84	77	95	81	80	94
Ohio	84	84	98	78	81	95
Ind.	83	87	97	77	81	95
Ill.	86	91	97	79	85	97
Mich.	84	82	98	80	83	96
Wis.	87	77	97	84	86	95
Minn.	81	73	92	77	82	89
Iowa	87	86	96	82	90	98
Mo.	78	87	92	72	81	92
N.Dak.	66	66	83	61	78	86
S.Dak.	68	77	90	60	84	90
Nebr.	73	71	93	64	78	90
Kans.	76	80	96	64	84	95
Del.	87	92	93	80	81	92
Md.	86	87	90	78	76	90
Va.	82	90	88	76	83	93
W.Va.	82	87	92	76	77	88
N.C.	83	87	89	78	84	90
S.C.	76	80	85	64	74	80
Ga.	78	83	84	70	78	82
Fla.	---	---	---	72	83	70
Ky.	81	85	92	73	78	94
Tenn.	83	86	90	72	83	91
Ala.	---	---	---	69	79	87
Miss.	---	---	---	69	77	81
Ark.	---	---	---	70	75	79
La.	---	---	---	72	78	84
Okla.	73	79	88	64	78	86
Tex.	72	83	84	69	82	88
Mont.	80	73	84	74	80	83
Idaho	93	85	91	85	81	91
Wyo.	72	82	77	75	80	85
Colo.	70	65	86	71	79	83
N.Mex.	---	66	88	71	73	78
Ariz.	---	---	---	88	85	87
Utah	88	87	94	84	83	87
Nev.	---	---	---	82	86	90
Wash.	88	82	94	80	78	82
Oreg.	90	80	90	81	77	80
Calif.	1/89	79	76	85	67	85
U.S.	76	79	91	75	81	91

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
April 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
April 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Production 1/ Average 1933-42	1942	1943	Indicated 1944
	Thousand boxes			
ORANGES:				
California, all	41,514	44,329	51,966	57,698
Navels and misc. 2/	16,661	14,241	21,071	21,500
Valencias	24,854	30,088	30,895	36,198
Florida, all	23,890	37,200	46,200	43,500
Early and midseason	13,815	19,100	25,800	22,000
Valencias	10,075	18,100	20,400	21,500
Texas, all 2/	1,852	2,550	3,550	4,000
Arizona, all 2/	408	730	1,100	1,220
Louisiana, all 2/	273	340	240	370
5 States 3/	67,937	85,149	103,056	106,788
TANGERINES:				
Florida	2,620	4,200	3,600	3,900
ALL ORANGES AND TANGERINES:				
5 States 3/	70,557	89,349	106,656	110,688
GRAPEFRUIT:				
Florida, all	18,060	27,300	31,000	23,100
Seedless	6,295	10,300	14,000	8,600
Other	11,765	17,000	17,000	14,500
Texas, all	10,392	17,510	17,710	21,000
Arizona, all	2,222	2,600	4,080	3,800
California, all	2,184	3,071	3,189	3,291
Desert Valleys	973	1,254	1,198	1,316
Other	1,211	1,817	1,991	1,975
4 States 3/	32,858	50,481	55,979	51,191
LEMONS:				
California 3/	10,970	14,940	11,038	13,321
LIMES:				
Florida 3/	93	190	250	320

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown; except for Florida limes, the bloom and harvest of which are mainly during the following year. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of market conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb., California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb.

State	PEACHES Condition April 1 Average 1934-43	1942	1943	1944	1945	EARLY POTATOES 1/ Condition April 1 Average 1934-43	1944	1945
	Percent					Percent		
N.C.	76	81	65	89	92	80	66	90
S.C.	70	81	47	85	90	73	58	81
Ga.	70	80	52	72	85	74	70	78
Fla.	69	76	64	77	75	74	85	81
Ala.	69	76	52	61	87	76	79	86
Miss.	70	79	59	72	81	74	75	70
Ark.	65	70	23	64	84	77	66	61
La.	72	77	53	71	80	78	75	78
Okla.	63	75	30	50	80	80	73	69
Tex.	69	70	44	63	85	73	63	71
Calif.	--	--	--	--	--	90	89	92
11 States	70	77	48	73	86	77	73	80

1/ Includes all Irish (white) potatoes for harvest before September 1 in States listed.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
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Washington, D. C.,
April 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	Milk produced per milk cow 2/ April 1 av. 1934-43	April 1, 1944	April 1, 1945	"Grain" fed per milk cow 3/ April 1, 1944	April 1, 1945
		Pounds		Pounds	
Me.	13.2	14.0	15.6	5.9	6.0
N.H.	14.9	16.0	17.1	5.9	5.7
Vt.	15.2	16.1	16.6	6.0	5.9
Mass.	18.3	17.5	17.6	7.0	6.9
Conn.	17.5	18.0	18.6	6.3	6.4
N.Y.	18.5	18.7	20.0	6.4	6.7
N.J.	20.4	20.0	21.0	8.6	8.4
Pa.	17.5	17.7	18.6	7.1	7.5
N.Atl.	17.68	17.89	18.95	6.6	6.8
Ohio	15.1	15.2	16.6	6.6	6.3
Ind.	13.8	14.0	15.0	6.2	6.4
Ill.	15.1	16.1	17.2	7.6	7.1
Mich.	17.8	17.3	19.4	5.6	6.6
Wis.	17.7	18.7	19.5	6.0	6.7
E.N.Cent.	16.42	16.97	17.97	6.3	6.6
Minn.	17.8	18.5	19.1	5.3	6.0
Iowa	15.2	16.6	16.4	7.9	7.5
Mo.	9.4	10.2	11.2	5.1	5.2
N.Dak.	12.9	13.3	14.5	4.8	5.2
S.Dak.	11.3	12.1	12.6	4.2	4.4
Nebr.	13.6	14.2	14.7	5.4	5.3
Kans.	14.5	14.1	15.7	5.3	5.3
W.N.Cent.	13.91	14.58	15.27	5.7	5.8
Md.	14.5	15.1	16.1	7.0	6.8
Va.	10.1	11.4	12.3	5.0	4.8
W.Va.	9.0	9.4	10.1	4.0	3.8
N.C.	10.5	10.9	11.6	4.9	4.9
S.C.	9.8	10.8	10.2	4.1	3.7
Ga.	8.2	8.3	8.8	3.5	3.6
S.Atl.	10.23	10.83	11.49	4.6	4.5
Ky.	9.9	9.8	11.8	5.1	4.9
Tenn.	9.1	10.7	10.9	4.9	4.5
Ala.	8.0	8.6	9.3	4.1	3.7
Miss.	6.6	7.0	7.5	3.6	3.2
Ark.	7.8	7.6	7.5	3.0	3.4
Okla.	10.4	10.8	11.3	4.2	4.2
Tex.	8.7	8.5	8.6	3.6	3.5
S.Cent.	8.93	9.26	9.78	4.0	3.8
Mont.	13.2	13.8	15.3	3.8	4.0
Idaho	16.8	17.8	17.1	3.6	3.8
Wyo.	12.2	15.1	14.6	3.3	2.9
Colo.	14.3	14.8	15.2	5.6	4.3
Wash.	17.4	18.0	18.6	6.0	6.3
Oreg.	16.2	15.6	16.4	4.4	4.6
Calif.	20.0	19.6	20.2	4.6	4.8
West.	16.00	17.04	18.05	4.6	4.7
U.S.	13.92	14.47	15.27	5.45	5.54

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions, and U.S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately. 2/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. 3/ Averages per cow computed from reported "Pounds of grain, millfeeds, and concentrates fed yesterday to milk cows on your farm (or ranch)."

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
April 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
April 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

MARCH EGG PRODUCTION

State and Division	Number of layers on hand during March 1944	Number of layers on hand during March 1945	Eggs per 100 layers 1944	Eggs per 100 layers 1945	Total eggs produced During March 1944	Total eggs produced During March 1945	Total eggs produced Jan. - Mar., incl. 1944	Total eggs produced Jan. - Mar., incl. 1945
	Thousands		Number		Millions			
Me.	2,265	2,104	1,872	1,897	48	40	119	110
N.H.	2,010	1,992	1,922	1,888	39	38	109	103
Vt.	1,042	950	1,857	1,965	19	19	53	52
Mass.	5,255	4,919	1,925	2,000	101	98	284	276
R.I.	450	418	1,903	1,972	9	8	23	22
Conn.	2,805	2,480	1,851	1,872	52	46	140	137
N.Y.	13,266	11,928	1,736	1,786	230	213	645	572
N.J.	6,646	5,864	1,668	1,742	111	102	297	279
Pa.	18,482	16,176	1,680	1,761	310	285	807	730
N.Atl.	52,221	46,831	1,748	1,813	913	849	2,477	2,281
Ohio	20,420	18,469	1,624	1,761	332	325	840	779
Ind.	14,666	13,476	1,683	1,798	247	242	620	548
Ill.	22,171	19,987	1,544	1,662	342	332	838	760
Mich.	12,084	11,402	1,562	1,699	189	194	498	465
Wis.	16,831	15,564	1,525	1,606	257	250	692	652
E.N.Cent.	86,172	78,898	1,586	1,702	1,367	1,343	3,488	3,204
Minn.	25,682	25,068	1,587	1,674	408	420	1,096	1,076
Iowa	34,100	31,266	1,507	1,637	514	512	1,275	1,214
Mo.	23,362	21,058	1,609	1,752	376	369	894	793
N.Dak.	5,702	5,426	1,299	1,438	74	78	185	172
S.Dak.	9,439	8,504	1,324	1,507	125	128	300	284
Nebr.	15,652	14,752	1,525	1,705	239	252	593	590
Kans.	16,749	15,404	1,637	1,711	274	264	670	609
W.N.Cent.	130,686	121,478	1,538	1,665	2,010	2,023	5,013	4,738
Del.	930	836	1,724	1,792	16	15	38	36
Md.	3,230	3,074	1,593	1,699	51	52	125	121
Va.	8,214	7,637	1,538	1,714	126	131	302	301
W.Va.	3,968	3,192	1,569	1,708	62	55	147	121
N.C.	10,604	9,648	1,283	1,414	136	136	296	293
S.C.	3,866	3,688	1,274	1,324	49	49	105	101
Ga.	6,833	6,216	1,246	1,314	85	82	186	175
Fla.	1,734	1,510	1,525	1,584	26	24	63	56
S.Atl.	39,379	35,801	1,399	1,520	551	544	1,262	1,204
Ky.	10,783	9,414	1,556	1,683	168	158	383	345
Tenn.	10,566	9,417	1,479	1,559	156	147	349	312
Ala.	7,169	5,834	1,314	1,401	94	82	196	173
Miss.	7,308	6,643	1,234	1,246	90	83	181	168
Ark.	8,078	6,834	1,355	1,389	109	95	209	183
La.	4,324	3,852	1,290	1,277	56	49	109	99
Okla.	12,898	11,540	1,680	1,720	217	198	492	451
Tex.	30,160	25,949	1,519	1,606	458	417	966	904
S.Cent.	91,286	79,483	1,477	1,546	1,348	1,229	2,885	2,635
Mont.	2,017	1,860	1,376	1,531	28	28	69	66
Idaho	2,436	1,781	1,550	1,680	38	30	94	77
Wyo.	828	657	1,410	1,482	12	10	29	23
Colo.	3,972	3,293	1,463	1,593	58	52	136	118
N.Mex.	1,245	956	1,451	1,550	18	15	42	35
Ariz.	510	445	1,779	1,674	9	7	22	18
Utah	2,378	2,356	1,693	1,596	40	38	96	98
Nev.	277	271	1,550	1,643	4	4	10	10
Wash.	5,735	5,532	1,739	1,733	100	96	264	263
Oreg.	3,183	3,090	1,761	1,773	56	55	142	140
Calif.	15,471	13,671	1,736	1,717	269	235	674	580
West.	38,052	33,912	1,661	1,681	632	570	1,578	1,428
U.S.	437,796	396,403	1,558	1,654	6,821	6,558	16,703	15,490

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
April 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.
April 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.

U. S. QUARTERLY FARM
STOCKS OF BARLEY AND RYE

Farm stocks of barley and rye, estimated as of the regular quarterly dates for the crop years 1939 to 1944, are presented for the United States in tables below. This series for the United States is here published in its entirety for the first time. The estimates for dates since July 1, 1943 have appeared in the report entitled "Stocks of Grain," released regularly on the 28th of October, January, April, and July, and subsequent estimates will be continued in that report. These data are not available by States, except those for April 1, 1944 and April 1, 1945, shown for the first time elsewhere in this publication.

Previous estimates of farm stocks of barley and rye have been published, by States and for the United States, only as of December 1 and June 1 of each crop year. Those estimates are now being supplemented with current data for the April 1 quarterly date; those for October 1 will appear in the regular report as of that date.

BARLEY: Stocks on Farms, United States, 1933-44

Year beginning October	Stocks on farms			
	October 1	January 1	April 1	July 1
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
1933	---	66,000	---	21,200
1934	---	37,000	---	12,000
1935	---	166,000	---	54,300
1936	---	55,000	---	17,200
1937	---	86,000	---	27,600
1938	---	137,000	---	45,000
1939	201,000	134,300	80,000	43,200
1940	232,000	168,900	102,500	55,200
1941	278,000	195,300	118,000	66,350
1942	330,000	234,500	144,000	81,000
1943	246,000	152,800	92,424	48,500
1944	183,353	135,200	86,660	---

RYE: Stocks on Farms, United States, 1939-44

1939	31,000	21,000	14,500	10,100
1940	31,500	24,500	19,000	13,100
1941	36,000	23,000	17,000	12,600
1942	45,000	33,400	24,000	15,300
1943	23,000	14,100	8,890	5,000
1944	16,314	10,700	6,673	---

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Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release:- May 10, 1945 BAE 3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

MAY 1, 1945

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	ACREAGE SEEDED 1/			ACREAGE FOR HARVEST			PERCENT NOT HARVESTED FOR GRAIN		
	Crops of 1934-43	Crop of 1944	Crop of 1945	Crops of 1934-43	Crop of 1944	Crop of 1945	Crops of 1934-43	Crop of 1944	Crop of 1945
	1,000 acres			1,000 acres			Percent		
Winter wheat.	46,757	46,349	49,589	38,526	40,714	46,768	17.3	12.2	5.7
Rye.....	6,291	4,701	4,726	3,379	2,254	2,246	46.5	52.1	52.5

CROP	YIELD PER HARVESTED ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated May 1, 1945	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated May 1, 1945
	Bushels			1,000 bushels		
Winter wheat.....	15.3	18.8	17.9	585,994	764,073	835,186
Rye.............	11.9	11.5	12.9	41,434	25,872	28,872
	CONDITION MAY 1					
	Percent					
Oats 2/..........	68	74	79	--	--	--
Tame hay.........	79	83	88	--	--	--
Pasture..........	75	79	87	--	--	--
Early potatoes 2/	77	71	78	--	--	--
Peaches 2/.......	58	43	76	3/ 15,762	17,193	25,829
				Average 1933-42 4/	1943 4/	Indicated 1944 4/
				1,000 boxes		
Citrus fruits:						
Oranges and Tangerines...	--	--	--	70,557	106,656	112,280
Grapefruit.....	--	--	--	32,858	55,979	51,991
Lemons.........	--	--	--	10,970	11,038	13,321

HAY STOCKS ON FARMS MAY 1

CROP	Average 1934-43		1944		1945	
	Percent 5/	1,000 tons	Percent 5/	1,000 tons	Percent 5/	1,000 tons
All hay..........	12.7	11,038	10.3	10,276	12.4	12,157

1/ Acreage for all purposes. 2/ 10 Southern States; California also included for Early Potatoes. 3/ Includes some quantities not harvested. 4/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. 5/ Percent of previous year's crop.

APPROVED:

Grover B. Hill

ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
May 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
May 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF MAY 1, 1945

Prospects for 1945 crop production as of May 1 were not quite as bright as a month earlier but promise, from a near-record intended acreage, a total output that would compare rather favorably with the excellent showings of the last 3 years. Fruit, early vegetables and gardens in many areas were dealt a severe blow, and some other crops were set back, by the widespread freezing temperatures during the first week of April and by repeated frosts during the month. Excessive rains and floods caused some crop damage and loss of acreage, while cool weather retarded plant growth and, in a few localities, restricted germination of spring sown grains. Nevertheless, above normal rainfall over most of the country built up moisture reserves for the coming growing season. With few local exceptions, there are no large areas with deficit moisture supplies.

Here and there, delays have been experienced and cropping plans have been changed but in the aggregate, progress to May 1 was mostly satisfactory -- except, of course, in the areas affected by excessive rains and floods. The winter wheat crop at 835 million bushels still promises to be of record size despite a reduction in prospects of 27 million bushels since April 1. The tame hay crop is expected to be the second largest on record. Rye will yield better per acre than average, although the acreage is comparatively small. Supplies of spring truck crops are expected to be above the record set last year and a fifth larger than average. While April was too cool for best development, the outlook for pastures and ranges is promising, with the condition of pastures on May 1 the highest for that date since 1921. At the beginning of May the immediate need was for warm, dry, sunny weather.

In view of the general progress to date, and with favorable weather for farm work from now on, no great difficulties in planting the remainder of the acreage intended for this year should be experienced over most of the country. In the few States affected by excessive rains and floods, farmers will need a fairly long period of warm, dry weather and will be forced to make numerous short cuts in production practices, owing to limited time and labor. Even so, some intended acreage will not be planted this season. So far the total area thus involved is relatively small, and is likely to be only a fraction of one percent of the total intended acreage this season.

The long lead which farmers had on field work, and which crops had on normal development to April 1, was whittled down by wet and cold weather over most of the country during April. The unseasonably warm March weather permitted farm work in seeding small grains and preparing land for late planted crops to progress to an unusually advanced stage by April 1. Vegetation was nearly a month ahead of schedule. But during April and early May, weather conditions were such as to retard both field work and vegetative growth. In about two-thirds of the country, however, progress is still normal or nearly so, and along the Eastern Seaboard is well ahead of usual.

Frost damage was fairly widespread, yet very spotted. Fruits in the Appalachian, North Atlantic and Lake States were exceptionally hard hit. Asparagus and some early potatoes were frozen back. Some flax was completely frozen out. Strawberries suffered extensive bloom loss. Alfalfa, winter grains and hardy early truck and garden crops were nipped. Cool weather held back pastures, ranges, hay crops and winter and spring grains. Some wheat was "yellowing" and showing the effects of excessive moisture. April storms and cold weather in the range country delayed sheep shearing but caused only generally light losses and shrinkage to livestock. In contrast, dry, windy weather caused deterioration of dry

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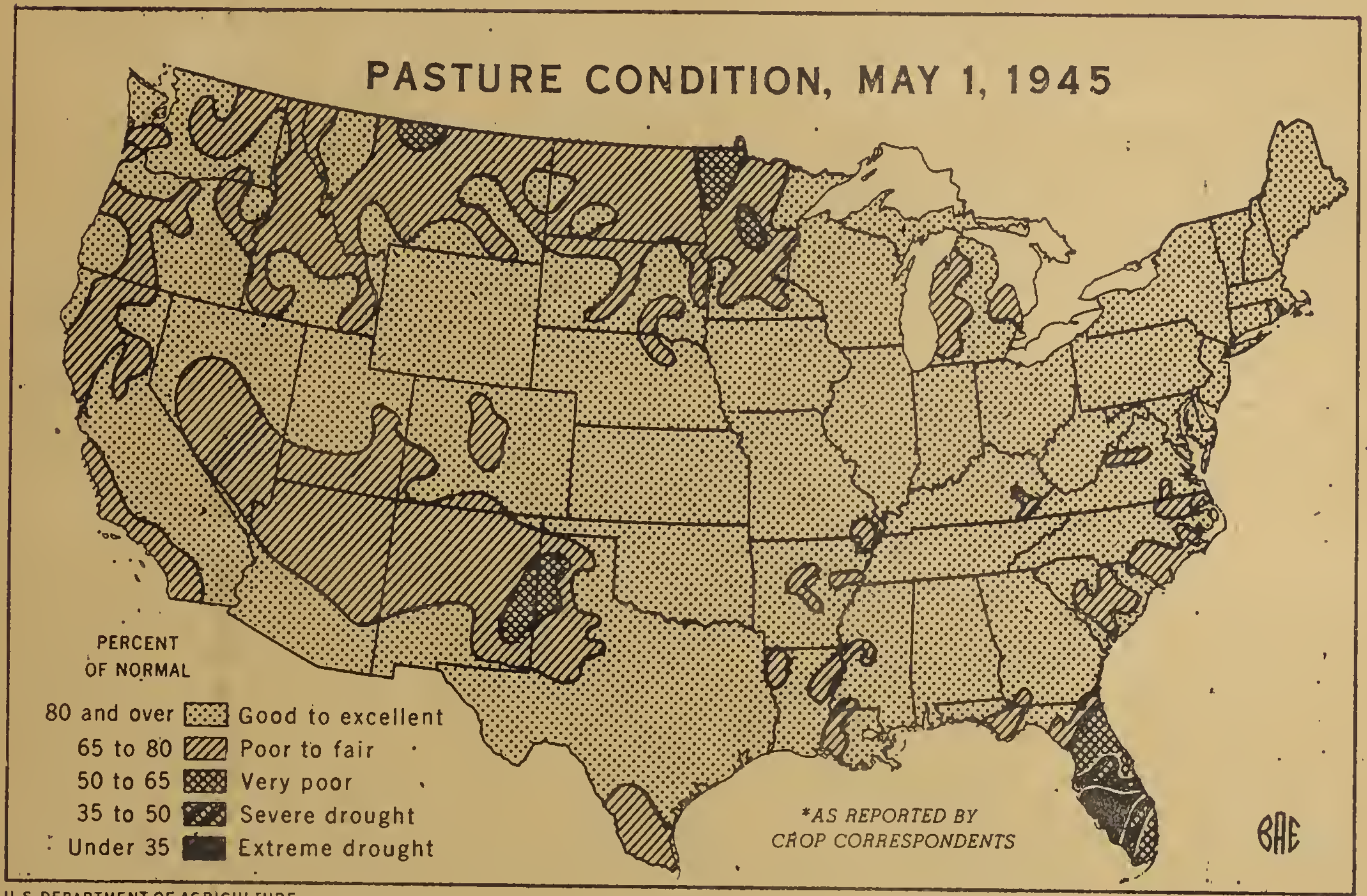
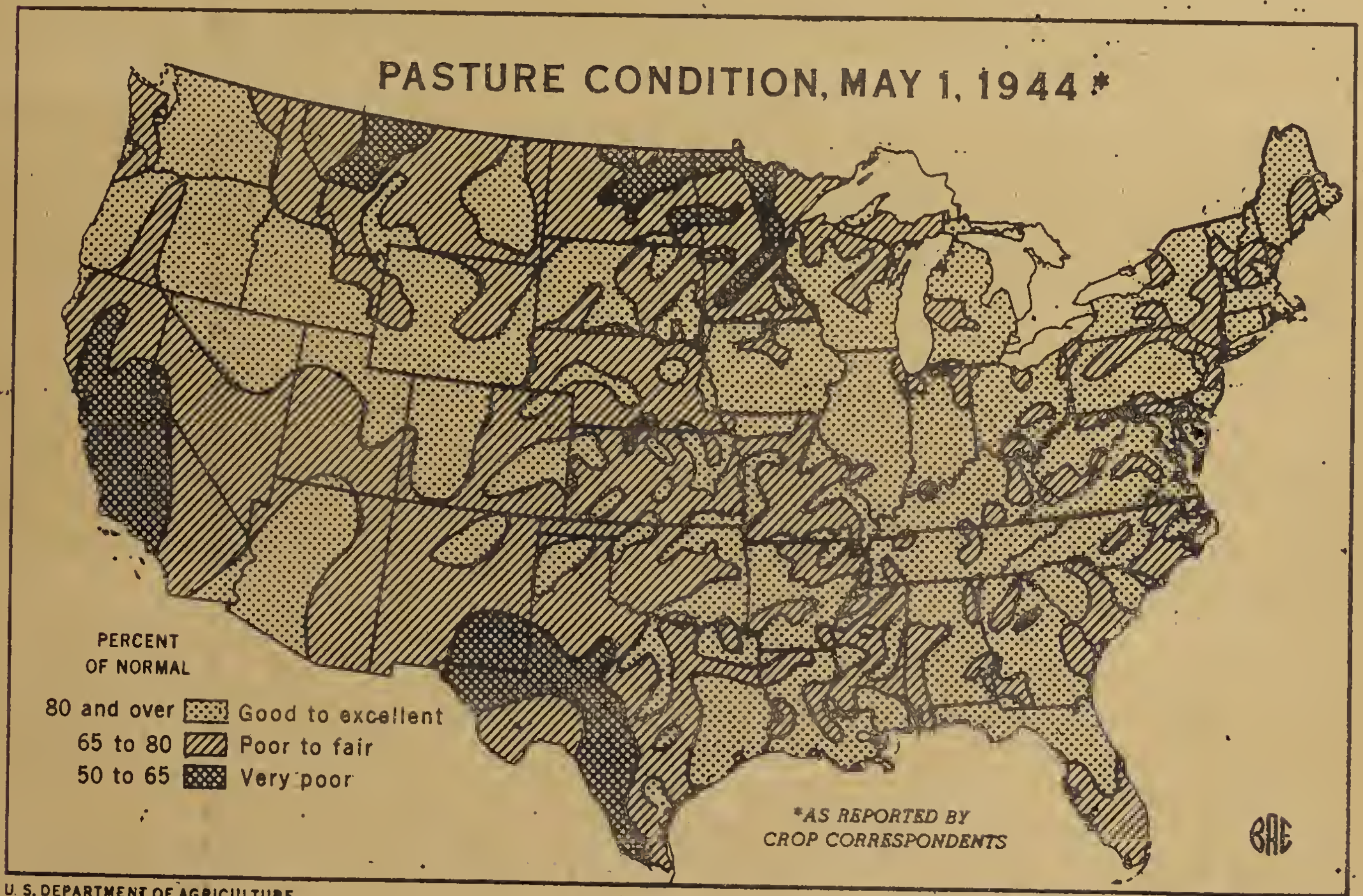

PASTURE CONDITION, MAY 1, 1945

U S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 45258 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS


PASTURE CONDITION, MAY 1, 1944*

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43617 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS land grain crops, pastures and ranges in California and Arizona. In another dry area - New Mexico and the Texas Panhandle - generous rains are needed to relieve growing crops, particularly wheat, and to put the ground in shape for planting late crops.

Excessive precipitation in the West South Central States kept the western tributaries and the lower reaches of the Mississippi River at or near flood stage during the greater part of April. In Arkansas and Louisiana floods covered about 2 million acres, involving over a million acres of cropland, of which somewhat over three hundred thousand acres will probably be left idle. Much land was inundated in Missouri and in the eastern parts of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. The excessive rains and resulting floods prevented seeding the full intended acreage of spring grains. In these areas, farmers have been forced to change their plans. A considerable shift to late planted crops such as cotton, corn, sorghums, soybeans and peanuts will occur. Locally, some of the most severely flooded lands will be idle, and much replanting or replacement of poor stands of corn is expected.

In Montana, Wyoming, the Dakotas, and the northern parts of Minnesota and Wisconsin, cold and wet weather has held up preparation of fields and spring seeding of small grains. But the delay so far is not serious as the optimum dates for seeding are usually sometime in May. Elsewhere throughout the principal producing areas, small grains were mostly seeded on schedule or somewhat earlier, but wet weather prevented seeding in local areas of the eastern Corn Belt. Moreover, some late seedings rotted in the ground or came up so poorly and thin that fields will be replanted, primarily with corn or soybeans. Though nearly at a standstill toward the end of the month, corn and cotton planting had made about the usual seasonal progress, except in the West South Central and adjacent States to the north, where excessive rains occurred. Farmers in the Corn Belt were standing by, awaiting clearer weather and warmer, drier soils before starting operations, but some corn was already in the ground.

Except in a few scattered States and an area extending from California to the Texas Panhandle, April rainfall was above normal everywhere. Precipitation during the last half of the month in the South Atlantic States was especially beneficial, relieving a generally dry situation in these States and a critical drought which had developed in Florida. At the same time, light to moderate rains in the dry areas of the Great Plains restored depleted surface moisture supplies, and improved the outlook for grain crops and pastures. In some areas, however, good timely rains will still be needed. The general outlook for irrigation water supplies is good, although prospects on the upper Missouri tributaries are not quite up to normal and some local deficiencies may be experienced on some Oregon, Utah and New Mexico streams. The heavy April snows in Wyoming materially improved the outlook for streams and reservoirs whose water supplies depend on snow cover and rainfall from the Wyoming watersheds.

Reflecting generally good moisture supplies and a favorable winter and early spring season, the outlook for winter grain production is favorable. The outlook is still for a record crop of winter wheat, though dry weather lowered yields in Texas and New Mexico. Prospects are also lower in Oklahoma where leaf rust, green bugs and wet weather are threatening factors, and in a few other States. In Kansas, the outlook is for the second largest crop ever produced. All the leading rye producing States are expected to register above average yields this season. Oats in 10 Southern States came through the winter months with smaller than usual loss, and production is expected to be well above average. The potential hay crop, together with the above average May 1 stocks of old hay promise fully adequate hay supply for the coming 12 months. The hay supply per animal unit should be well above average and the largest since 1942. Early growth of grass was a factor in attaining, this year, the record level of milk production for April. While egg production was down 5 percent from last year, the rate of lay established a new record for the month.

Production of all fruits for the current season--including the 1945-46 citrus crops-- will probably be only moderately less than for last season. Deciduous fruit prospects are very favorable in the Western States and in the Southern peach States, but generally poor in the northeast and in an area including Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio and Michigan. In the northeastern States, low temperatures since April 1 have caused sharp reductions in prospects for all fruits. The citrus outlook for the 1945-46 crops is good for all areas except Florida, where a 3 month drought has probably already caused some damage. Production of apples will be short this year-much smaller than last year but probably larger than in 1943. Peach production is expected to about equal the 1944 crop. Sour cherry, plum and apricot production are indicated to be considerably smaller than last year. Sweet cherries will be heavy, and prunes have good prospects. Pears are likely to be moderately less than last year. Although grapes will be extremely short in the east, because of the bright outlook in California a total crop about as large as last year is in prospect.

Anticipated tonnage of spring season commercial truck crops for market looks like a new record. The increased tonnage will be harvested from an acreage about equal to last year but 7 percent above average. These crops will furnish the bulk of the commercial market supplies for the second quarter of the year. Based on estimates to date, the total acreage for 1945 may be only slightly below last year. For the fourth successive season, processors may have over 2 million acres of truck crops for canning, freezing and manufacture. The outlook is for a 5 percent increase in acreage over last year, with increases likely for green peas, sweet corn, tomatoes, green lima beans and some of the minor crops. However, the acreage of snap beans and California asparagus may be somewhat less than last year.

WINTER WHEAT: The indicated 1945 winter wheat production of 835,186,000 bushels is the largest on record and compared with 764,073,000 bushels produced in 1944 and 585,994,000 bushels, the 10-year (1934-43) average. The acreage remaining for harvest-- 46,768,000 acres-- is 15 percent larger than last year and the largest since 1938. The acreage not harvested for grain is expected to be 5.7 percent of the acreage planted for all purposes. This would be the smallest percentage not harvested for grain since 1931, and compares with 12.2 percent last year and 17.3 percent, the 10-year (1934-43) average.

The May 1 indicated yield of 17.9 bushels per acre harvested, although nearly a bushel lower than last year's yield of 18.8 bushels, has been exceeded in only 3 other years since the turn of the century. The 10-year average yield is 13.3 bushels. Expected yields in all principal wheat States are considerably above average. Only the central and northern Great Plains States and Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania show higher yields than last year.

Wheat in the important producing States was seeded last fall under generally favorable soil moisture conditions, and the crop made a good start before winter began. Loss of acreage from winter killing was the lightest in many years. Late winter and spring precipitation was above normal in most areas and the warm March and early April weather permitted abnormally rapid spring growth. Above normal precipitation in April was generally favorable for winter wheat. However, in eastern Kansas, most of Oklahoma and Texas and throughout a widespread area east of these States and south of the Great Lakes, excessive rains have resulted in some loss of acreage from flooding water standing in the fields, and some damage to the crop. In spite of this, the reported condition is still relatively high. The supply of soil moisture in the western Great Plains region is adequate to carry winter wheat well into maturity, except in northeastern New Mexico, northwestern Texas, extreme western Oklahoma and local areas in west central Kansas and southwestern Nebraska, where a shortage of soil moisture is becoming apparent.

Orange leaf rust is in evidence in the southern Plains States and is a serious threat to wheat over a wide area. Loss of acreage from soil drifting has occurred only in limited areas. Below normal temperatures since mid-April have retarded wheat growth. Nitrogen deficiency is developing over a number of western Great Plains States and in the eastern Corn Belt, as a result of the cool wet weather.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of May 1, 1945	BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS CROP REPORTING BOARD	Washington, D. C., May 10, 1945 3:00 P.M.(E.W.T.)

RYE: Production of rye for 1945 is forecast at 28,872,000 bushels. This is about 30 percent below the 10-year (1934-43) average of 41,434,000 bushels, and is the smallest production since 1936 with the exception of the very short crop of 25,872,000 bushels in 1944. Yield per acre prospects are well above average, but production will be at a low level, since less than 2¼ million acres are expected to be harvested for grain. This is even less than last year's low acreage, and is the smallest acreage for harvest in more than 10 years.

A yield of 12.9 bushels per harvested acre is indicated as of May 1. This is one bushel per acre above average, and almost 1½ bushels above the yield last year. Yield indications are above average in all producing States except New Jersey, Wisconsin and California, where expected yields are either average or slightly below. High yields are expected in the West Central States, especially in the heavy producing States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska. Cold wet weather during recent weeks was unfavorable for the crop in the eastern part of the country, but even here prospective yields are better than average.

Less than half of the total planted acreage is expected to be harvested for grain this year. This is about the same proportion as harvested last year, but some less than the 10-year average percentage harvested for grain. In the West North Central States, the percentage for grain is considerably higher than both last year and average. However, with a smaller planted acreage in these States, only about the same acreage as last year will be harvested for grain.

OATS (10 Southern States): Condition of oats in the 10 Southern States as a group, and in most of the States individually, is better than both last year and average. Production in the area is expected to be at a high level, since not only is the yield prospect better than average, but also the 7 million acres in oats is 8 percent above last year and 26 percent above average.

For this group of States, oats condition was 79 percent on May 1, compared with 74 a year earlier and the 1934-43 average for May 1 of 68. Only in Florida and Louisiana was the condition below average, but Arkansas joined them in being below last year. Moisture had been short in Florida, but in the other 9 States was favorable to excessive, with some flood loss in Louisiana. Unfavorable spring planting conditions in much of the Southwest decreased the proportion of spring oats seeded. However, less than usual loss of fall-sown acreage had occurred generally, because of both favorable growing conditions and development of hardy and rust-resistant varieties. Only 34 percent of the crop was reported spring-sown in the 10 States, compared with 40 percent last year and the average (1934-43) of 52 percent.

EARLY POTATOES: The May 1 condition of early Irish potatoes in the 10 Southern States and California was slightly above average and 7 points higher than on May 1, 1944. The 78 percent condition this season compares with 71 percent last season and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 76 percent. Condition of the crop on May 1 was average or better in all States except Florida, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas, where prospects have been reduced by adverse weather and blight.

Production prospects in these States, as a group, are unusually good. However, yields on that part of the commercial early acreage harvested to date have varied considerably. Bumper yields were obtained on the winter acreage in Florida, despite local damage by frosts. Total production of winter potatoes was the largest of record. Harvesting of the early spring commercial crop in Florida and Texas is well past the peak, and production is indicated to be only about average, despite an increase in acreage. Blight in Texas and dry weather in the Hastings section of Florida reduced yields per acre considerably below the average for these areas.

Late Spring commercial acreage, harvestingof which is now getting under way, is smaller than that of 1944. May 1 condition, however, points to the largest production of record. California will produce about two-thirds of the commercial late apring crop this year. Yield-per-acre prospects are above average for the large irrigated acreage in California, and are unusually good in North Carolina and South Carolina. Blight has appeared in some areas of the South and has reduced the yield per acre in Louisiana and Alabama.

Commercial Apples: Early May (through May 8) conditions suggest a much smaller United States apple production than in 1944, but probably a larger harvest than the extremely short 1943 crop. In the east and mid-west, an unusually warm March advanced buds. The bloom was from 2 to 4 weeks earlier than usual in nearly all commercial areas. This advancement of the season prevented the usual spray program in many orchards, and insects and diseases may be a greater problem than usual. April and early May freezes killed buds and small fuits, cold cloudy weather was unfavorable for the flight of bees, and further frost damage may occur in some northern areas. An extremely light production is probable for the area east of the Mississippi River. In the West, the season is late. May 1 prospects in this area are favorable for large crops again this year, but probably not quite as large as in 1944.

In New In New England, frosts on April 23 and 24 caused heavy damage to buds and bloom and weather conditions since April 24 have been unfavorable for pollination. In New York loss from several April freezes was spotted, with injury very severe in the Champlain area, severe in the Hudson, moderate inland in western New York, and light in orchards along Lake Ontario. Throughout the State the cold, cloudy and rainy weather was unfavorable for pollination during the unusually early and long blooming period. In New Jersey, freezes April 5 - 7 caused only slight injury to most orchards, but the freeze on April 23 reduced prospects materially. Early varieties such as Transparent and Starr are sizing rapidly. Harvest is expected to start around June 20, about 10 days earlier than usual. In Pennsylvania, conditions are spotted, with a light set on trees which bore heavily last year and with much frost damage during April in low and exposed orchards. A heavy frost on May 2 caused additional loss. In northern and western Pennsylvania counties, except Erie, apples are a near failure.

In Virginia, the crop will be extremely light and variable, largely because of the April 6 - 7 freeze, but further damage occurred in early May in the northern area. Prior to the low temperatures the night of May 2, the northern counties, especially Frederick, had more favorable prospects than other commercial areas. Very light apple crops are now in prospect in all commercial areas of the State. In West Virginia and western Maryland, damage from April and early May freezes varied greatly both within orchards and between orchards, and light crops are in prospect for both States. Codling moth had begun to show some activity on April 1, but low April temperatures reduced activity. In Delaware apple crop prospects were reduced by early April freezes. In North Carolina, there is very little fruit remaining in the mountain counties. The State's apple crop will be much smaller than last year's large one.

In Ohio, the bloom was light, few orchards have escaped frost damage, and production will be light. In southern Indiana, early and mid-April frosts caused extensive damage to apples in a belt extending across the State from Sullivan County toward the southeast. Except in this belt, it is believed enough fruit set remains to produce better than an average crop. In Illinois, moderate damage has occurred in central and northern counties. Present prospects are favorable for Transparents, Wealthies, and Yellow Delicious, with a below average production indicated for most other varieties. Michigan apple trees were in full bloom by mid-April in most areas. Frosts and freezes on April 3, 5, 15, 22, 28 and May 1, low temperatures on most other April days, and many rainy days, resulted in a long blooming period, little insect activity, many buds killed, and poor pollination. The State's crop will be considerably below average. In southern Wisconsin, prospects are light. Favorable weather from now on might result in a good crop in northern Wisconsin, where the bloom will not be general until past mid-May. In Missouri, prospects are for a production considerably larger than last year's short crop, although early April frosts caused considerable injury. Damage was severe in the south and light in the north. In Kansas and Nebraska, early April freezes reduced prospects somewhat, especially for the early varieties. The crop in northwestern Arkansas will be short as a result of the heavy freeze of April 5, but prospects are favorable in other sections of the State. Frost damage has been moderate in Kentucky and light in Tennessee.

The State of Washington has prospects for a good-sized crop this year in all commercial areas. Lateness of the season minimizes the possibilities of frost damage. The main areas were in full bloom the second week in May. In Oregon, it seems probable that the crop will be somewhat smaller than last year. In the Hood River Valley, prospects are somewhat more favorable for Delicious than for Newtowns. California apple orchards are in good condition and have passed full bloom in all areas of low elevations but apples in mountain areas have not yet blossomed. A larger crop than last year seems probable. In Colorado, frost damage to date has been light in most areas. The Delicious variety sustained the heaviest frost damage. A somewhat smaller apple crop than last year seems likely, with the sharpest reduction in the Delta County carlot shipping area. In Idaho, Delicious and Romes show some frost damage, but there has been little injury to Jonathans. The bloom, although not as heavy as last year, was generally good. In Utah, prospects are favorable, but frost damage after June 1 is still possible in several areas. In southern New Mexico, frosts killed buds of early blooming apple varieties. However, prospects are favorable in the northern part of the State where apples were not in full bloom by the first week of May. In Montana, the cool, late spring retarded bud development, which lessens the likelihood of frost damage. Full bloom should occur during the last 10 days of May.

PEACHES: Peach production in the 10 early Southern States is forecast at 25,829,000 bushels. This is a record for this area, and is 50 percent more than the 1944 crop of 17,193,000 bushels. The previous record crop was 24,903,000 bushels in 1941 and the 10-year (1934-43) average is 15,762,000 bushels. In eastern and central areas to the north, including Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, and Michigan, April freezes materially reduced excellent early season prospects.

In California, both Clingstone and Freestone varieties have a large set of fruit in all important commercial areas and large crops appear likely again this year. In North Carolina, prospects are favorable for a large harvest in the important Sand Hills Area. Cool weather on April 6 and 7 caused heavy dropping, which eliminated much expensive hand thinning of fruit. Some orchards appear to have a thin set but sizes and quality should be good. Worms will be a problem, as orchard work is behind schedule and many growers will not be able to keep drops picked up. Prospects are also favorable in the eastern third of the State, but there are very few peaches in the mountain counties. In South Carolina, a record crop is indicated by May 1 conditions. Recent rains have supplied needed moisture for rapid

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development. The Georgia crop is estimated to be the largest since 1931. This is the first spring in recent years that the crop has not experienced some cold damage. Marketings are starting a week to 10 days earlier than last year, with the earliest varieties marketed the first half of May. Hileys are expected the last week of May, Georgia Belles in mid-June, and Elbertas the last week in June. If the present cool weather should continue several more days, this shipping schedule would be delayed.

In Alabama, high winds and hail the night of April 24 damaged the Chilton County crop, but the State as a whole has a large crop in prospect. In Arkansas, early May prospects were very favorable in the Clarksville Area, but in the Nashville Highland section a hail storm May 2 ruined about a fifth and damaged about another fifth of the excellent crop in prospect in that area. A severe freeze on April 5 reduced the bud set sharply in northwestern Arkansas. Good-sized crops are in prospect in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. In Oklahoma, the crop is indicated to vary from a near failure in the northwest to above average size in the southeast.

In Virginia, the northern area has the best prospects, but even there the crop is spotted and will be light. In West Virginia and western Maryland damage to peaches by the April 5-6 freeze probably was not quite as heavy as to apples because the bulk of the peach trees were past full bloom at that time. However, some further damage probably occurred from early May freezes. The eastern shore of Maryland and Delaware expects fair-sized crops.

In New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, frost injury has varied greatly with location of orchard and stage of development at time of freezes, but moderate-sized crops appear likely in these States. In New England, a fair-sized crop of peaches may be produced if there is no additional frost damage.

In Ohio, frosts reduced prospects sharply but Ottawa County, the most important area, had less damage than the rest of the State. In Indiana, the principal peach sections escaped extensive damage, although the bloom was killed on many poorly located trees. In Illinois, peach prospects are good in the heavy producing southern end of the peach district, but are more spotted and averaging only fair in the northern end. In Michigan, peaches apparently have suffered less than other fruits. Production may be about average, if dropping is not excessive, or further damage does not occur. In Missouri, conditions vary from extensive damage in the southwest to excellent crop prospects in the southeast. Production should be much larger than last year. In Kansas, early peaches were injured, especially in central counties, but damage was not extensive in the northeastern commercial area. In Kentucky, frost damage is spotted, but a good-sized crop is indicated at this time. Tennessee peach orchards have favorable prospects.

In Colorado, damage to date has been slight in the Mesa County section, and another large crop is in prospect. In the Delta County area considerable spotted frost damage has occurred. Production for the State probably will not equal last year's record crop. In northern Utah, peaches were in full bloom the first week in May, with crop prospects favorable to date. In Washington, peaches were carrying a heavy bloom the first week of May. Production prospects are favorable. In Oregon, prospects appear favorable, although there is some concern over moisture supplies in the non-irrigated Dalles District. April frosts killed practically all of the peaches in the southern half of New Mexico. In Idaho, prospects to date are favorable.

PEARS: California prospects are excellent for both Bartletts and other pear varieties. Most orchards have passed full bloom. In Washington, Bartlett pear trees were generally in full bloom by April 20 in the main Yakima and Wenatchee valleys. The set of fruit on May 1 appeared uniform. D'Anjous, the most important variety of winter pears, have a fair to good set of fruit. Other varieties of fall and winter pears had a fairly heavy bloom. There was no winter injury to pear trees. Oregon Bartlett prospects are good. Trees in both the Hood and Rogue River valleys carry a good bloom, with weather favorable for pollination. Spraying and other orchard work is up-to-date and there appears to be ample water for irrigating In Douglas County and the Willamette Valley of western Oregon, conditions were also favorable. Other fall and winter pears are expected to make a shorter crop than last year in the Hood River Valley, but should about equal last year's production in the Rogue River Valley. The outlook for D'Anjous appears more favorable than for the Bosc variety.

In the eastern States, excellent early season prospects were sharply reduced by April freezes and poor pollination weather.

GRAPES: Condition of California vineyards on May 1 indicates a grape crop about the same size as last year. Light local frosts hit some grapes in the interior valleys but there was no evidence of widespread injury. In these same valleys, bunch forms were in evidence, but the main bloom had not developed. In the Desert Valleys of southern California, early grapes, after some frost injury, were developing satisfactorily. Harvest should begin by mid-June. Conditions wer favorable in the State of Washington.

New York grapes started growth earlier than usual and were damaged by freezes in late April. Heavy loss is anticipated on exposed sites, although it is too earl to determine the extent of bud injury. Late snows and shortage of labor delayed or prevented pruning. In New Jersey, frosts on April 23 caused serious damage in most sections. In the Erie grape belt of Pennsylvania, shoots on the vines were frozen back to the stem by the heavy frost of April 23. Loss in some vineyards was as high as 75 percent. In Ohio, freezes in late April badly damaged new growth, although there is still a chance of fruit developing. Sub-zero weather and rabbits injured vineyards on Lake Erie islands last winter. Frosts or freezing temperatures in Michigan from April 3 to May 1 killed both the primary and secondary buds on grape vines. These lowered prospects to a fourth of a crop or less. Freeze damage was also severe in Arkansas, with probably about half a crop now in prospect.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: In California, prunes produced a good bloom in nearly all areas. It it still too early to predict the set of fruit, but a larger production than a year ago appears in prospect. Plums are making good progress. The May 1 indicated production is 73,000 tons. In 1944, production was 92,000 tons.

Washington prune prospects are the best in several years. Blooming was later than usual with no reports of frost damage. Rainy weather prevailed during the bloom period and may have impaired pollination except in the Yakima Valley where rainfall was light. Prospects in the Milton-Freewater district of Oregon continue very favorable. Trees were in full bloom about a week later than last year. Weather was good for pollination. In western Oregon, the present outlook is for a crop considerably larger than in 1944, if there is good pollination of the heavy bloom. In Idaho, trees had a good bloom, though not as heavy as last year. A little frost damage has been reported. Michigan plums bloomed early. Frosts and freezing weather with poor pollinizing conditions have reduced prospects materially.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
May 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
May 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CHERRIES: In the eastern cherry States, where most of the production consists of sour varieties, cherry prospects have deteriorated sharply since April 1, because of extremely unfavorable weather, including several damaging frosts. From present indications, the eastern cherry crop will be less than half as large as last season, but considerably better than the 1943 crop. Cherries in the east bloomed about 3 weeks earlier than usual becuase of unseasonably warm weather in March. In the Western States, where sweet varieties predominate, prospects as a whole are excellent. A record sweet cherry production is possible.

The outlook for New York sweet cherries is relatively better than for sours, but only a fair crop can be expected at best. Condition of sours in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio is very spotted, with the outlook poor as a whole. Orchards bordering Lake Ontario and Lake Erie were damaged least by the cold weather, and show promise of fair crops. The Michigan cherry crop was sharply reduced by freezes. In addition, weather was very unfavorable for pollination during the earlier-than-usual blooming period. Sour cherry production in Michigan will probably be only a third to a half as large as last year, and sweets a near failure.

In Montana, a late spring retarded the development of cherries and reduced the usual hazards of late spring frosts. Cherry prospects in Idaho are bright, although some frost damage occurred in minor areas. Utah expects a large cherry crop, unless possible late frosts reduce it.

The outlook in Colorado is much less favorable than a year ago, when the sour cherry crop was a record. Frosts on the Western Slope, where nearly all cherries are sweets, and an early April, near-zero freeze in the northern Colorado sour-cherry section, sharply reduced prospects. Fair crops, however, of both sweets and sours are indicated. The crops are later than usual and later than last year.

Washington and Oregon cherry crops are about 2 weeks later than usual, thereby escaping much of the danger of frost damage. Bloom was heavy in all areas and large crops are in prospect. Reported condition on May 1 was 93 percent for Washington and 95 percent for Oregon, compared with 89 for Washington and 81 for Oregon, a year earlier. In Washington, sweet cherries were in full bloom about April 19. In the Milton-Freewater and The Dalles sections of Oregon, sweet cherries were in full bloom about April 15 to 20, in the Hood River Valley about April 20 to May 3 and in western Oregon about April 20 to 27. Harvest in the Milton-Freewater districts, where practically all the crop is shipped fresh, should start about June 17. Harvest is also expected to start about June 17 in The Dalles district, where most of the crop is brined and canned, though considerable quantities are also shipped fresh.

The California cherry crop is indicated to be 30,800 tons, compared with 27,000 tons in 1944. Harvest of very early varieties, such as Chapman, will begin during the second week of May, and will be followed by Tartarians from the early areas a week later.

CRANBERRIES: No serious damage has yet occurred to cranberries in Massachusetts. Some loss may be sustained from excessive flooding, which has been necessary to prevent freeze injury. Water supplies may be short later in the season because of the heavy early requirements. Prospects in other States were favorable on May 1.

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APRICOTS: In California, the 1945 production of apricots, as indicated by May 1 condition, is forecast at 184,000 tons, compared with the record crop of 324,000 tons in 1944. California apricot trees carried a good bloom, but in many localities spring frosts and rain during the blossoming period reduced the set of fruit. The crop has made good development to date. Thinning of fruit was in progress on May 1. Washington apricot prospects are favorable. The set of fruit appears to be good, but possibly not quite as heavy as a year ago. Sizes are expected to be larger than last season. In Utah, apricots have passed the blooming stage in all important northern producing areas. Low temperatures caused some damage to apricots during the blooming period. However, losses are not expected to be serious and a crop considerably larger than last year is expected.

FIGS AND OLIVES: California fig orchards are in very good condition, and have made good development to date. There is a relatively heavy set of first crop Black Mission figs. Caprification of Calimyrna figs was in progress the first week in May. Olive orchards are in good condition, but have not yet reached the blossom stage.

CITRUS: United States orange production for the current (1944-45) season is now estimated at 108,380,000 boxes compared with 103,056,000 in 1943-44 and 85,149,000 in 1942-43. Early and midseason varieties are all harvested, except in southern California where a few navel oranges have not been picked. The Valencia crop in Florida and California combined is indicated to total about 59 million boxes -- a record crop in both States and 16 percent larger than the previous 2-State record of last season.

Harvest of Florida Valencias is well ahead of last year. More than four-fifths of the crop had moved to May 1, compared with a little less than one-half moved to May 1 last year. Harvest of Texas oranges is almost completed. Arizona harvest is less than one-half completed which is later than usual. Last year harvest was about three-quarters completed by May 1. Some Valencias have moved from southern California. However, most of the California Valencias will be harvested during the summer and early fall.

Total grapefruit production for the 1944-45 season is now estimated at 52 million boxes -- 7 percent smaller than the record 1943-44 crop but 3 percent larger than the 1942-43 crop. Grapefruit harvest in Florida is ahead of normal and about 93 percent completed. Texas harvest is also ahead of last season and about 98 percent completed. Arizona grapefruit is almost half picked and California Desert Valley fruit about three-fifths picked -- both later than last season.

Citrus groves generally have received excellent care in all citrus States. Present prospects are favorable for the 1945-46 crops in all areas except Florida. In the Florida citrus belt, very little rain fell during February, March or April, and most groves appear to be suffering from the drought. A heavy drop of fruit occurred in April, which is about a month earlier than the usual period of heaviest drop. In Texas, prospects for the new crop continue favorable. Supplies of irrigation water are somewhat short, but the natural moisture supply is sufficient for some time because of good rains the last half of April. Trees are carrying a heavy set of fruit and the spring drop is not expected to be excessive. The present outlook appears better for oranges than for grapefruit, although trees of both grapefruit and oranges are showing vigorous growth. Arizona citrus trees are in good condition and new crop prospects are favorable. Frost occurred in parts of the Salt River Valley on April 13 but apparently little damage resulted. California citrus groves are in good condition and a heavy bloom for all varieties is now at a peak -- a little later than usual.

PECANS: Pecan trees in most of the important areas in the Southern States appear to be in good condition. In general, damage from winter and spring freezes has been negligible, and there has been little insect damage to date. The season is not far enough advanced for reliable indications as to the probable nut set, but present prospects appear generally favorable. In Georgia, the bloom was very heavy, and prospects are unusually bright. Louisiana pecan production is expected to be somewhat smaller than last season's record crop, particularly for improved varieties in northwest Louisiana. In Texas, spring rains have been heavy in many pecan-producing sections, and floods have occurred. These conditions, however, apparently caused no serious damage to trees in any area. Prospects appear as good or better than on this date last year. In Oklahoma, the pecan bloom was not advanced enough to be injured by April freezes, and prospects are favorable.

ALMONDS, FILBERTS, AND WALNUTS: Condition of California almonds on May 1 was 61 percent, compared with 58 percent on May 1, 1944, and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 53 percent. The crop is making good progress, with prospects of fair production. There is considerable irregularity of set, however, as a result of frost injury during blossom time. As a rule, where heaters were used trees are carrying a heavy set, while the set is light in many orchards which were not heated.

California walnut condition on May 1 was 84 percent, compared with 88 percent a year earlier, and 79 percent the 10-year average. Some of the earlier varieties have already passed the blossoming period but in many important walnut producing areas in southern counties, blossoming has not become general. Present indications point to a crop slightly smaller than last season. In Oregon, walnut trees are just beginning to emerge from the dormant period. Trees are in good condition and present prospects are favorable. Oregon and Washington filbert prospects are favorable. The bearing acreage in those two States will be somewhat larger this season. If conditions continue favorable, production probably will be larger than last season.

MAPLE PRODUCTS: The 1945 season was the poorest of record for the production of both maple sugar and maple sirup. Production of maple sugar is estimated at 251,000 pounds, or less than half last year's production and only about 70 percent of the previous low record -- 366,000 pounds produced in 1939. Sirup production was even less favorable, 990,000 gallons, or less than 40 percent of the 2,563,000 gallons produced last year, and only about one-half the quantity produced in the previous low record year, 1941, when 1,997,000 gallons were produced.

The reduced production of sugar and sirup was brought about by several factors. The unusually warm weather in March caused sap to stop running much earlier than usual. In some cases the run continued only a few days. In New England, New York and Pennsylvania, many producers were not prepared for operations when the sap started to run in late February, and some were seriously handicapped in tapping and sap gathering operations by deep snow in the woods. There were also some difficulties in securing adequate labor. The number of trees tapped was about 15 percent below last year, with reductions taking place in all areas.

HAY: The reported condition of tame hay on May 1 indicated higher than average yields per acre and a possibility that the total 1945 crop of both tame and wild hay may be close to 100 million tons - the second largest on record. The size of the crop, however, will depend partly on the weather this summer and perhaps more on farmers' plans for livestock to be fed next winter.

The 12 million tons of old hay stocks on farms May 1 are a million tons above average. These rather large stocks, however, are not evenly distributed. More than average stocks are reported in most of the western and southern States, while supplies of old hay are below average from Illinois and Tennessee northeastward to New England. In most of this northeastern area, however, the unusually warm weather in March promoted early development of pastures and hay crops. The reported condition of tame hay on May 1, was 88 for the United States, compared with 83 a year ago and a 10-year (1934-43) average of 79. The current May 1 condition is close to or above average in nearly all States.

PASTURES: Although cool April weather slowed growth of grass following the early start in March this year, condition of farm pastures on May 1 was the best for the date in more than 15 years. With supplies of soil moisture ample to abundant nearly everywhere, prospects for early summer green feed are excellent. At 87 percent of normal, pasture condition was considerably higher than on May 1 of the two preceding years, moderately above 1941 and 1942 and appreciably higher than any other year since 1929.

In Eastern, Central and Southern regions, the May 1 condition of pastures ranged from 12 to 16 points higher than the 1934-43 average for the date, with Florida the only State east of the Rocky Mountains showing below-average pastures. In Florida, dry weather held back growth of grass, and extreme drought conditions were evident in considerable areas of the lower half of the peninsula. In some Northern States, cool weather materially delayed early development of grass, and pasture condition was only poor to fair in considerable areas of Michigan, Minnesota, and the Dakotas. Elsewhere in the eastern two-thirds of the country pasture condition on May 1 was good to excellent, except for scattered local areas in the lower Mississippi Valley and along the central and lower Atlantic Coast.

In the West, pastures and ranges showed prospects for good summer feed, but cool weather in early April materially delayed growth. In some widely scattered sections, additional moisture was needed. In Montana, development of feed was much retarded by subnormal temperatures, and some Northern sections of the State were in need of rain. In other Rocky Mountain States, new feed has also been slowed by cold weather, but moisture supplies in most areas appear ample for growth of summer feed. In the Western Plains area of Texas and in much of New Mexico, growth of pasture and range feed has suffered from dry weather. In Washington and Oregon, cool April weather also delayed the growth of pasture feed. Oregon needed additional moisture. In California, low April precipitation and drying winds caused some decline in condition, but on May 1 pasture feed was much more plentiful than a year ago.

MILK PRODUCTION: United States milk production continued at a record level through April. Total output on farms during the month is estimated at 10.8 billion pounds. Early grass, liberal concentrate feeding and favorable returns to producers appear to have speeded the seasonal upswing in milk flow. A 6 percent increase over April a year ago was much greater than the gain over 1944 levels registered in the first 3 months of 1945. Use of milk for manufacture of butter, American cheese, and evaporated, condensed and dry whole milk in April appears to have been about 4 percent greater than in the same month of 1944. Other uses, including fluid consumption, were apparently up somewhat more. Daily per capita production of milk, at 2.59 pounds, was at the highest April level in 15 years of record.

Milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents, averaging 16.86 pounds was at a record high for May 1, about 1 percent higher than the 16.67 pounds reported for that date in 1942 and 8 percent higher than on May 1 last year. The seasonal gain in production per cow between April 1 and May 1 was somewhat greater than is usually recorded during the month, but was less than in 1941, 1942, and several earlier years.

In the Atlantic Coast regions and the East North Central group of States, milk production per cow this year established new high records for May 1, with increases during April greater than last year or average for the month. In the West North Central States, production per cow during April showed somewhat less than an average percentage gain and the daily rate was about the same as in 1943. In this region, however, the April increase was much more rapid than a year earlier and on May 1 production per cow was 9 percent above that in 1944. In the South Central States, production per cow was 4 percent higher than the 1934-43 average for May 1 and above other recent years except 1941. The April increase in the region was less than usual, offsetting sharp gains during March. In the Western group of States milk production per cow continued at the highest level ever reported, although the percentage gain from April 1 to May 1 was somewhat less than either last year or average.

The percentage of milk cows reported in production on May 1 was slightly higher than in 1944, but was below the percentage on that date of other years since 1936. In the North Atlantic and East North Central States, the percent of cows milked increased seasonally and was about average for May 1. In the West North Central States, the April increase in percent milked was more pronounced than last year, but on May 1 the level was lower than in recent years other than 1944. In the South Atlantic States a sharp up-turn during April brought the percentage milked to somewhat above average levels, but in the South Central States the proportion of milk cows in production was the lowest for May 1 in over 20 years. In the Western States the percentage milked showed about the usual seasonal increase, and was somewhat higher than average for May 1.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Hens and pullets on farms laid 6,670,000,000 eggs in April -- 5 percent below April last year but 27 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average. April egg production was below last year in all parts of the country. Decreases in production from April last year were 1 percent in the West North Central States, 3 percent in the East North Central and South Atlantic, 9 percent in the South Central, 10 percent in the North Atlantic and 12 percent in the Western States. The rate of lay was exceptionally high, but the decrease in layers compared with a year ago accounted for the decrease in production. The aggregate production for the first 4 months of the year was 7 percent below last year's peak production, but was higher than any other year of record for the period.

The rate of egg production during the month was 17.66 eggs per layer -- a record for April -- and compares with 16.83 eggs last year and 16.78 eggs, the 10-year average. Weather was unusually favorable during the first 3 weeks of April, particularly in the North Atlantic and North Central States, and was conducive to a high rate of lay. Production per layer was high in all parts of the country and reached new high levels in the North Atlantic, East North Central and West North Central areas.

There were 377,759,000 hens and pullets of laying age on farms in April -- 10 percent below last year's peak number, but 21 percent above the 10-year average. Since the first of the year, heavier than usual culling and some liquidation of flocks has occurred, particularly in the North Atlantic, South Central and Western States. Current chicken prices in these areas are proving more attractive than the expected profit to be obtained by keeping the chickens for egg production. All sections of the country showed decreases from last year in the number of layers. Decreases ranged from 7 percent in the West North Central States to 14 percent in the North Atlantic States.

There were 456,738,000 chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching on farms May 1, 1945 -- 2.4 percent less than a year ago but 26 percent more than the 10-year average. The number of young chickens on farms was about the same as a year earlier in the East North Central States, 1 percent above in the North Atlantic and Western, 6 percent above in the South Atlantic, 2 percent below in the South Central and 9 percent below in the West North Central States. Increases in young chickens occurred chiefly in deficit feed producing areas, where there were sharp decreases last year because of tight feed supplies.

CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS MAY 1
(Thousands)

Year	North Atlantic	E.North Central	W.North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
Av.1934-43	40,370	73,108	92,887	42,005	85,752	27,112	361,234
1944	50,947	94,464	145,134	49,173	100,521	27,934	468,173
1945	51,642	94,258	131,978	52,037	98,532	28,291	456,738

After getting off to a slow start, demand for hatchery chicks has improved to such an extent that the limiting factor now appears to be the shortage of hatching eggs. Hatchery chick production in January - March was down 9 percent from last year.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-April averaged 33.0 cents per dozen, compared with 27.1 cents a year ago, and with 19.6 cents, the 10-year average. Egg prices remained practically unchanged during the month ending April 15, compared with a drop of 3.0 cents during the same period last year. Demand for eggs is good and markets are very firm.

Farmers received 25.7 cents per pound live weight for chickens in mid-April -- an increase of 0.7 cents per pound from the mid-March average price and 2 cents per pound higher than a year earlier. Supplies of poultry are far short of an extremely active demand.

The average cost of 100 pounds of farm poultry ration on April 15 was $2.87 -- 3 percent less than a year earlier. In mid-April the price relationship of chickens, eggs and turkeys to feed was considerably more favorable than last year or the 10-year average.

Prices Paid by Farmers for Baby Chicks and Turkey Poults.

Prices paid by farmers in 1945 for all chicks average $15.50 per 100, compared with $15.00 a year earlier, and the 1935-39 average of $8.84. The 1945 average was the highest in 17 years of record. Chicks, both straight run and sexed chicks cost farmers more this year than last. The straight run chick price of $13.70 per 100 this year compared with $13.30 last year. Sexed pullets average $23.50 and sexed cockerels $7.17 per 100 in 1945, compared with $23.00 and $6.67 a year ago. The proportion of chicks purchased by farmers, straight run and sexed this year is expected to be about the same as in 1944 -- 75 percent straight run, 21 percent sexed pullets and 4 percent cockerel chicks.

An increased demand for chickens and eggs, together with the relatively more abundant supplies of feed, have created a strong late demand for baby chicks this year.

Prices for turkey poults have continued to advance for the last 4 years, reflecting favorable returns from turkey raising. Prices paid by farmers for turkey poults this year reached a record high average of $75.90 per 100 compared with $69.70 in 1944. The average price of poults for 1938 was $32.90 and in 1939 was $33.80.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

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as of
May 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
May 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage: Pct. not harv. for grain: Average 1934-43	1944	1945	Acreage: Left for harvest, 1945	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated May 1 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated May 1, 1945
	Percent			Thous. acres	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	4.0	4.9	1.0	369	22.8	25.5	23.0	6,526	8,874	8,487
N.J.	17.2	20.0	24.0	68	22.0	23.0	23.0	1,218	1,380	1,564
Pa.	2.6	1.8	1.0	940	19.5	22.0	22.5	18,061	20,108	21,150
Ohio	3.4	1.1	0.5	2,273	20.2	23.0	24.0	40,831	46,805	54,552
Ind.	4.3	1.0	2.0	1,632	17.1	20.0	20.5	27,210	26,380	33,456
Ill.	6.9	6.3	3.0	1,403	17.8	19.5	18.0	32,850	24,472	25,254
Mich.	2.2	1.1	0.5	974	20.3	24.0	23.0	16,085	22,992	22,402
Wis.	9.4	2.8	3.0	34	17.5	21.0	22.0	680	735	748
Minn.	14.1	27.4	3.0	107	18.2	16.0	22.0	3,116	1,904	2,354
Iowa	13.8	19.9	3.0	142	18.4	17.5	22.0	6,266	2,118	3,124
Mo.	10.9	18.3	5.0	1,710	14.4	17.0	14.5	26,420	23,800	24,795
S.Dak.	41.4	31.7	15.0	230	11.5	10.5	15.0	1,480	2,079	3,450
Nebr.	18.8	25.4	3.5	3,694	14.8	13.0	19.0	42,787	35,009	70,186
Kans.	22.4	13.9	2.5	13,280	12.8	17.0	18.0	133,700	191,624	239,040
Del.	3.7	5.9	5.5	67	18.8	20.0	20.0	1,348	1,280	1,340
Md.	3.6	5.5	5.5	390	19.3	23.5	21.0	7,465	8,906	8,190
Va.	4.9	4.2	6.0	540	14.2	20.5	14.5	7,902	11,275	7,830
W.Va.	15.5	15.0	11.0	101	14.7	17.5	17.0	1,867	1,680	1,717
N.C.	5.7	9.0	15.0	458	12.7	16.0	14.0	6,112	8,928	6,412
S.C.	3.0	3.1	11.0	253	10.7	13.0	11.5	2,238	3,653	2,910
Ga.	7.1	6.2	7.0	237	9.8	13.0	12.5	1,824	2,964	2,962
Ky.	14.2	14.3	20.0	446	14.3	18.0	16.0	5,975	7,902	7,136
Tenn.	6.0	5.7	11.0	455	12.0	14.5	14.0	4,942	6,714	6,370
Ala.	12.5	16.7	14.0	16	11.2	14.5	14.5	87	218	232
Miss.	1/ 30.4	28.0	27.0	22	1/ 26.5	24.0	23.0	1/ 192	432	506
Ark.	26.2	24.6	35.0	49	9.8	12.0	10.0	516	588	490
Okla.	16.1	8.3	6.0	5,432	11.9	18.0	12.5	48,435	85,914	67,900
Tex.	32.0	11.6	10.0	4,525	10.1	19.0	12.5	30,337	74,746	56,562
Mont.	19.3	19.0	9.5	1,377	17.1	22.0	21.0	17,379	25,806	28,917
Idaho	9.5	5.2	5.0	719	23.5	28.0	25.0	14,279	17,780	17,975
Wyo.	32.0	29.1	16.0	153	14.0	18.0	20.0	1,508	2,106	3,060
Colo.	33.2	25.0	17.0	1,285	14.9	15.8	18.0	13,126	16,827	23,130
N.Mex.	42.4	30.6	30.0	245	10.2	13.0	12.0	2,127	2,795	2,940
Ariz.	4.3	7.7	8.0	25	22.0	22.0	23.0	844	528	575
Utah	7.9	1.3	4.0	224	18.5	23.0	19.0	3,245	5,083	4,256
Nev.	0.0	0.0	0.0	5	28.3	31.0	29.0	111	155	145
Wash.	17.6	5.9	8.0	1,603	26.3	28.5	28.5	30,039	40,270	45,686
Oreg.	14.9	7.1	8.5	742	22.1	26.0	23.0	13,355	18,850	17,066
Calif.	11.0	8.2	4.0	543	18.0	19.0	19.0	13,623	10,393	10,317
U. S.	17.3	12.2	5.7	46,768	15.3	18.8	17.9	585,994	764,073	835,186

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
May 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
May 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

RYE

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1934-43	Acreage: Harvested: 1944	Acreage: Left for harvest for grain in 1945	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated May 1 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated May 1, 1945
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	21	15	19	16.9	18.0	18.0	357	270	342
N.J.	18	14	15	17.1	17.5	17.0	309	245	255
Pa.	71	49	37	14.3	15.0	15.5	1,002	735	574
Ohio	71	38	31	15.8	16.0	16.0	1,132	608	496
Ind.	133	90	130	12.7	12.0	14.0	1,685	1,080	1,820
Ill.	81	66	69	12.4	11.5	12.5	1,012	759	862
Mich.	114	73	60	12.6	13.0	14.0	1,405	949	840
Wis.	219	100	90	11.5	10.0	11.5	2,559	1,000	1,035
Minn.	370	111	132	13.5	11.0	16.0	5,197	1,221	2,112
Iowa	73	10	16	14.9	15.0	15.5	1,170	150	248
Mo.	45	70	92	11.5	12.0	12.0	512	840	1,104
N.Dak.	686	192	145	11.1	10.5	14.5	8,346	2,016	2,102
S.Dak.	528	392	349	11.3	11.5	14.0	6,751	4,508	4,886
Nebr.	354	328	380	10.5	10.5	12.0	3,879	3,444	4,560
Kans.	75	94	92	10.7	10.5	11.5	809	987	1,058
Del.	9	15	16	13.0	15.0	15.0	117	225	240
Md.	18	22	21	13.7	14.5	15.0	240	319	315
Va.	45	41	43	11.7	15.5	12.5	520	636	538
W.Va.	7	4	4	11.5	13.5	13.0	82	54	52
N.C.	54	38	31	8.7	10.5	9.0	461	399	279
S.C.	18	25	30	8.6	9.0	9.0	156	225	270
Ga.	21	20	22	6.9	8.5	8.5	146	170	187
Ky.	16	44	49	11.6	14.0	14.5	183	616	710
Tenn.	38	39	35	8.8	10.0	10.0	343	390	350
Okla.	80	152	141	8.2	10.0	9.5	685	1,520	1,340
Tex.	12	20	26	9.9	15.0	11.0	118	300	286
Mont.	39	28	15	11.1	13.5	13.0	453	378	195
Idaho	7	8	8	13.8	12.0	14.0	93	96	112
Wyo.	20	16	16	7.9	9.5	9.0	171	152	144
Colo.	60	69	52	8.7	8.5	10.0	583	586	520
N.Mex.	7	8	10	10.1	11.0	11.0	73	88	110
Utah	4	9	12	9.2	12.0	10.5	36	108	126
Wash.	22	15	12	10.8	16.0	13.5	243	240	162
Oreg.	36	30	36	13.5	15.0	14.5	488	450	522
Calif.	9	9	10	12.6	12.0	12.0	118	108	120
U. S.	3,379	2,254	2,246	11.9	11.5	12.9	41,434	25,872	28,872

OATS

State	Condition May 1: Average 1934-43	Condition May 1: 1944	Condition May 1: 1945	Percent of total acreage in Spring oats: Average 1934-43	Spring oats: 1944	Spring oats: 1945	Fall or winter oats: Average 1934-43	Fall or winter oats: 1944	Fall or winter oats: 1945
	Percent			Percent			Percent		
N.C.	1/ 79	83	80	1/ 51	40	48	1/ 49	60	52
S.C.	76	81	83	16	14	15	84	86	85
Ga.	76	82	86	15	10	14	85	90	86
Fla.	75	87	69	42	35	5	58	65	95
Ala.	78	84	86	34	19	16	66	81	84
Miss.	77	83	83	23	10	10	77	90	90
Ark.	76	78	77	62	52	39	38	48	61
La.	78	85	71	14	5	8	86	95	92
Okla.	68	71	75	90	93	83	10	7	17
Tex.	62	64	77	44	29	27	56	71	73
10 States	68	74	79	52	40	34	48	60	66

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
May 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
May 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

State	All Hay			Tame Hay			Pasture		
	Stocks on Farms May 1			Condition May 1			Condition May 1		
	Average 1934-43	1944	1945	Average 1934-43	1944	1945	Average 1934-43	1944	1945
	Thousand tons			Percent			Percent		
Me.	98	112	66	87	83	93	83	80	89
N.H.	42	50	31	87	88	93	83	80	92
Vt.	86	96	50	88	88	94	86	86	95
Mass.	48	51	23	87	93	95	85	89	94
R.I.	4	4	2	86	93	97	78	87	88
Conn.	41	29	14	86	85	94	82	84	92
N.Y.	531	686	401	79	83	90	77	80	90
N.J.	59	49	34	80	85	88	78	83	92
Pa.	399	410	356	80	86	91	78	83	91
Ohio	367	313	278	78	88	91	75	85	92
Ind.	346	297	310	78	87	91	77	84	93
Ill.	491	335	416	78	88	93	77	85	93
Mich.	429	384	306	81	86	86	75	83	82
Wis.	732	718	880	82	83	93	79	82	88
Minn.	693	485	741	77	75	84	74	74	79
Iowa	596	639	624	76	87	93	76	86	91
Mo.	406	378	512	76	84	90	75	79	91
N.Dak.	347	365	398	64	74	80	60	68	72
S.Dak.	323	284	852	68	84	86	65	80	82
Nebr.	414	298	756	73	82	91	68	74	85
Kans.	169	146	328	73	83	92	66	77	92
Del.	11	12	11	80	81	89	77	81	88
Md.	72	50	54	78	80	88	76	82	88
Va.	176	157	205	78	86	83	76	86	89
W.Va.	83	89	74	78	86	89	74	84	89
N.C.	215	210	229	77	86	79	77	85	86
S.C.	103	114	100	69	76	74	71	80	82
Ga.	149	227	163	71	77	84	75	84	88
Fla.	16	20	17	72	82	73	75	86	68
Ky.	269	282	195	79	85	91	76	83	93
Tenn.	380	292	244	76	85	90	75	86	95
Ala.	189	249	194	70	78	83	77	84	90
Miss.	200	151	239	72	74	81	77	82	87
Ark.	216	128	230	76	76	79	80	82	87
La.	41	36	50	76	80	77	80	83	84
Okla.	135	99	259	70	77	82	69	77	87
Tex.	200	189	283	70	69	78	75	74	87
Mont.	352	577	462	81	79	85	76	73	77
Idaho	214	198	126	88	90	84	85	81	79
Wyo.	186	100	150	85	90	93	82	83	89
Colo.	253	153	299	85	85	90	73	76	85
N.Mex.	47	20	48	81	78	78	71	71	76
Ariz.	41	47	157	88	87	90	87	79	83
Utah	82	69	173	85	89	89	82	81	85
Nev.	67	23	89	86	89	85	86	72	78
Wash.	159	164	197	87	87	87	83	83	83
Oreg.	217	210	168	88	87	87	85	83	82
Calif.	342	281	363	85	75	82	87	61	82
U. S.	11,038	10,276	12,157	79	83	88	75	79	87

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
May 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
May 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Production 1/ Average 1933-42	1942	1943	Indicated 1944
	Thousand boxes			
ORANGES:				
California, all	41,514	44,329	51,966	59,300
Navels and misc. 2/	16,661	14,241	21,071	21,500
Valencias	24,854	30,088	30,895	37,800
Florida, all	23,890	37,200	46,200	43,500
Early and midseason	13,815	19,100	25,800	22,000
Valencias	10,075	18,100	20,400	21,500
Texas, all 2/	1,852	2,550	3,550	4,000
Arizona, all 2/	408	730	1,100	1,220
Louisiana, all 2/	273	340	240	360
5 States 3/	67,937	85,149	103,056	108,380
TANGERINES:				
Florida	2,620	4,200	3,600	3,900
ALL ORANGES AND TANGERINES:				
5 States 3/	70,557	89,349	106,656	112,280
GRAPEFRUIT:				
Florida, all	18,060	27,300	31,000	23,100
Seedless	6,295	10,300	14,000	8,600
Other	11,765	17,000	17,000	14,500
Texas, all	10,392	17,510	17,710	21,800
Arizona, all	2,222	2,600	4,080	3,800
California, all	2,184	3,071	3,189	3,291
Desert Valleys	973	1,254	1,198	1,316
Other	1,211	1,817	1,991	1,975
4 States 3/	32,858	50,481	55,979	51,991
LEMONS:				
California 3/	10,970	14,940	11,038	13,321
LIMES:				
Florida 3/	93	190	250	320

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown; except for Florida limes, the bloom and harvest of which are mainly during the following year. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and / or eliminated on account of market conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb., California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of May 1, 1945	BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS CROP REPORTING BOARD	Washington, D. C., May 10, 1945 3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

PEACHES

State	Condition May 1			Production 1/				
	Average 1934-43	1944	1945	Average 1934-43	1942	1943	1944	Indicated May 1, 1945
	Percent			Thousand bushels				
N.C.	56	47	55	1,892	2,463	252	2,698	2,528
S.C.	60	27	82	2,039	3,500	392	2,460	5,376
Ga.	62	51	87	4,997	6,177	1,593	4,590	7,812
Fla.	64	74	69	82	123	66	121	116
Ala.	61	40	82	1,463	1,595	649	1,380	2,440
Miss.	63	60	80	886	974	476	1,105	1,400
Ark.	53	50	68	2,061	2,337	738	2,646	2,795
La.	63	69	72	298	335	176	390	403
Okla.	44	15	58	477	477	136	286	565
Tex.	54	42	69	1,567	1,610	900	1,517	2,394
10 States	58	43	76	15,762	19,591	5,378	17,193	25,829

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

CONDITION MAY 1 OF CERTAIN FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

Crop and State	Condition May 1			Crop and State	Condition May 1		
	Average 1934-43	1944	1945		Average 1934-43	1944	1945
	Percent				Percent		
PEACHES:							
California, all	78	84	86	CHERRIES:			
Clingstone	78	83	87	Washington	---	89	93
Freestone	77	85	84	Oregon	---	81	95
PEARS:				California	62	78	2/ 83
California, all	77	73	87	OTHER CROPS:			
Bartlett	1/ 80	72	87	California:			
Other	1/ 70	77	89	Apples, commercial crop	76	75	88
GRAPES:							
California, all	83	86	86	Plums	70	74	2/68
Wine varieties	85	85	86	Prunes	67	73	78
Table varieties	84	88	88	Apricots	54	85	2/55
Raisin varieties	82	85	86	Almonds	53	58	61
				Walnuts	79	88	84
				Florida:			
				Avocados:	62	76	62
				Blueberries	79	88	80

1/ Short-time average.

2/ May 1 indicated 1945 production in California as follows: Cherries, 30,800 tons compared with 27,000 tons in 1944; plums, 73,000 tons compared with 92,000 tons in 1944; apricots, 184,000 tons compared with 324,000 tons in 1944.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
May 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
May 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.

EARLY POTATOES 1/

State	Condition May 1			State	Condition May 1		
	Average 1934-43	1944	1945		Average 1934-43	1944	1945
	Percent				Percent		
N.C.	79	70	88	La.	76	77	75
S.C.	77	50	87	Okla.	75	74	64
Ga.	76	66	84	Tex.	71	68	65
Fla.	72	68	72	Calif.	89	84	91
Ala.	78	66	83				
Miss.	77	74	80	11 States	77	71	78
Ark.	77	69	60				

1/ Includes all Irish (white) potatoes for harvest before September 1 in States listed.

MAPLE PRODUCTS

State	Trees tapped			Sugar made 1/			Sirup made 1/		
	Average 1934-43	1944	1945	Average 1934-43	1944	1945	Average 1934-43	1944	1945
	Thousand trees			Thousand pounds			Thousand gallons		
Me.	158	115	92	10	4	6	25	21	9
N.H.	314	229	195	43	25	13	66	57	24
Vt.	4,624	3,496	3,111	303	314	147	1,078	944	351
Mass.	214	182	155	44	30	16	60	60	22
N.Y.	3,113	2,719	2,202	202	131	36	766	835	280
Pa.	632	364	285	54	28	18	154	133	55
Ohio	966	747	560	6	2	1	260	280	136
Mich.	491	515	474	15	6	3	107	167	82
Wis.	326	283	226	3	3	1	75	50	23
Md.	46	31	30	11	22	10	22	21	10
10 States	10,784	8,681	7,330	691	565	251	2,612	2,568	99[illegible]

1/ Does not include maple products produced on nonfarm lands in Somerset County, Maine.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of May 1, 1945	BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS CROP REPORTING BOARD	Washington, D. C., May 10, 1945 3:00 P. M. (E.W.T.)

TOBACCO BY STATES, 1943 AND 1944 (REVISED)

State	Acreage harvested 1943	Acreage harvested 1944	Yield per acre 1943	Yield per acre 1944	Production 1943	Production 1944
	Acres		Pounds		Thousand pounds	
Mass.	5,200	5,700	1,588	1,646	8,258	9,381
Conn.	14,200	16,200	1,412	1,442	20,051	23,368
N.Y.	700	900	1,325	1,300	928	1,170
Pa.	31,700	33,900	1,262	1,560	40,014	52,893
Ohio	20,300	22,800	1,000	1,112	20,308	25,347
Ind.	9,900	10,900	1,024	1,314	10,138	14,324
Wis.	17,800	19,800	1,525	1,500	27,145	29,700
Minn.	500	600	1,200	1,240	600	744
Mo.	5,600	7,000	1,050	1,100	5,880	7,700
Kans.	200	300	925	1,000	185	300
Md.	35,300	40,200	590	800	20,827	32,160
Va.	113,400	134,900	995	1,073	112,826	144,691
W.Va.	2,800	3,500	965	1,025	2,702	3,588
N.C.	588,500	694,300	939	1,088	552,612	755,606
S.C.	92,000	115,000	940	1,150	86,480	132,250
Ga.	69,800	95,700	912	980	63,657	93,780
Fla.	16,400	21,600	909	926	14,910	20,008
Ky.	338,600	410,600	949	1,162	321,430	477,020
Tenn.	94,000	110,900	1,030	1,133	96,830	125,645
Ala.	300	400	883	820	265	328
La.	300	400	500	525	150	210
U.S.	1,457,500	1,745,600	965	1,117	1,406,196	1,950,213

State	Season average price per pound received by farmers 1943	Season average price per pound received by farmers 1944	Value of production 1943	Value of production 1944
	Cents		Thousand dollars	
Mass.	52.7	52.9	4,352	4,963
Conn.	79.2	75.9	15,885	17,741
N.Y.	19.0	22.0	176	257
Pa.	18.6	19.7	7,455	10,431
Ohio	34.4	35.9	6,976	9,111
Ind.	45.6	42.6	4,624	6,095
Wis.	24.0	25.4	6,522	7,549
Minn.	25.5	26.0	153	193
Mo.	49.0	50.1	2,881	3,858
Kans.	47.0	48.0	87	144
Md.	45.3	57.0	9,435	18,331
Va.	40.7	41.2	45,958	59,678
W.Va.	45.2	42.3	1,221	1,518
N.C.	40.6	43.2	224,176	326,619
S.C.	38.9	43.0	33,641	56,868
Ga.	39.8	37.3	25,337	34,947
Fla.	59.6	52.6	8,833	10,523
Ky.	41.6	41.4	133,588	197,254
Tenn.	39.5	38.7	38,276	48,663
Ala.	42.3	37.8	112	124
La.	40.0	42.5	60	89
U.S.	40.5	41.8	569,798	814,956

CROP REPORT
as of
May 1, 1945

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D.C.

May 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1943 and 1944 (Revised)

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage harvested 1943	Acreage harvested 1944	Yield per acre 1943	Yield per acre 1944	Production 1943	Production 1944	Season av. price per lb. rec'd by farmers 1943	Season av. price per lb. rec'd by farmers 1944	Value of production 1943	Value of production 1944
		Acres		Pounds		Thousand pounds		Cents		Thousand dollars	
Class 1, Flue-cured:											
Virginia	11	88,000	103,000	985	1,050	86,680	108,150	41.1	43.4	35,625	46,937
North Carolina	11	230,000	265,000	865	1,030	198,950	272,950	40.8	43.2	81,172	117,914
Total Old Belt	11	318,000	368,000	898	1,036	285,630	381,100	40.9	43.3	116,797	164,851
Total Eastern N. Carolina Belt	12	285,000	339,000	990	1,110	282,150	376,290	40.3	43.0	113,706	161,805
North Carolina	13	65,000	78,000	940	1,150	61,100	89,700	39.6	43.2	24,196	38,750
South Carolina	13	92,000	115,000	940	1,150	86,480	132,250	38.9	43.0	33,641	56,868
Total South Carolina Belt	13	157,000	193,000	940	1,150	147,580	221,950	39.2	43.1	57,837	95,618
Georgia	14	69,000	95,000	910	980	62,790	93,100	38.6	36.5	24,237	33,982
Florida	14	13,600	19,000	870	900	11,832	17,100	40.8	36.2	4,827	6,190
Alabama	14	200	300	900	810	180	243	40.0	36.0	72	87
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	82,800	114,300	903	966	74,802	110,443	39.0	36.5	29,136	40,259
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	842,800	1,014,300	938	1,074	790,162	1,089,783	40.2	42.4	317,476	462,533
Class 2, Fire-cured:											
Total Virginia Belt	21	12,200	14,900	800	950	9,760	14,155	27.6	24.5	2,694	3,468
Kentucky	22	14,000	9,000	950	1,000	13,300	9,000	21.8	24.5	2,899	2,205
Tennessee	22	25,000	24,000	995	1,050	24,875	25,200	23.4	25.5	5,821	6,426
Total H'ville & C'ville Belt	22	39,000	33,000	979	1,036	38,175	34,200	22.8	25.2	8,720	8,631
Kentucky	23	15,000	13,000	960	1,000	14,400	13,000	22.1	23.0	3,182	2,990
Tennessee	23	2,500	2,500	950	1,050	2,375	2,625	21.8	22.3	518	585
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	17,500	15,500	959	1,008	16,775	15,625	22.1	22.9	3,700	3,575
Total Henderson Stem. Belt(Ky.)	24	100	100	900	950	90	95	22.4	17.3	20	16
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-24	68,800	63,500	942	1,009	64,800	64,075	23.4	24.5	15,134	15,690
Class 3, Air-cured:											
3A Light Air-cured											
Ohio	31	13,500	16,500	925	1,120	12,488	18,480	44.4	42.5	5,545	7,854
Indiana	31	9,700	10,700	1,025	1,320	9,942	14,124	46.2	42.9	4,593	6,059
Missouri	31	5,600	7,000	1,050	1,100	5,880	7,700	49.0	50.1	2,881	3,858
Kansas	31	200	300	925	1,000	185	300	47.0	48.0	87	144
Virginia	31	10,500	13,700	1,360	1,410	14,280	19,317	48.4	43.0	6,912	8,306
West Virginia	31	2,800	3,500	965	1,025	2,702	3,588	45.2	42.3	1,221	1,518
North Carolina	31	8,500	12,300	1,225	1,355	10,412	16,666	49.0	48.9	5,102	8,150
Kentucky	31	285,000	356,000	945	1,175	269,325	418,300	44.9	43.9	120,927	183,634
Tennessee	31	63,000	80,000	1,050	1,165	66,150	93,200	47.0	43.7	31,090	40,728
Alabama	31	100	100	850	850	85	85	47.0	43.0	40	37
Total Burley Belt	31	398,900	500,100	981	1,183	391,449	591,760	45.6	44.0	178,398	260,288
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	35,300	40,200	590	800	20,827	32,160	45.3	57.0	9,435	18,331
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	434,200	540,300	950	1,155	412,276	623,920	45.6	44.7	187,833	278,619
3B Dark Air-cured											
Indiana	35	200	200	980	1,000	196	200	16.0	18.0	31	36
Kentucky	35	13,000	17,500	1,030	1,150	13,390	20,125	25.0	21.7	3,348	4,367
Tennessee	35	3,500	4,400	980	1,050	3,430	4,620	24.7	20.0	847	924
Total One Sucker	35	16,700	22,100	1,019	1,129	17,016	24,945	24.8	21.4	4,226	5,327
Total Green River Belt(Ky.)	36	11,500	15,000	950	1,100	10,925	16,500	29.4	24.5	3,212	4,042
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	2,700	3,300	780	930	2,106	3,069	34.5	31.5	727	967
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	30,900	40,400	972	1,102	30,047	44,514	27.2	23.2	8,165	10,336

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1943 and 1944 (Revised) - Continued

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage harvested 1943	Acreage harvested 1944	Yield per acre 1943	Yield per acre 1944	Production 1943	Production 1944	Season av. price per lb. rec'd by farmers 1943	Season av. price per lb. rec'd by farmers 1944	Value of production 1943	Value of production 1944
		Acres		Pounds		Thousand pounds		Cents		Thousand dollars	
Class 4, Cigar Filler:											
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	31,400	33,600	1,260	1,560	39,564	52,416	18.6	19.7	7,359	10,326
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	6,800	6,300	1,150	1,090	7,820	6,867	18.3	18.3	1,431	1,257
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	38,200	39,900	1,240	1,486	47,384	59,283	18.6	19.5	8,790	11,583
Class 5, Cigar Binder:											
Massachusetts	51	100	100	1,670	1,650	167	165	40.0	38.0	67	63
Connecticut	51	6,500	7,700	1,670	1,670	10,855	12,859	40.0	39.0	4,342	5,015
Total Conn. Valley Broadleaf	51	6,600	7,800	1,670	1,670	11,022	13,024	40.0	39.0	4,409	5,078
Massachusetts	52	4,300	4,600	1,690	1,760	7,267	8,096	38.0	37.0	2,761	2,996
Connecticut	52	2,200	2,200	1,680	1,770	3,696	3,894	37.0	38.0	1,368	1,480
Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed	52	6,500	6,800	1,687	1,763	10,963	11,990	37.7	37.3	4,129	4,476
New York	53	700	900	1,325	1,300	928	1,170	19.0	22.0	176	257
Pennsylvania	53	300	300	1,500	1,590	450	477	21.4	22.0	96	105
Total N.Y. & Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,000	1,200	1,378	1,372	1,378	1,647	19.7	22.0	272	362
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	8,900	9,900	1,500	1,480	13,350	14,652	22.5	24.0	3,004	3,516
Wisconsin	55	8,900	9,900	1,550	1,520	13,795	15,048	25.5	26.8	3,518	4,033
Minnesota	55	500	600	1,200	1,240	600	744	25.5	26.0	153	193
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	9,400	10,500	1,531	1,504	14,395	15,792	25.5	26.8	3,671	4,226
Georgia	56	100	100	830	500	83	50	22.0	27.0	18	14
Florida	56	200	100	830	700	166	70	22.0	27.0	37	19
Total Ga.-Fla. Sun-grown	56	300	200	830	600	249	120	22.0	27.5	55	33
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-56	32,700	36,400	1,571	1,572	51,357	57,225	30.3	30.9	15,540	17,691
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper:											
Massachusetts	61	800	1,000	1,030	1,120	824	1,120	185.0	170.0	1,524	1,904
Connecticut	61	5,500	6,300	1,000	1,050	5,500	6,615	185.0	170.0	10,175	11,246
Total Conn. Valley Shade-grown	61	6,300	7,300	1,004	1,060	6,324	7,735	185.0	170.0	11,699	13,150
Georgia	62	700	600	1,120	1,050	784	630	138.0	151.0	1,082	951
Florida	62	2,600	2,500	1,120	1,135	2,912	2,838	138.0	152.0	4,019	4,314
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	3,300	3,100	1,120	1,119	3,696	3,468	138.0	152.0	5,101	5,265
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	9,600	10,400	1,044	1,077	10,020	11,203	168.0	164.0	16,800	18,415
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	80,500	86,700	1,351	1,473	108,761	127,711	37.8	37.3	41,130	47,689
Class 7, Miscellaneous:											
Louisiana Perique	72	300	400	500	525	150	210	40.0	42.5	60	89
United States	All	1,457,500	1,745,600	965	1,117	1,406,196	1,950,213	40.5	41.8	569,798	814,956

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
May 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
May 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

SUGAR BEETS

State	Acreage planted			Acreage harvested			Yield per acre		
	Average 1933-42	1943	1944	Average 1933-42	1943	1944	Average 1933-42	1943	1944
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Ohio	46	21	17	41	12	13	8.5	6.0	8.7
Mich.	124	60	69	112	48	59	8.5	6.2	8.8
Nebr.	74	52	53	69	49	46	12.5	11.6	10.7
Mont.	73	60	71	69	57	64	12.2	10.2	10.7
Idaho	67	49	50	62	42	43	12.8	15.5	14.4
Wyo.	50	26	31	46	25	28	12.1	10.8	11.0
Colo.	171	139	136	158	133	117	12.7	12.2	12.2
Utah	51	34	33	47	32	31	12.5	15.6	12.8
Calif.	149	83	77	140	70	71	14.5	15.4	16.9
Other States	120	92	98	109	80	86	9.9	11.2	11.7
U. S.	926	616	635	852	548	558	11.8	11.9	12.1

State	Production			Season av. price per ton rec. by farmers 1/		Value of production	
	Average 1933-42	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	Dollars	Dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Ohio	351	72	113	10.00	11.20	720	1,266
Mich.	948	298	519	10.20	11.70	3,040	6,072
Nebr.	860	568	490	8.36	10.20	4,748	4,998
Mont.	846	581	682	9.25	10.60	5,374	7,229
Idaho	807	651	618	8.14	10.30	5,299	6,365
Wyo.	552	270	307	8.69	10.30	2,346	3,162
Colo.	2,001	1,623	1,427	8.42	10.70	13,666	15,269
Utah	587	499	396	8.01	10.20	3,997	4,039
Calif.	2,045	1,078	1,197	10.30	11.50	11,103	13,766
Other States	1,098	892	1,004	8.57	10.10	7,641	10,179
U. S.	10,094	6,532	6,753	8.87	10.70	57,934	72,345

1/ Includes price support payments of approximately $1.36 per ton in 1943 and $3.17 in 1944. Does not include Government payments under the Sugar Act of approximately $2.55 per ton in 1943 and $2.62 in 1944.

BEET SUGAR

State	Production 1/		
	Average 1933-42	1943	1944
	Thousand short tons		
Ohio	38	11	17
Mich.	144	50	73
Nebr.	110	74	68
Mont.	122	104	109
Idaho	111	74	80
Wyo.	89	28	40
Colo.	311	243	230
Utah	86	65	55
Calif.	329	161	176
Other States	137	123	137
U. S.	1,478	933	985

1/ The production of sugar by States does not correspond with production of beets since considerable quantities of beets are processed in States other than where produced. Sugar is credited to the state in which it was manufactured.

SUGAR BEET PULP

Item	Production		
	Average 1933-42	1943	1944
	Thousand short tons		
Molasses Pulp	163	84	74
Dried pulp	98	77	101
Moist pulp	1,595	1,063	1,008

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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CROP REPORTING BOARD

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SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Acreage harvested Average: 1933-42	1943	1944	Yield of cane per acre: Average: 1933-42	1943	1944	Cane production Average: 1933-42	1943	1944
	Thousand acres			Short tons			Thousand short tons		
For Sugar:									
Louisiana	236.0	259.0	246.0	17.7	20.8	20.0	4,229	5,387	4,920
Florida	20.4	27.2	27.4	32.7	25.5	28.5	666	694	781
Total	256.4	286.2	273.4	18.9	21.2	20.9	4,895	6,081	5,701
For Seed:									
Louisiana	23.7	19.0	22.0	17.6	20.3	19.5	408	386	429
Florida	.7	.7	.6	35.4	25.8	30.0	26	18	18
Total	24.4	19.7	22.6	18.2	20.5	19.8	434	404	447
Sugar & Seed:									
Louisiana	259.7	278.0	268.0	17.7	20.8	20.0	4,637	5,773	5,349
Florida	21.1	27.9	28.0	32.7	25.5	28.5	692	712	799
U.S. Total	280.8	305.9	296.0	18.8	21.2	20.8	5,329	6,485	6,148

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: PRICE AND VALUE

State	Season av. price per short ton rec'd by farmers 1/ 1943	1944	Value of production 1943	1944
	Dollars		Thousand dollars	
For Sugar:				
Louisiana	4.60	5.00	24,780	24,600
Florida	4.75	4.65	3,296	3,632
Total	4.62	4.95	28,076	28,232
Sugar & Seed:				
Louisiana	4.60	5.00	26,556	26,745
Florida	4.75	4.65	3,382	3,715
U.S. Total	4.62	4.95	29,938	30,460

PRODUCTS OF CANE GROUND FOR SUGAR

State	Sugar (96° equivalent) per ton of cane Average: 1933-42	1943	1944	Raw sugar produced (96° equivalent) Average: 1933-42	1943	1944	Molasses 2/ (including blackstrap) Average: 1933-42	1943	1944
	Pounds			Thousand short tons			Thousand gallons		
Louisiana	163	161	150	346	434	369	27,296	39,774	35,638
Florida	186	184	174	63	64	68	4,125	4,100	5,400
U.S. Total	167	164	153	410	498	437	31,421	43,874	41,038

1/ Includes price support payments in Louisiana of $0.34 per ton in 1943 and approximately $0.85 in 1944. Does not include Government payments under the Sugar Act of $1.28 per ton in 1943 and approximately $1.18 in 1944. 2/ Edible molasses not produced in Florida.

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION OF FARMS, UNITED STATES

1934-43 Average, 1944, and 1945

Month	Monthly total: Average 1934-43	Monthly total: 1944	Monthly total: 1945	1945 / 1944	Daily average per capita: Average 1934-43	Daily average per capita: 1944	Daily average per capita: 1945
	Million pounds			Pct.	Pounds		
March	8,704	9,765	10,062	103	2.15	2.29	2.33
April	9,266	10,240	10,842	106	2.36	2.48	2.59
Jan.-April Incl.	33,277	37,268	38,324	102.8	2.12	2.24	2.29

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	May 1: Average 1934-43	May 1: 1944	May 1: 1945
	Pounds		
Me.	14.6	16.0	16.8
N.H.	14.8	16.3	17.0
Vt.	16.6	18.2	18.2
Mass.	18.7	17.6	20.4
Conn.	18.4	19.0	19.4
N.Y.	20.0	20.3	22.7
N.J.	21.0	20.7	23.2
Pa.	18.7	18.8	21.1
N.ATL.	18.84	18.97	21.05
Ohio	16.5	16.1	18.5
Ind.	15.6	15.3	17.4
Ill.	16.3	17.1	19.2
Mich.	18.8	18.7	20.9
Wis.	19.0	20.5	21.6
E.N.CENT.	17.68	18.37	20.01
Minn.	18.1	18.2	19.5
Iowa	16.2	16.8	18.2
Mo.	11.7	11.2	13.7
N.Dak.	14.1	14.4	15.3
S.Dak.	12.7	12.9	13.4
Nebr.	15.3	14.6	15.7
Kans.	15.9	14.6	15.5
W.N.CENT.	15.12	14.92	16.29
Md.	15.6	16.6	18.0
Va.	11.4	12.2	14.3
W.Va.	10.6	10.7	12.7
N.C.	11.7	12.2	13.1
S.C.	10.0	10.6	11.0
Ga.	9.2	8.9	9.7
S.ATL.	11.29	12.30	13.30
Ky.	11.6	11.7	13.4
Tenn.	10.8	12.1	12.8
Ala.	9.0	9.2	9.7
Miss.	7.9	8.7	8.4
Ark.	9.7	9.0	9.4
Okla.	12.4	11.8	12.0
Tex.	10.0	9.8	9.3
S.CENT.	10.46	10.45	10.92
Mont.	15.7	16.5	17.1
Idaho	18.8	18.6	19.1
Wyo.	14.1	15.1	16.0
Colo.	15.4	14.6	17.8
Wash.	20.4	21.0	21.1
Oreg.	19.7	19.1	20.3
Calif.	21.5	22.0	22.8
WEST.	18.09	19.33	20.17
U. S.	15.26	15.60	16.86

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions and U. S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows:

North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central tral, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
May 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
May 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

APRIL EGG PRODUCTION

State and Division	Number of layers on hand during April 1944	Number of layers on hand during April 1945	Eggs per 100 layers 1944	Eggs per 100 layers 1945	Total eggs produced During April 1944	Total eggs produced During April 1945	Total eggs produced Jan.-Apr., Incl. 1944	Total eggs produced Jan.-Apr., Incl. 1945
	Thousands		Number		Millions			
Me.	2,095	1,944	1,890	1,938	40	38	159	148
N.H.	1,912	1,892	1,866	1,917	36	36	145	139
Vt.	986	880	1,956	2,052	19	18	72	70
Mass.	5,025	4,594	1,875	1,971	94	91	378	367
R.I.	432	391	1,899	2,034	8	8	31	30
Conn.	2,645	2,303	1,839	1,884	49	43	189	180
N.Y.	12,514	10,722	1,800	1,860	225	199	870	771
N.J.	6,266	5,214	1,680	1,764	105	92	402	371
Pa.	17,774	14,868	1,758	1,830	312	272	1,119	1,002
N.ATL.	49,649	42,808	1,789	1,862	888	797	3,365	3,078
Ohio	19,355	17,440	1,746	1,866	338	325	1,178	1,104
Ind.	13,893	12,992	1,836	1,914	255	249	875	797
Ill.	21,102	19,497	1,692	1,806	357	352	1,195	1,112
Mich.	11,412	10,717	1,710	1,824	195	195	693	660
Wis.	16,234	14,542	1,620	1,722	263	250	955	902
E.N.CENT.	81,996	75,188	1,717	1,823	1,408	1,371	4,896	4,575
Minn.	24,760	23,984	1,716	1,776	425	426	1,521	1,502
Iowa	32,027	29,771	1,656	1,788	530	532	1,805	1,746
Mo.	22,440	20,470	1,812	1,896	407	388	1,301	1,181
N.Dak.	5,467	5,184	1,596	1,716	87	89	272	261
S.Dak.	9,063	8,097	1,602	1,743	145	141	445	425
Nebr.	14,828	14,018	1,686	1,842	250	258	843	848
Kans.	15,774	14,704	1,764	1,878	278	276	948	885
W.N.CENT.	124,359	116,228	1,706	1,815	2,122	2,110	7,135	6,848
Del.	902	803	1,806	1,809	16	15	54	51
Md.	3,147	2,982	1,728	1,764	54	53	179	174
Va.	7,973	7,167	1,668	1,758	133	126	435	427
W.Va.	3,806	2,996	1,782	1,893	68	57	215	178
N.C.	9,792	9,716	1,437	1,539	141	150	437	443
S.C.	3,611	3,510	1,386	1,425	50	50	155	151
Ga.	6,682	5,988	1,350	1,419	90	85	276	260
Fla.	1,696	1,430	1,524	1,578	26	23	89	79
S.ATL.	37,609	34,592	1,537	1,616	578	559	1,840	1,763
Ky.	10,014	8,658	1,704	1,761	171	152	554	497
Tenn.	9,853	8,752	1,578	1,641	155	144	504	456
Ala.	6,772	5,585	1,428	1,506	97	84	293	257
Miss.	7,089	6,269	1,338	1,344	95	84	276	252
Ark.	7,604	6,684	1,524	1,587	116	106	325	289
La.	4,282	3,812	1,386	1,380	59	53	168	152
Okla.	12,558	11,087	1,734	1,830	218	203	710	654
Tex.	29,014	25,439	1,656	1,713	480	436	1,446	1,340
S.CENT.	87,186	76,286	1,595	1,654	1,391	1,262	4,276	3,897
Mont.	1,936	1,744	1,668	1,764	32	31	101	97
Idaho	2,339	1,705	1,680	1,761	39	30	133	107
Wyo.	774	624	1,746	1,662	14	10	43	33
Colo.	3,813	3,112	1,620	1,746	62	54	198	172
N.Mex.	1,218	925	1,581	1,554	19	14	61	49
Ariz.	494	427	1,764	1,620	9	7	31	25
Utah	2,335	2,312	1,800	1,677	42	39	138	137
Nev.	267	265	1,830	1,696	5	5	15	15
Wash.	5,468	5,122	1,806	1,788	99	92	363	355
Oreg.	3,165	2,983	1,848	1,854	58	55	200	195
Calif.	15,286	13,438	1,758	1,740	269	234	943	814
WEST.	37,095	32,657	1,747	1,748	648	571	2,226	1,999
U.S.	417,894	377,759	1,683	1,766	7,035	6,670	23,738	22,160

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
May 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
May 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

PRICES PAID BY FARMERS FOR BABY CHICKS AND TURKEY POULTS IN 1944 AND 1945

State and Div.	Average price paid for baby chicks per 100								Av.price pa for turkey poults per 100	
	Straight run chicks		Sexed pullet chicks		Sexed cockerel chicks		All chicks			
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945 1/	1944 2/	1945	1944	1945
	Dollars									
Maine	14.80	14.80	22.60	22.60	8.30	9.10	17.10	17.20	60.00	80.00
N.H.	15.60	15.60	23.10	23.60	8.50	10.50	18.40	17.70	65.00	85.00
Vt.	15.30	15.40	23.10	23.10	10.50	11.50	16.70	17.30	67.00	80.00
Mass.	14.30	15.50	23.60	23.90	8.90	10.70	18.00	16.90	70.00	83.00
R.I.	15.50	15.50	23.00	24.00	8.50	10.50	17.80	19.80	74.00	80.00
Conn.	15.80	16.20	22.00	24.00	10.30	12.00	17.80	19.70	80.00	85.00
N.ENG.	15.00	15.50	23.00	23.60	8.86	10.10	17.80	17.70	69.70	82.30
N.Y.	15.00	15.90	26.00	27.20	8.00	8.00	17.50	18.80	75.00	80.00
N.J.	14.80	15.40	26.60	26.30	7.30	10.00	17.10	18.20	73.00	80.00
Pa.	13.30	13.80	22.30	22.40	6.80	7.00	14.80	15.30	63.00	73.00
M.ATL.	14.00	14.60	24.50	24.90	7.48	8.00	16.00	16.80	66.40	75.10
Ohio	13.50	13.80	23.50	23.90	6.20	6.80	15.10	16.00	62.00	72.00
Ind.	13.00	13.60	20.10	20.70	7.40	7.60	13.80	14.50	60.00	77.00
Ill.	12.90	13.40	19.40	20.80	6.90	8.30	13.70	14.50	52.00	70.00
Mich.	13.70	13.90	24.10	24.50	6.10	8.70	17.00	17.40	80.00	80.00
Wis.	14.20	14.30	25.10	26.00	6.50	6.60	17.80	18.50	66.00	83.00
E.N.C.	13.30	13.70	23.00	23.50	6.58	7.66	15.20	15.90	63.40	75.70
Minn.	14.40	14.40	26.50	27.40	4.30	4.50	17.80	18.20	81.00	84.00
Iowa	13.50	13.60	22.20	23.00	6.70	6.60	14.90	15.40	76.00	76.00
Mo.	11.30	11.80	17.60	18.40	5.50	7.10	12.20	12.80	52.00	63.00
N.Dak.	14.80	14.40	22.50	22.70	8.50	7.30	16.00	15.40	68.00	79.00
S.Dak.	14.00	14.30	22.20	22.60	7.90	7.60	14.70	15.20	73.00	76.00
Nebr.	13.00	13.20	21.40	21.50	5.80	6.40	14.00	13.70	70.00	70.00
Kans.	12.40	12.80	19.40	20.60	5.50	6.30	13.10	13.80	60.00	73.00
W.N.C.	13.20	13.40	22.70	23.50	5.94	6.29	14.80	15.20	72.20	76.40
Del.	13.00	13.60	21.60	23.00	9.30	11.00	13.80	14.70	65.00	72.00
Md.	12.60	13.60	20.90	21.90	4.80	7.00	14.10	14.70	68.00	75.00
Va.	13.00	13.40	21.30	20.00	7.30	7.70	13.90	14.10	61.00	73.00
W.Va.	13.00	13.40	21.00	22.00	7.20	7.70	14.90	15.30	57.00	68.00
N.C.	12.50	13.10	15.50	19.30	7.00	9.70	12.60	14.00	55.00	68.00
S.C.	11.60	13.20	16.00	18.90	8.00	8.30	12.00	13.80	64.00	66.00
Ga.	12.30	13.80	17.50	18.90	8.80	10.50	12.60	14.00	40.00	50.00
Fla.	14.60	15.50	19.00	19.70	9.50	11.50	15.10	16.30	35.00	65.00
S.ATL.	12.70	13.50	19.30	20.30	7.78	8.53	13.40	14.30	59.60	68.70
Ky.	12.60	12.80	19.20	19.00	6.50	7.40	13.20	13.60	37.00	60.00
Tenn.	12.00	12.80	17.40	19.20	6.90	7.30	12.80	13.80	40.00	50.00
Ala.	12.10	13.30	17.80	19.10	8.30	8.60	12.50	14.00	45.00	46.00
Miss.	11.60	12.60	18.50	19.50	6.40	7.60	13.10	13.30	56.00	56.00
E.S.C.	12.20	12.90	18.30	19.20	7.28	7.58	12.90	13.70	41.50	53.90
Ark.	11.30	11.60	17.20	17.00	5.30	6.40	12.60	12.00	60.00	70.00
La.	11.90	13.30	15.20	17.60	7.70	8.50	12.20	14.10	33.00	53.00
Okla.	11.70	12.50	19.80	20.60	5.20	6.40	12.80	13.70	60.00	65.00
Tex.	12.10	12.20	20.30	20.50	5.50	5.90	13.50	13.80	51.00	64.00
W.S.C.	11.90	12.30	19.30	20.00	5.65	6.31	13.10	13.60	51.40	64.10
Mont.	15.80	15.60	27.00	26.00	7.20	7.00	16.90	17.10	80.00	80.00
Idaho	16.00	16.50	29.50	29.00	7.00	8.00	18.50	18.50	72.00	78.00
Wyo.	14.30	14.70	25.30	26.70	7.60	7.00	15.60	15.30	72.00	83.00
Colo.	14.00	13.70	24.00	22.20	5.30	7.30	15.40	14.70	83.00	86.00
N.Mex.	13.00	13.00	23.20	22.00	5.90	8.00	14.60	14.10	70.00	70.00
Ariz.	14.80	15.50	26.60	28.50	7.60	7.60	18.00	20.70	72.00	76.00
Utah	16.50	15.40	30.40	31.50	5.00	4.50	20.30	19.00	85.00	88.00
Nev.	17.80	15.80	32.00	32.00	5.00	5.00	26.30	23.90	82.00	82.00
MOUNT.	14.90	14.90	27.90	27.30	6.20	6.64	17.30	16.90	81.20	84.40
Wash.	17.60	17.20	29.90	31.00	7.90	8.10	22.10	21.10	66.00	74.00
Oreg.	16.50	16.80	28.50	30.00	5.80	5.80	21.40	21.70	73.00	75.00
Calif.	16.10	16.20	30.80	30.80	5.50	5.70	19.60	19.30	72.00	78.00
PAC.	16.50	16.50	30.10	30.70	6.37	6.62	20.50	20.10	72.30	76.40
U.S.	13.30	13.70	23.00	23.50	6.67	7.17	15.00	15.50	69.70	75.90

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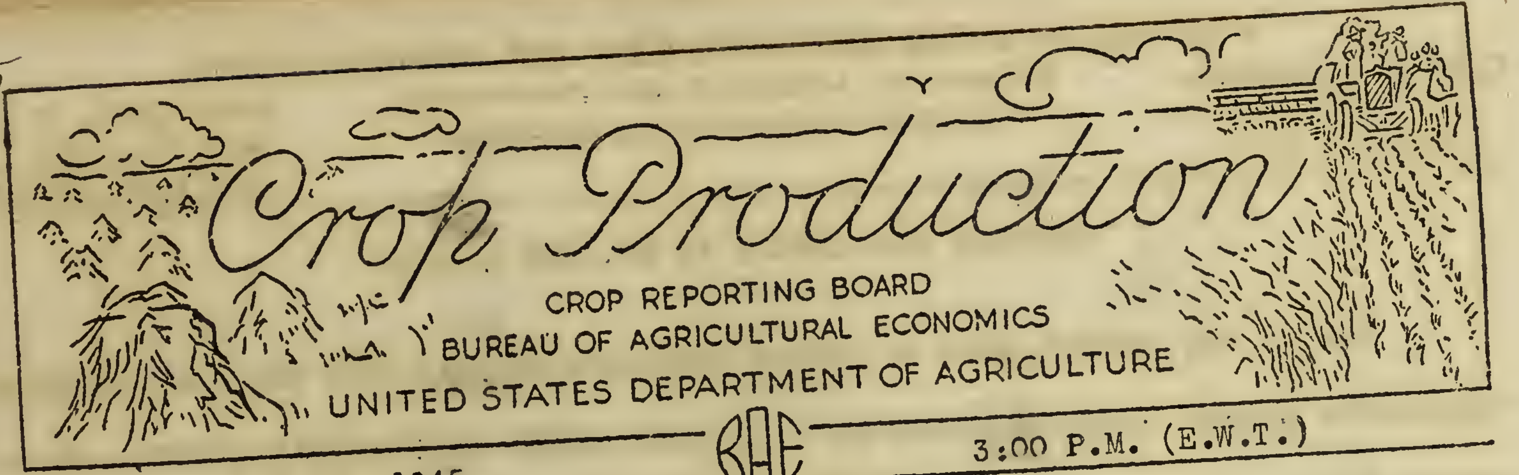

Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BAE

Release: June 11, 1945 3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

June 1, 1945

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated June 1, 1945	TOTAL PRODUCTION (in thousands) Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated June 1, 1945
Winter wheat.......bu.	15.3	18.8	17.0	585,994	764,073	797,255
Rye................"	11.9	11.5	12.5	41,434	25,872	28,123
	CONDITION JUNE 1 Percent					
All spring wheat...bu.	77	87	84	203,085	314,574	287,397
Durum............	76	86	83	---	---	---
Other spring.....	77	88	85	---	---	---
Oats..............bu.	78	80	82	1,068,399	1,166,392	1,334,376
Barley............"	77	82	82	273,481	284,426	257,788
Hay, all...........	77	87	84	---	---	---
Hay, all tame......	77	87	85	---	---	---
Hay, wild..........	73	86	81	---	---	---
Hay, clover & timothy	78	90	86	---	---	---
Hay, alfalfa.......	81	88	86	---	---	---
Pasture............	77	89	84	---	---	---
Early potatoes 1/..	74	68	76	---	---	---
Apples, commercial.	65	72	43	---	---	---
Peaches...........bu.	62	67	72	2/57,201	2/75,963	78,243
Pears.............."	63	64	66	2/28,616	2/31,956	31,519
Cherries(12States).ton	63	71	50	2/ 153	2/ 202	134
Apricots (3 States) "	--	87	56	2/ 215	355	218
Citrus fruits:				Average 1933-42 3/	1943 3/	1944 3/
Oranges and Tangerines....box	--	--	--	70,557	106,656	110,810
Grapefruit......."	--	--	--	32,858	55,979	51,791
Lemons..........."	--	--	--	10,970	11,038	12,800

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JUNE 1

CROP	Average 1934-43 Percent 4/	1,000 bu.	1944 Percent 4/	1,000 bu.	1945 Percent 4/	1,000 bu.
Barley...	18.0	49,161	18.2	59,015	21.9	62,170
Rye......	25.8	11,044	21.0	6,383	15.9	4,112

1/ 10 Southern States and California. 2/ Includes some quantities not harvested. 3/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. 4/ Percent of previous year's crop.

APPROVED:

Claude R. Wickard

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

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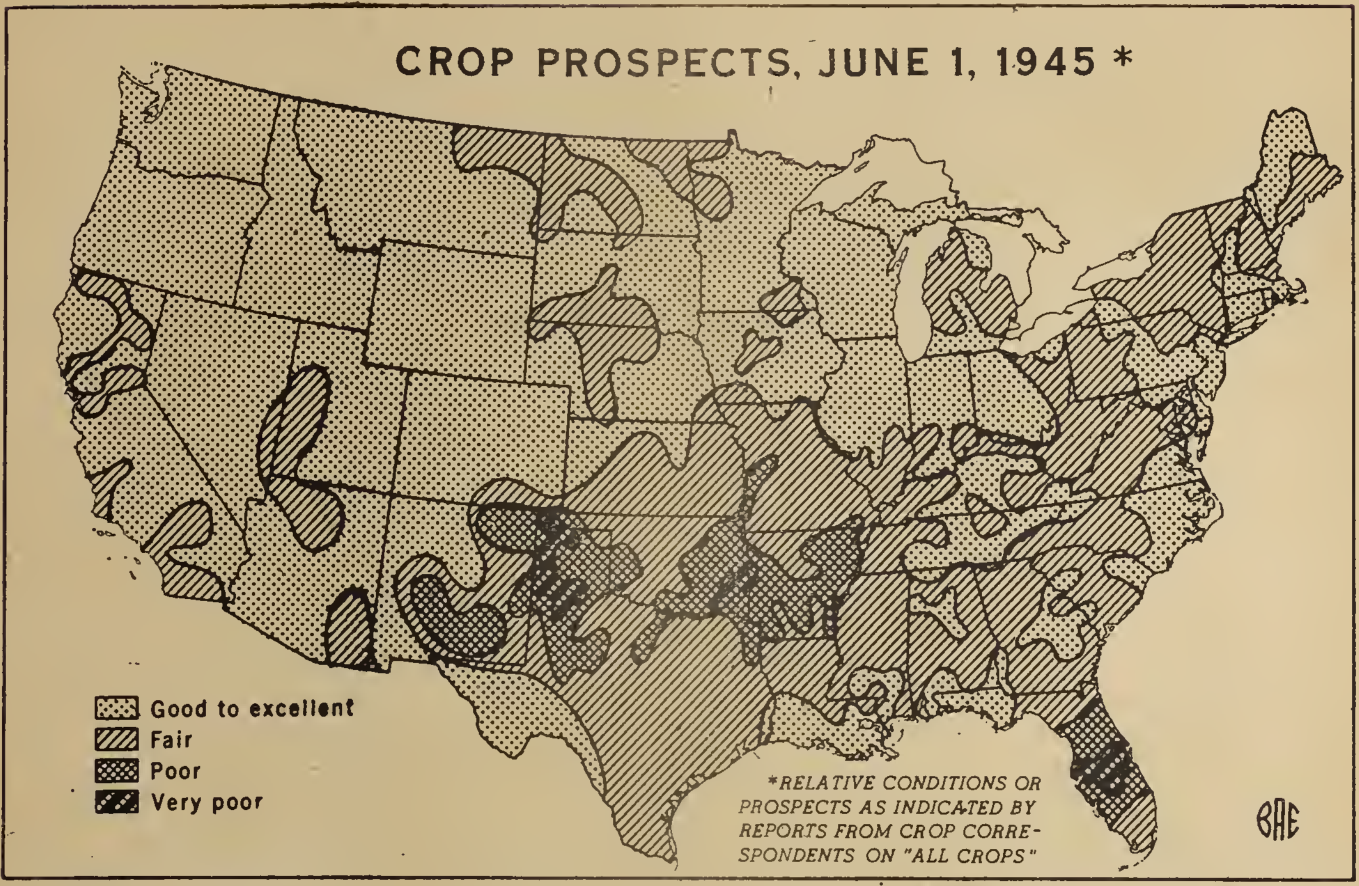
GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JUNE 1, 1945

One of the coldest Mays on record continued to hold back the development of vegetative growth, which had such an auspicious start earlier this season. Occasional freezing temperatures took further limited toll from gardens, fruits and vegetables and even caused some damage to the more hardy grain and hay crops. Persistent rain over a large area of the country contributed to reduction in crop prospects and to delays in the preparation of land and planting operations, while drought developed locally and threatened to spread in the Southwest. Dry weather persisted in the extreme Southeast. Even under these handicaps, planting and replanting of crops made dogged and astonishing progress. With a good possibility that most of the land intended for crops will be planted, the total volume of 1945 production is expected to be well above average. Over much of the country, crops and pastures should respond to warmth and sunshine, as moisture supplies are generally adequate with comparatively few exceptions.

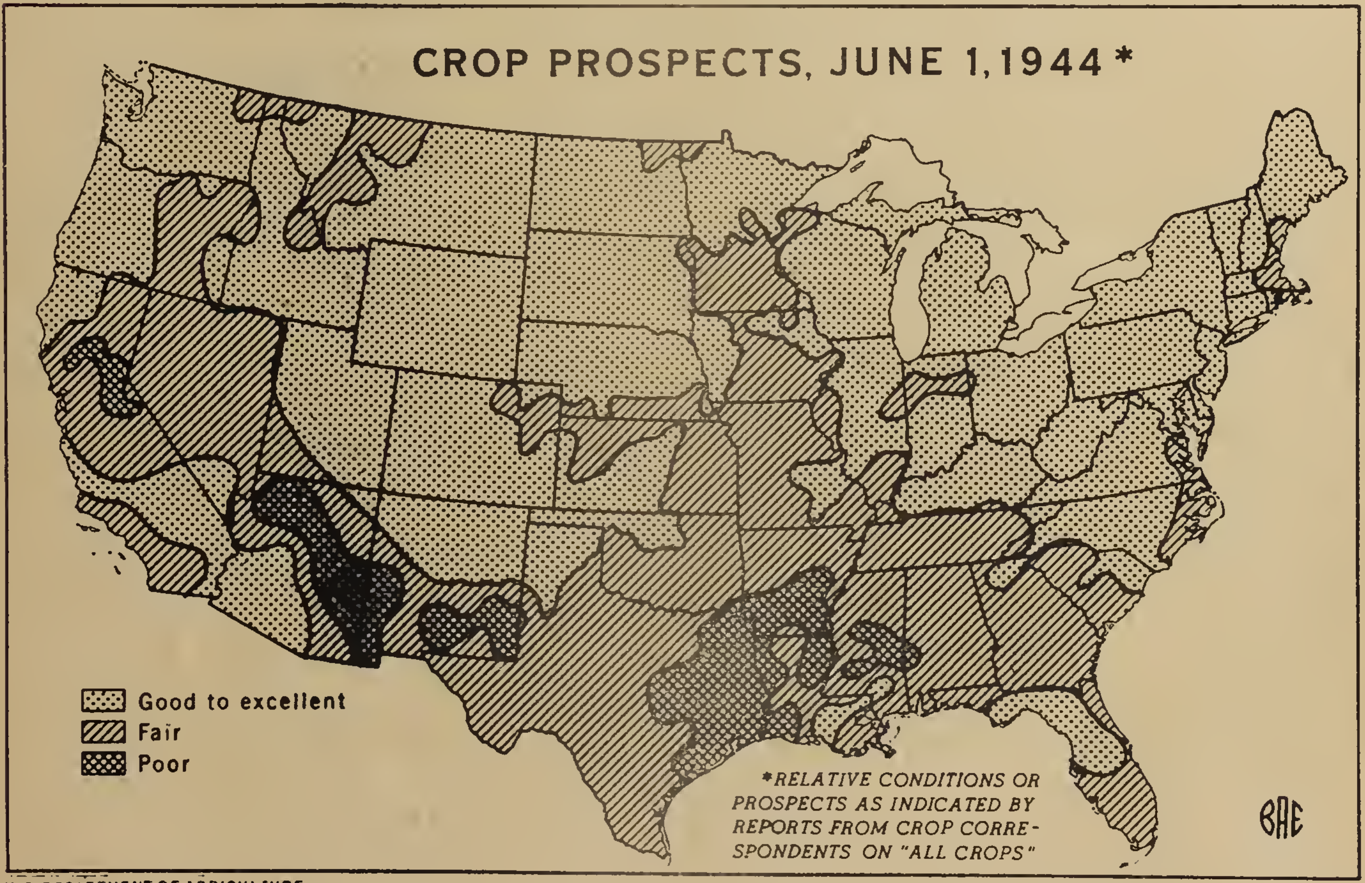
Developments during earlier months of the season were so favorable for winter grain crops and pastures that prospects, though lower than a month ago, are still good despite adverse weather in May. The winter wheat crop is expected to be the second largest on record. Above average yields anticipated on a fairly large acreage of spring wheat brings the prospective total wheat production to 1,085,000,000 bushels, the biggest crop ever produced. Oats and hay promise above average production. The rye production forecast is down somewhat, compared with last month, but on the whole yields are good. A record crop of early Irish potatoes is in prospect, and the tonnage of truck crops for market appears to be about as large as the record volume produced in 1944. Total fruit production is expected to be nearly equal to the record output last year, despite frost damage to the deciduous fruits, especially to the apple crop, which may hit a record low. Although pastures declined from the relatively high condition reported a month ago, the June 1 condition is still well above average. Except in the Southwest, ranges were considered good, with prospects for summer feed much improved.



CROP PROSPECTS, JUNE 1, 1945 *

*RELATIVE CONDITIONS OR PROSPECTS AS INDICATED BY REPORTS FROM CROP CORRESPONDENTS ON "ALL CROPS"

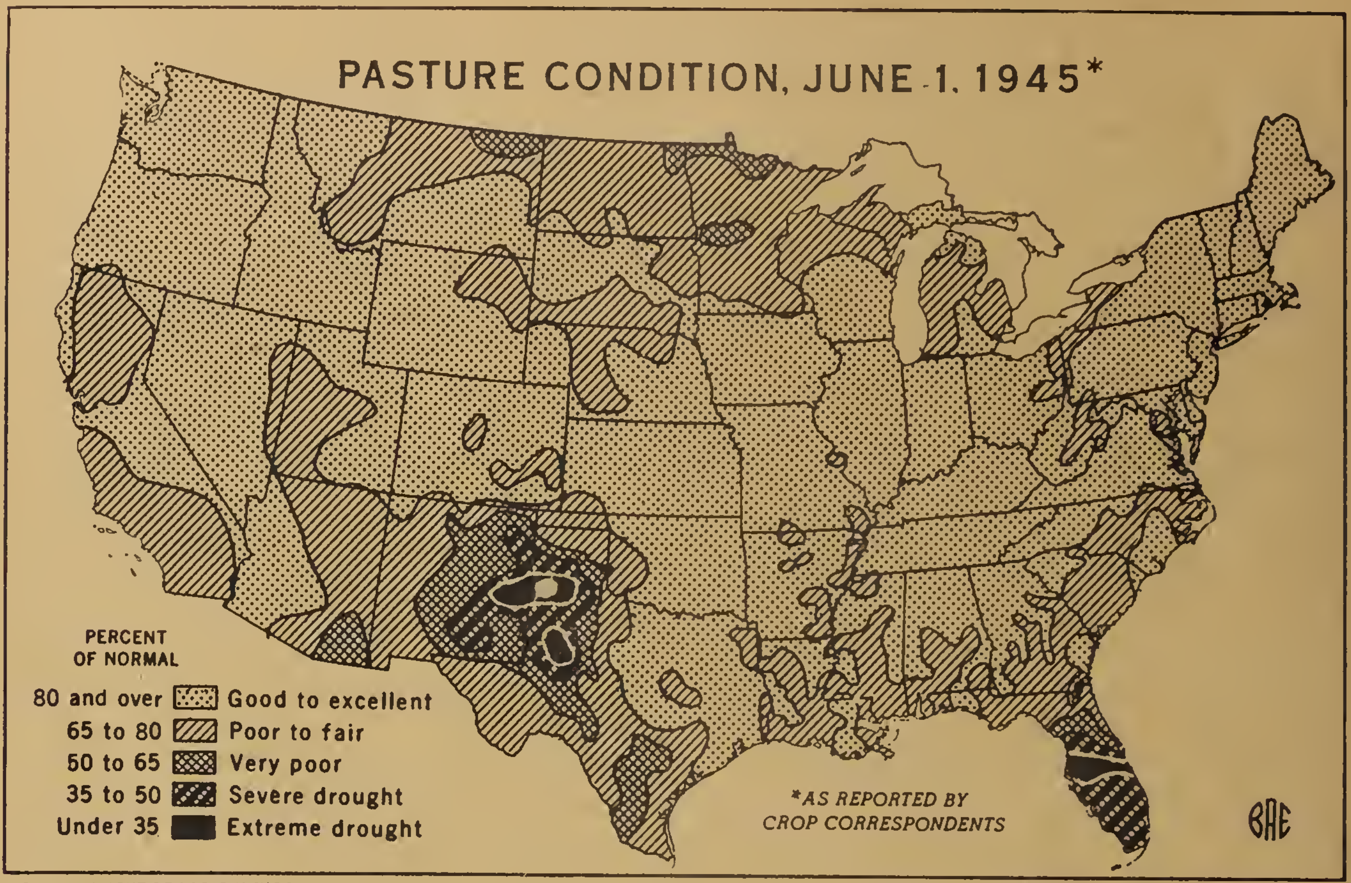
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 45316 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



CROP PROSPECTS, JUNE 1, 1944 *

*RELATIVE CONDITIONS OR PROSPECTS AS INDICATED BY REPORTS FROM CROP CORRESPONDENTS ON "ALL CROPS"

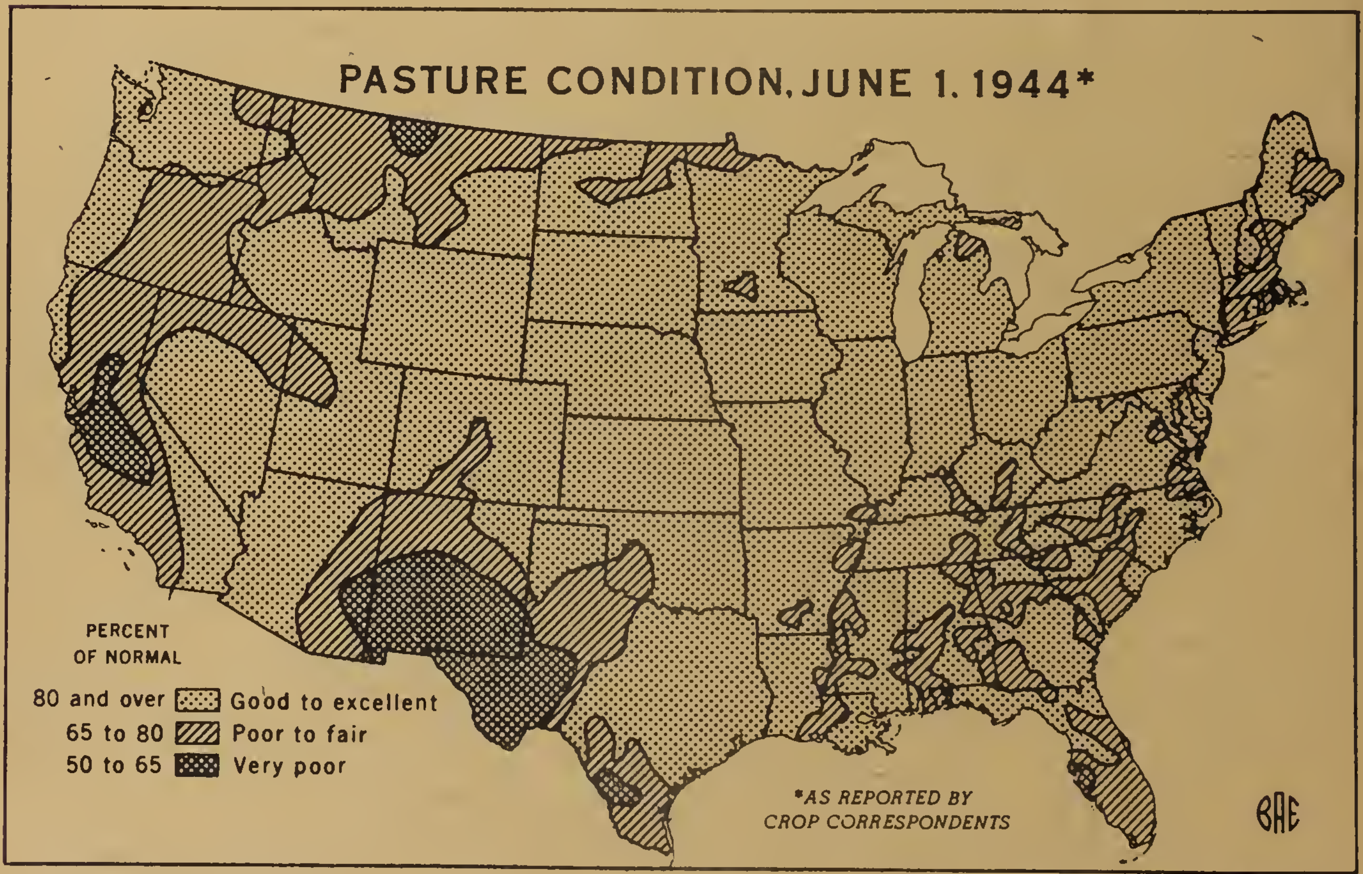
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 43721 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS


PASTURE CONDITION, JUNE 1, 1945*

PERCENT
OF NORMAL
80 and over ░ Good to excellent
65 to 80 ▨ Poor to fair
50 to 65 ▩ Very poor
35 to 50 ▩ Severe drought
Under 35 ■ Extreme drought
BAE

*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG 45315 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS


PASTURE CONDITION, JUNE 1, 1944*

*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG 43722 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Working long hours, in many cases "around the clock," farmers took advantage of every break in the weather to prepare land and to plant crops. Much was accomplished during the last half of May, particularly the last week. As conditions permitted, farmers mustered all available power equipment and family help, pooling equipment and labor resources with the neighbors in some instances, to get the job done. On June 1, planting was still behind schedule, but a surprisingly large acreage had been prepared and planted. Considerable progress has been made since June 1 in parts of the Main Belt. In places soils were cold and a little too wet, but planting went ahead just the same. Although much still remains to be accomplished, and adverse weather could cause some further shifts in cropping plans or force land to lie idle, the total acreage planted to principal crops seems likely to be only fractionally less than the near-record acreage intended this season.

By June 1 most of the small grains were seeded, although rain and cold weather delayed these operations in the Northeast, with the deadline drawing near. While the weather was cold, it was dry enough in the important spring wheat States to permit farmers, who were off to a slow start in April, to practically finish seeding their planned acreage of small grains. About half of the Arkansas rice acreage was still to be planted, but in the other rice States, planting was practically done Corn planting, pushed to the limit allowed by the weather, was nearly three-fourths finished for the country as a whole. Locally progress varied greatly, being nearly completed in Minnesota and South Dakota, but less than half finished in Missouri and Kansas. Planting of cotton and peanuts neared completion, after generally goodd progress during the month, although Oklahoma still had an appreciable acreage to plant. Tobacco setting varied in progress, probably averaging later than usual, but was mostly satisfactory. For soybeans, operations were just starting in some areas, but planting averaged somewhat over a third completed in Illinois and Indiana, which is a little slower than usual. Planting the late potato acreage was beset with delays in Michigan, upstate New York and northern New England. Operations were also hindered in Idaho and Wyoming. Progress was fairly good on land dry enough to work in Minnesota and North Dakota, but some acreage may not be planted in the Red River Valley. A substantial part of the intended sugar beet acreage in Michigan will probably not be planted.

May temperatures were well below normal over most of the country from the Rocky Mountains eastward. The cold weather which started in April continued into the first part of June, except for the last week of May, when temperatures rose to above normal levels over most of the area between the Rockies and the Appalachians Because of the cold weather, the development of vegetative growth was greatly retarded. Winter and spring grain crops made slow progress, with varied effects. In some areas plants have taken on a weak, spindly appearance, while in other sections they are stooling well, even though lacking in color from want of sunshine. Hay crops and pastures developed slowly. Moreover, they were blackened by frosts in parts of the Lake States and the Northeast.

West of the Continental Divide, temperatures averaged normal or above during May and the general outlook is favorable, particularly in the Pacific Northwest. Here, too, the season is late, and some spring planting is still to be done. More moderate temperatures and scattered rains checked deterioration of grain crops, pastures and ranges in California, but extreme dry weather persisted in Arizona, where May precipitation was barely measurable.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
June 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
June 11, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

Severe drought developed in New Mexico and the Texas Panhandle, and the dry area has been spreading northeastward into western Oklahoma and southwestern Kansas. In New Mexico, May precipitation was the lightest since 1927, while spring rainfall has only been about half of normal. Texas recorded the lightest May rainfall since 1896. Grain crops suffered marked deterioration in this dry area and wheat abandonment is expected to be heavy. Ranges have reached a critical stage and moisture is badly needed. Recent scattered rains over the Texas Panhandle and western Oklahoma, largely local in character, have brought temporary relief, but the whole area is in immediate need of a good general rain.

May rainfall was below normal in the South Atlantic States from North Carolina to Florida. A generally dry situation has prevailed to the point of being critical in Florida, where growing crops have had but little relief this spring. June 1 condition of new-crop citrus fruits was the lowest in many years. Local rains in the Carolinas during the last week of May were beneficial, especially for tobacco, and early June rains have brought relief to Florida, and to areas in the other States.

Eastern Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas did not experience much relief from the effects of excessive April rainfall, as heavy rains continued throughout May and into June. Corn planting is materially delayed in these States and also in eastern Nebraska. With considerable acreage yet to plant it seems likely that further shifts to even later crops, such as soybeans and sorghums, will take place. Elsewhere in the Corn Belt there was much replanting of spotted stands of corn. Depending on the weather and time limitations, some shifts from corn to soybeans may occur, but more than likely farmers will first turn to varieties of hybrid seed corn that will mature in a shorter period of time.

It is too early to make specific predictions on many of the crops that will contribute to the total output this season. Nevertheless, a number of factors are favorable. For the country as a whole, the outstanding facts are, perhaps, that most of the intended acreages of crops will be planted; that the early season gains have not been entirely offset by the adversities of the last 2 months; and that most of the country has adequate moisture reserves or irrigation water supplies. Yield returns may be lighter because of late plantings and because of forced changes in cropping practices. On the other hand, the proportion of crops planted to high-yielding corn hybrids and improved varieties of oats and other crops continue to increase.

As for the corn crop, much of it has not yet shown above ground, since germination has been slow. The crop lacks color in Iowa and other States where cold, cloudy, wet weather has been the rule. However, warmth and sunshine would materially improve the condition. The winter wheat crop showed another decline in prospects as drought cut yields still further in the Southwest, and the Kansas crop dropped sharply from earlier expectations. The outlook continued very promising in the northern Plains and in the Pacific Northwest. Earlier in the season it appeared the harvest would occur much sooner than usual. The slow growth during the last 2 months, however, has altered this picture to the extent that some areas now may start harvest a few weeks late. The outlook for spring wheat is decidedly favorable, even though the crop is late and somewhat slow in development. Oats production is expected to be the second largest in 20 years. Barley promises an above average yield per acre, but production will be less than in recent years, since the acreage is smaller. Early harvest was bearing out predictions of good yields on winter oats, and winter barley has good prospects, but spring oats has suffered from too much rain and cold weather in parts of the Corn Belt. Notwithstanding, the outlook is good.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
June 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
June 11, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

Hay prospects were lower than a month ago, but a big crop is indicated by June 1 condition. Exceptional early development of alfalfa, clover and wild hay has not been entirely offset by the unusually slow growth in May. Alfalfa has been damaged by frost in some Northern States, with resulting loss in quality. In many areas, first cuttings have been delayed by rains which also caught some tonnage on the ground. There is postponement, too, because some farmers have been forced to devote all of their time to planting operations. That pastures still continue to furnish good green feed is reflected in the all-time record milk flow attained in May. With ranges also generally good, and feed supplies ample, livestock are in a good thriving condition. May was a favorable month for egg production. A laying rate nearly equal to the all-time record for May brought total production to a volume only 6 percent below that for the same month last year.

Total fruit production for the current season is indicated to be almost as large as the record outturn of last year. In the West the outlook is bright for practically all fruits, including citrus. In the South and Central States, fruit crops are generally good, except for Florida citrus, Arkansas apples, and most fruits in Michigan and Ohio. In the Northeast and mid-Atlantic area as far south as Virginia, prospects are very poor for nearly all fruits, because of spring freeze damage. Total apple and sour cherry crops will be extremely short, possibly record lows. Peaches and sweet cherries, however, look like record-large crops. Production of grapes and prunes will be above average and larger than last year. Crops of pears, plums and apricots will be shorter than last year but above average.

Commercial truck crops made rather slow progress in most areas during May, as cool weather and excessive moisture in many sections retarded development. Little damage is apparent, however, with effects confined largely to a delay in maturity. The aggregate tonnage of commercial truck crops for harvest this spring is now indicated to be 4 percent above a year ago and nearly one-fifth larger than the 1934-43 average spring tonnage. The reduced prospects from a month ago, when a tonnage 6 percent larger than that of 1944 was indicated, is accounted for almost entirely by sharply lowered prospects for cucumbers and watermelons. Other spring crops showed only slight changes in prospects from May 1 to June 1. Early estimates covering approximately one-half of the total summer production show an indicated aggregate tonnage of these crops 5 percent larger than comparable 1944 production, and 16 percent above the 1934-43 average. Beets, cabbage, cantaloups, green peppers and watermelons for early summer harvest are expected to be in heavier supply this year than last. Lighter supplies of snap beans, celery, cucumbers, lettuce, onions, and tomatoes are indicated for the early summer period.

The aggregate acreage planted to 11 important truck crops for commercial processing in 1945 will be about 2,166,000 acres -- 5 percent more than the aggregate 1944 planting. If growers succeed in carrying out their early season intentions, processors will have the production from a record-high acreage to can, freeze, pickle or utilize for other manufacture in 1945. Harvest of green peas from a record acreage, estimated at 513,010 acres, got under way at a limited rate late in May, and is expected to gain momentum in June. Some Southern grown snap beans also were processed last month. But in the important areas of production, growers and processors were giving most of their attention to planting various vegetables for processing later in the season.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
June 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
June 11, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.

CORN: Planting of corn has been delayed over much of the country, particularly in East North Central States and other northern and central areas. Adverse weather for planting, marked by frequent, almost continuous rains and by temperatures well below optimum for corn germination, continued through most of May. During the latter third of May and in early June, conditions improved so that planting could progress more rapidly.

Progress in planting was relatively favorable in Minnesota, and North and South Dakota where most of the acreage was planted by June 1, earlier than in 1944. A serious situation existed in eastern Nebraska, with less than two-thirds of the acreage planted by June 1, when it is usually completed. In Kansas and Missouri, about 40 percent of the planting was done, but was speeding up with better weather. Record progress was noted the last week of May and early June in Illinois, with about 60 percent planted to June 1, and about 80 percent one week later. In Wisconsin and Michigan, less planting had been done by June 1 than in 1944. Iowa and Indiana corn was about 80 percent planted. Ohio farmers got a lot of their planting done after May 15, but as in northern Pennsylvania, New York and New England, planting was greatly delayed with some plowing still to be done. An adverse situation prevailed also in States from Virginia to Texas, with planting continuing. In the Carolinas the crop looked good, but in Georgia, Florida, and Alabama rain was needed. Late planting was the rule in most of the West, except in California.

The probability is that, even though late plantings will continue, the acreage of corn will be slightly less than was intended, with most of the decrease likely to occur in the central portion of the country. Planting can be pushed rapidly under favorable conditions, with the high degree of mechanization on Corn Belt farms, but whether the late start can be overcome will depend upon an early change to favorable growing weather and another late fall. In the South and Southwest, some unplanted acreage intended for corn may be diverted to other crops. The June 1 condition of the growing crop in Middle Atlantic and Southern States was generally lower than last year, except in the 6 Southern States from South Carolina to Louisiana, and lower than in 1943 in practically all of these 18 States.

WHEAT: The indicated production of all wheat, at 1,084,652,000 bushels, would be the largest crop on record. If realized it would top last year's record crop slightly, and would be the third crop of over a billion bushels in U. S. wheat production history, the first having occurred in 1915. The indicated winter wheat production of 797,255,000 bushels is the second largest, having been exceeded only by the record crop of 825 million bushels in 1931. The first forecast of spring wheat production is 287,397,000 bushels. Under generally favorable moisture conditions, yield prospects are better than average, but the acreage is smaller than either last year or average.

Winter wheat deteriorated materially during May in the southern Great Plains States of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Kansas. The critical moisture shortage in New Mexico and the main wheat districts of Texas and Oklahoma reduced yields and caused additional abandonment. It is too near harvest in this area for future rains to be of much benefit. Since May 1, there was serious deterioration in western Kansas, particularly of volunteer and continuous cropped wheat. Subsoil moisture is deficient in spots in the winter wheat sections of South Dakota, which have been dry since last fall. Soil moisture conditions were alleviated in Nebraska, Wyoming and other Northern Plains areas by good rains in late May. Recent rains have greatly improved wheat in the Pacific Northwest. Supplies of irrigation water are plentiful throughout the West, and the outlook for irrigated wheat is good. In contrast, too much rain and continued cold have been a deterring factor in eastern Kansas, Missouri and some eastern

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soft wheat States. Prospects in the important North Central States, however, are equal to or slightly better than a month ago. In the entire midwestern and eastern area, wet soil and continued cold have delayed progress, and the nitrogen deficiency, indicated by poor color, has been only partly overcome. Some damage resulted from leaf rust in the southern plains, particularly in north central Oklahoma and to a less degree in south central Kansas. But with such local exceptions, rust and insect damage has been very limited.

The acreage of winter wheat remaining for harvest, as estimated May 1, is 46,768,000 acres. On that date the indicated abandonment of 5.7 percent was one of the lowest on record. Additional acreage losses have occurred since May 1 in the southern Great Plains, because of the rapid deterioration of wheat.

The indicated winter wheat yield per acre of 17 bushels, while above average is nearly 2 bushels under last year and represents a decline of nearly a bushel per acre since May 1. This decline is due largely to the deterioration that occurred in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico. The loss there more than offset the improvement in yield prospects in the Mountain, Pacific Northwest and some North Central States.

The moisture situation in the spring wheat States was favorable at planting time. June 1 condition indicates yields considerably above average, but not equal to those of the last 4 years. Rains interfered with seeding operations to some extent locally, and the extended cool weather retarded growth of spring wheat. Some difficulty was experienced in planting the intended acreage.

OATS: An oats crop exceeded in the past 20 years only by that of 1942 is in prospect this year. Production of 1,334,376,000 bushels of oats is estimated as of June 1. This would exceed the 1944 production by 14 percent, or about 168 million bushels, and would be 25 percent larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average.

Oats were planted under generally favorable conditions, both last fall and this spring. However, cold weather and lack of sunshine have retarded the growth of the crop to some extent. The present moisture condition is favorable, and as a result the crop is expected to overcome this difficulty. In spite of delayed seeding in some areas, yields per seeded acre are expected to be above average. Indicated yields in the North Central States are about average, with the exception of Illinois, where there was considerable damage by floods and heavy rains, and Kansas where seeding was late because of wet land. Yields in the North Central area are also higher than in 1944, except for North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. Much the same situation prevails in the South Atlantic and South Central States. Prospective yields in most of the Western States are above the 10-year average, but somewhat below the yields of 1944. Throughout the area where oats are fall-sown the crop appears to be one of the best in years.

New varieties of rust and disease resistant oats have become more popular during the past few years, especially in the North Central States. New varieties are also being developed for areas where oats are fall sown. For the past 2 years, almost 100 percent of the oats seeded in Wisconsin and Iowa were of the new varieties. In the other large oats producing States, the percent of improved varieties planted in 1944 from 15 percent in Nebraska to 42 percent in Illinois. In these same States, the proportion increased so that the range was 30 to 69 percent in 1945.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
June 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.
June 11, 1945
3:00 P.M.(E.W.T.)

BARLEY: The prospective 1945 barley crop is the smallest since 1938. Based on condition and other factors to June 1, it is estimated at 257,788,000 bushels, 9 percent below 1944 production. Despite adverse weather conditions in many producing States, the crop was in better-than-average condition on June 1. Although currently estimated yields, by States, are very spotted, the indicated yield for the country as a whole is 21 bushels per planted acre, compared with 19.9 bushels last year and 18.2 the 10-year (1934-43) average.

The crop shows a wide range of development. A small acreage remains to be planted in high altitudes of Oregon, while harvest is under way in some southern and southwest States. In the northern Plains, where most of the crop is spring sown, planting was done under rather favorable conditions, though delayed by wet weather. Subsequent low temperatures and heavy rains retarded growth, but stands are good. Despite the early handicaps, prospects are very good in California and Colorado, and promising in such heavy producing States, as South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Montana. The Texas crop, raised primarily in the northwestern part of the State, is suffering from dry weather. Fall sown barley came through the winter in good shape in most areas.

In all but a few States, it appears that farmers were able to plant their intended acreage of barley, and in some States intentions were exceeded. Therefore, it is very probable that the full intended acreage will be realized. Even so, this acreage is 14 percent below last year and the lowest any year since 1938.

BARLEY STOCKS: Over 62 million bushels of barley, equivalent to about 22 percen of the 1944 crop, remained on farms June 1, 1945. On June 1 last year, stocks on farms were 59 million bushels, or about 18 percent of the 1943 total production. Slightly over 60 percent of the current June 1 stocks were on farms in the 4 States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana, and nearly 14 percent in the four States of Idaho, Colorado, Utah and Washington. Disappearance from farms since April 1 was about 24½ million bushels. Since December 1, 1944 about 96 million bushels have disappeared, compared with about 120 million bushels in the corresponding period a year ago.

RYE: Production of rye on June 1 is forecast at 28,123,000 bushels, compared with last year's very short crop of only 25,872,000 bushels. If present prospects materialize, this year's production would be about one-third less than the 10-year (1934-43) average of 41,434,000 bushels, and the fifth lowest production since 1900. Conditions declined during May, but the indicated yield of 12.5 bushels per harvested acre is still above both last year and the 10-year average.

In the West North Central area, yields are expected to be well above average but less than reported last month. The major producing States of North Dakota, South Dakota and Kansas report declines of from 1/2 to 1 bushel per acre, while Nebraska expects no change from the May 1 forecast. None of the States in the East Central area indicated any change from last month. Drought conditions in parts of Texas and New Mexico resulted in a sharp reduction in yields, while in Missouri excessive rains had the same effect. The season as a whole has been favorable for rye, and the relatively low indicated production is due primarily to the small acreage. The 2,246,000 acres for harvest is slightly less than las year, and the smallest acreage in over 10 years.

RYE STOCKS: Farm stocks of rye on hand June 1 are estimated at 4,112,000 bushels, the lowest for the date since 1935. This is only about 2/3 of the 6,383,000 bushels on farms on June 1 last year, and less than 2/5 of the 10

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year average June 1 stocks. Almost 80 percent of the farm stocks of rye are in the North Central area, with more than one-half of the total in the three States of North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska.

HAY: This year's tame hay crop may be about 85 million tons and the wild hay crop 12 million, making a total crop of about 97 million tons. In some of the important hay States cold, wet weather retarded growth and made harvesting difficult. Diversion of acreage from hay to other uses is still possible, especially in the South where lespedeza and cowpeas are important crops. If 97 million tons of hay are made this year, the crop will be smaller than those of the last three years, but larger than any other crop since 1927.

Growth of clover and clover mixtures in most important clover-timothy hay States started early, with warm March weather. Although somewhat retarded by the colder weather which followed, it was not damaged as much by May frosts and freezes as alfalfa. The U.S. June 1 condition of clover-timothy hay was 86 -- 8 points above the 10-year (1934-43) average and only 4 points below a year ago.

Alfalfa hay started growth earlier than usual in most States, but in parts of the northern Great Plains, April and May were so dry and cold that development was retarded. In the Great Lakes Region there was some damage from freezes in May, but growth will be rapid with warmer weather. First cuttings are being made as far north as Illinois and Nebraska, and cutting of the second crop has started in Virginia and Oklahoma. The U.S. June 1 condition of alfalfa hay was 86, or 5 points above the 10-year average.

The U.S. June 1 condition of wild hay was 81, which is 8 points above the 10-year average. In the West North Central States, where half of the wild hay crop is usually grown, the June 1 condition was from 1 to 16 points above average. Above average June 1 condition is also reported from such important wild hay States as Oklahoma, Texas, Montana, Wyoming and Oregon, but is somewhat below average in Nevada and Colorado, and much below in New Mexico where the acreage usually harvested in quite small.

The June 1 reported condition indicates a U.S. probable yield per acre of 1.43 tons of tame hay and about 0.90 tons of wild hay. The 10-year (1934-43) U.S. average yield per acre of tame hay was 1.34 tons and of wild hay was 0.83 tons. In March farmers indicated that they expected to cut 59½ million acres of tame hay. Corresponding figures are not available for wild hay, but the acreage cut has been between 12½ and 14½ million acres during the last 3 years.

EARLY POTATOES: June 1 condition of early potatoes in the 10 Southern States and California is placed at 76 percent, compared with the unusually low condition of 68 percent last June and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 74 percent. The condition reported for Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas and California is below that of June 1, 1944 and also lower than average. Above-average condition is reported for other States in this group.

Harvest of the early potato crop in the commercial areas of South Carolina, south Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana is about completed. The commercial crop in South Carolina, south Georgia and Alabama was grown under very favorable conditions, and excellent yields were produced. Blight reduced yields of late plantings in Louisiana much below average, but early plantings in most commercial areas produced average or above-average yields. In Oklahoma and Arkansas, weather has been extremely unfavorable this spring, stands are poor and an abnormally low condition is indicated for these States.

Shipments from North Carolina and California were in heavy volume about June 1. In North Carolina, the growing season has been almost ideal to June 1, and farmers are harvesting a near-record crop of good quality potatoes. Harvesting is now general in Kern County, California, where yields from early harvested fields were relatively low compared with yields on later diggings. Compared with 1944, there is an increase of 14 percent in the California acreage but only 4 percent in the indicated production.

COMMERCIAL APPLES: June 1 conditions make it appear that the United States apple crop in 1945 may reach a record low total -- somewhat smaller than the short 1943 crop. In the East and Mid-west, the effect of April freezes became more evident, and additional May freezes and poor May pollination weather further reduced prospects for the crop. The large-producing States of New York and Virginia have very short crops, and combined production in all of the eastern States is indicated between a third and a half of last year. The central States may have nearly two-thirds as many apples as last year, with Michigan and Ohio very short, but other States expecting at least fair sized crops. In the West, another large crop is in prospect - probably not as large as last year but likely the largest since 1938.

In New England, crop prospects range from complete failure in some orchards to moderately good crops in a few favorable locations. Many northern New England orchards were in full bloom at the time of the May 10-11 snow. In southern New England, April frosts killed much of the early bloom, and pollination weather was poor at the time of the late bloom. In New York, a combination of April and May freezes and poor pollination weather resulted in a small crop prospect in all areas, with the Hudson Valley and Lake Champlain areas, though poor, now appearing more promising than western New York. Baldwins, Wealthy and Greenings have a fair set, but McIntosh - the leading variety - has a very poor prospect. New York production now appears likely to be less than half of the small 1943 crop. In New Jersey, the effects of the late April frost injury are now becoming apparent with a weak set of fruit, and unusually heavy dropping. Starrs and Transparents are sizing rapidly with first harvest expected between June 20-25, about 10 days earlier than usual. In Pennsylvania, prospects are highly variable, ranging from failure in some orchards to nearly a full crop in a few well situated locations. However, all varieties appear short for the State.

For the South Atlantic States the present outlook is for a smaller production than the short 1943 crop. The whole Appalachian area, from southern Pennsylvania to North Carolina, was hit hard by spring frosts. In Virginia, the April 6-7 freezes killed most of the fruit except in Northern Virginia, and the May 2 freeze reduced prospects sharply in this area. Best prospects, however, are still in Frederick County. At the present time Yorks, Pippins and Golden Delicious show the best prospects and Romes, Bonum Grimes, Winesap, and Stayman the poorest. The West Virginia crop is very short and spotted with a few scattered blocks requiring thinning. Codling moths were more prevalent than usual during May. Early April frosts damaged Delaware and the eastern shore of Maryland apples, and low temperatures on May 2 cut prospects sharply in western Maryland. In North Carolina, a few orchards in favorable locations have good crops, but production for the State will be small.

The condition of Ohio apples deteriorated steadily during May, as damage from April freezes became more evident. May frosts and cool weather further reduced the set and retarded growth. All sections of the State have a short crop, with the Columbiana-Mahoning area one of the hardest hit. Best prospects are apparently in a belt extending from about Chillicothe in the south to Cleveland in the north.

The Michigan production will be small, with summer varieties suffering from frosts and poor pollination weather slightly less than others. Winter varieties vary from Delicious which is reported a near failure, McIntosh very light, Jonathan light to Baldwins and Northern Spys which have prospects for fair sized crops. In southern Wisconsin, frosts did considerable damage, but in the northern counties a fair sized crop should develop. For Indiana, the condition is reported near average. In Illinois about an average sized crop is in prospect, although spring frosts and wet weather during the bloom contributed to a poor set in many orchards. Transparents and other early apples will start moving about June 18 with peak market movement from June 25 to July 1. Kentucky and Tennessee prospects were reduced by spring frosts, but both states expect a larger production than last year. The Missouri crop appears larger than last year's harvest, with prospects best in the Missouri River counties and poorest in the southwest. In northwestern Arkansas, a small production is indicated, with condition ranging from a complete failure on some orchards to about a half crop on others.

For Washington, 1945 production is indicated to be smaller than the large 1944 crop but near average, with the reduction from last year expected to be greater for Delicious and Jonathans than for Winesaps, Golden Delicious, and Rome Beauty's. Cold, rain, and wind during the pollination period reduced the flight of insects and many trees have an uneven set of fruit. In California, good sized crops are indicated for Watsonville and Sebastopol - the two major areas - with Gravensteins and Newtowns both considerably larger crops than last year. Gravensteins - the principal summer variety - should be ready for harvest from July 15-20. Prospects continue favorable for apples in Oregon, although production is not expected to be as large as the heavy 1944 crop. In Idaho, there was some winter damage, especially to the Delicious variety, but prospects are favorable for a good sized crop for the state. In Montana, blooming was delayed by the cool spring, no frost damage has been reported and a good sized crop is indicated for McIntosh, the principal variety. In Utah, prospects are not as favorable as last year. In Colorado, production will fall much below last year's large crop, but probably will be larger than the short 1943 crop. The greatest shortage is in Delta county, the principal carlot shipping area where spotted frost occurred. In New Mexico, prospects range from light in the southern to above average in the northern counties.

PEACHES: The U. S. peach crop is estimated at 78,243,000 bushels -- a record high -- and compares with 75,963,000 bushels in 1944, and the 10-year average of 57,201,000. The previous record production was 77,846,000 bushels in 1931.

Production in the 10 Southern States is estimated at 26,130,000 bushels -- a record high, 52 percent more than the 17,193,000 bushels in 1944, and nearly 5 times the short 1943 crop. In North Carolina, prospects are not as favorable as a month ago -- hail in the Sand Hills area caused a slight reduction in tonnage and material lowering of quality on about a fifth of the state's prospective commercial shipments. Peak marketings for the principal varieties are expected as follows: Golden Jubilees the third week in June, Hileys about July 1, Georgia Belles the second week in July, and Elbertas the third week in July. South Carolina has a record crop -- a result of a combination of very favorable conditions and increased bearing surface. Golden Jubilees are now moving from the mid-State area, Hileys should start about June 15, and Elbertas a week later. Marketings from Spartanburg, the main area, are a week to 10 days later.

The Georgia crop is the largest since 1931 and about 3/4 larger than last year.

Hot dry weather in late May and June reduced the size of Hileys. Unless needed rains occur, shipments may not reach early season expectations. Hileys should be in volume by June 11 and the first Elbertas are expected about June 22. The Arkansas crop is slightly larger than last year, with prospects best in the Nashville-Highland area, where harvest has started. Except where damaged by hail, fruit is of excellent quality and well sized. The Clarksville area was damaged some by spring freezes, hail and wind. Harvesting of the Crowley Ridge crop started before June 1.

In the North Atlantic States, peaches were hurt less by frosts and poor pollination weather than other fruits. Average or near-average sized crops are in prospect in most commercial areas. In New Jersey, early varieties are beginning to size and should be ready for market about July 4 -- 10 days earlier than usual. In Pennsylvania, prospects range from failures on many low lying orchards to full crops in a few favorable locations. New York has about an average crop in the important lake Ontario area, but prospects are somewhat less favorable in the Hudson Valley. In New England, the crop is below average in size.

In Virginia, production is indicated at only a fifth of last year, and ranges from fair sized crops in Frederick and Albermarle counties to near failures in Nelson and Roanoke. In West Virginia, production prospects are about a third of last year, ranging from larger crops than last year in some orchards to complete failures in others. Early varieties should be ready for market by mid-July and Elbertas about August 10. Production in Maryland is indicated about half and in Delaware about a third of last year's bumper crops.

In the Mid-West the production prospect varies from a short crop in Ohio to large crops in Illinois, Indiana, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri with production for the area 8 percent above last year. In Ohio sub-zero winter weather did considerable damage in Ottawa county, and spring freezes reduced prospects in all areas, with damage greatest in the southern counties. The Indiana crop is below 1944 but considerably above average. In Illinois, many orchards in the Carbondale-Metropolis area have a full crop, while the set is somewhat lighter farther north in the Centralia-Salem section. Truck movement of early varieties will start to market the last of June. The Michigan crop is about average in size but only 2/3 of the large 1944 production. In Missouri, all sections except the south central and southwest, where April frost damage was excessive, have large crops. In Kansas April freezes cut prospects sharply in central counties, but losses in the northeast were only moderate.

In the West, large peach crops are in prospect in nearly all important producing sections. Total production, however, is expected to be about 8 percent less than the record high of last year. A California peach crop of about 31 million bushels is now indicated, compared with about 34 million last year, and a 10-year average of about 23 million bushels. About 19 million bushels of clingstone varieties, and about 12 million bushels of freestones, are in prospect. About 2½ percent increase in bearing acreage over 1944 is probable for both clingstone and freestone peaches. A few early table peaches are now being harvested, but the principal varieties will not be ready for market until the third week in July. Prospective production in Washington is only about 4 percent less than the record crop of last season, and more than 40 percent above the 10-year average. A relatively large crop of peaches is in prospect in Oregon, although about one-tenth less than the record 1944 harvest. In Idaho, frost at blooming time caused spotted damage, but a crop about as large as the record of last year is still in prospect. Colorado expects a total crop slightly larger than the record production of last season, although the Delta area expects a crop at least a third smaller than last year as a result of spotted frost damage. The set is exceptionally heavy in the Palisade-Grand Junction area, which usually produces more than 3/4 of the crop. Prospects are favorable in all important areas of Utah, except Washington County in the southeastern corner of the State. The crop is expected to be about one-eighth less than the record of last year, but at least a third more than average.

PEARS: Production of pears in 1945 is indicated to be 31,519,000 bushels -- one percent less than the 1944 crop of 31,956,000 bushels, but 10 percent more than the 10-year (1934-43) average of 28,616,000 bushels. In the North Central, North Atlantic, and South Atlantic States, Pear production outlook is for short crops, with the crop in the North Atlantic States indicated to be the smallest of record for that area. In the South Central States, prospective production is nearly 30 percent above 1944, with excellent prospects in practically every State. Total production for the three Pacific Coast States is placed at 24,964,000 bushels the largest of record -- 7 percent above last year's crop and 25 percent above the 10-year average. The California crop of 11,926,000 bushels is 14 percent above 1944, and only 5 percent below the record 1943 production. In the three Pacific Coast States production of Bartletts is indicated to be 19,210,000 bushels, 8 percent above the large 1944 crop, and 31 percent above average. Other pears, at 5,754,000 bushels, are 3 percent above 1944, and 10 percent above average . In California production prospects continue excellent for both the Bartletts and the fall and winter varieties. Production outlook in the Sacramento River district is slightly less than last year, while most other areas have better prospect than in 1944. Earliest fresh shipments of Bartletts are expected about July 10 - 15. Present prospects are for a record crop of Bartlett pears in Oregon, while the crop of fall and winter varieties should not be greatly different from last year. In the Hood River Valley, production of Bartletts is expected to be somewhat less than the very heavy crop produced last year, while larger crops than a year ago are expected in the Rogue River Valley, in Douglas County of southern Oregon and in the Willamette Valley of western Oregon. Production of D'Anjous and Bosc varieties in the Hood River Valley is expected to be above average, but somewhat under last year. In the Rogue River Valley, the set on the D'Anjou variety was not up to expectations, and production will probably about equal the moderately light crop of 1944. In Washington, Bartlett pear production prospects are about 3 percent below the bumper crop of 1944, while production of varieties other than Bartletts is indicated to be about the same as a year ago. The Bartlett crop in the Yakima area is thinner than last year, as a result of some frost damage and cool weather during the pollination period. In the Chelan and Okanogan sections, a crop equal to or larger than a year ago is expected. Some orchards in the Wenatchee Valley show a lighter set of D'Anjous than in 1944.

In the northeast, including Virginia, West Virginia and the States north of the Ohio River, production will be small. In the Ontario area of New York, the pear crop is nearly a failure, while in the Hudson Valley a fair crop is expected. In Michigan, poor weather for pollination and frosts and freezing temperatures have lowered prospective pear production, so that the indicated crop for 1945 is the smallest on record.

GRAPES: Present prospects indicate a larger California crop in 1945 than was produced in 1944. Slight frost damage in the Central San Joaquin Valley in late March is not expected to greatly reduce the crop. Vine growth has been satisfactory, and vineyards are generally in good condition. Sufficient water supplies are available in the irrigated areas, and moisture conditions are relatively good in the non-irrigated areas. June 1 conditions were about averag for wine grapes, and the same as a year ago, but for the table and raisin varieties, conditions are reported considerably more favorable than last year and average.

A fair crop of grapes is indicated for New York and Pennsylvania. Light crops are in prospect for Michigan, Ohio, and Arkansas. Severe winter weather and late spring frosts are the main reasons for the lighter crops in these States In Washington, conditions are favorable for grape production. Prospects for American type grapes appear to be better than for the European varieties.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Present indications point to a crop of 73,000 tons of plums for California. This is about one-fifth less than the record crop of 1944 and about one-tenth more than the 10-year (1934-43) average crop. Plums started moving to market early in June in the southern San Joaquin Valley, and shipments from all other areas are expected to begin within a few days. A continuous supply of plums is expected to be available until the end of the season in early fall. In Michigan, late spring frost caused material damage to plums and a very light crop is in prospct.

Prospective production of California dried prunes is estimated at 212,000 tons -- 33 percent larger than the small crop of last season, and 3 percent larg than the 10-year (1934-43) average production. Weather conditions generally have been favorable for the development of the California crop. Condition of Idaho prunes is well above average and a large crop is expected. Spring freeze damage was negligible, and in general, trees produced a heavy bloom. In wester Washington and Oregon, where prunes are produced primarily for drying and cannin conditions are varied. In western Oregon, June 1 condition indicates a crop somewhat larger than last season. Prospects are somewhat irregular in the Willamette Valley proper, but in Douglas County prospects are uniformly good, particularly for Italian prunes. In western Washington, early indications point to a light crop. Weather conditions during the blooming period were unfavorable for pollination, and many of the older orchards have a very light set of fruit. In eastern Washington and Oregon, where prunes are produced mainly for fresh use, prospects are generally favorable. In Washington, late spring frosts damaged the prune crop in the Benton County area, but prospects appear good in the main Yakima Valley and in the Walla Walla section. In the Milton-Freewater district of Oregon, which produces the major part of the eastern Oregon crop, the set of early varieties is not heavy, but Italian prunes - the principal variety in that area - apparently have a good set. Prospects point to a relatively large prune crop in Union County.

CITRUS: Harvest of the 1944-45 citrus crops is practically complete, except for California Valencia oranges, summer grapefruit and lemons.

Total orange production is now estimated at 106,910,000 boxes, compared with 103,056,000 in 1943-44, and 85,149,000 in 1942-43. Each of these three crops was a new record. California Valencia oranges are placed at 37,000,000 boxes, a record crop, and 20 percent more than the large production of 1943-44. Harvest of Valencias in central California is more than two-thirds complete while picking of the large Valencia crop in the southern counties is just well started. Fruit sizes in the southern counties are considerably smaller than usual.

United States grapefruit production is now estimated at 51,791,000 boxes - 7 percent less than the record crop of last season but 2½ percent more than the large crop of 1942-43. For the season just ending, about 52 percent of the grapefruit crop will have been utilized for processing, compared with about 56 percent in 1943-44.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
June 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
June 11, 1945
3:00 P.M.(E.W.T.)

California lemon production is indicated to be 12,800,000 boxes--16 percent larger than the crop of 1943-44 but 14 percent less than the near record crop of 1942-43.

Citrus prospects continue favorable in all producing States, except Florida, where the extended drought was broken in May only by scattered showers. June 1 condition of new-crop Florida oranges and grapefruit was reported the lowest since 1917. Local rains were received the first week of June, which may be the hoped-for start of the usual June rainy season and may bring about a general improvement in condition of Florida citrus. In Texas, moisture supplies are growing short, both in natural soil moisture and irrigation water, but this condition is not yet critical. Trees are still in good condition and fruit is sizing well. Arizona citrus prospects continue favorable. California citrus groves have received excellent care and trees continue to be in good condition. Prospects are favorable for the 1945-46 crops.

APRICOTS: California apricot production is estimated at 184,000 tons, a little over half as large as the record crop of 324,000 tons produced in 1944. The 10-year (1934-43) average is 197,700 tons. The crop is relatively good in the Winters, Brentwood, and Santa Clara Valley areas, but the set of fruit is light to very light in other areas. Early shipments, which started during the latter part of May from the Winters area, will be followed closely by shipments from the Brentwood and other areas. Heavy demands for canning and freezing are anticipated from this crop.

Apricot prospects in Washington continue favorable. Indicated production - 24,500 tons - is only 2 percent smaller than the record crop of last season. The set of fruit is not heavy; therefore, apricots are expected to develop good "size". An increase in bearing surface, combined with anticipated large sizes of fruit, is expected to nearly offset the effects of the light set. Estimated apricot production in Utah is placed at 9,500 tons, nearly double the tonnage from the short crop of last season, and only 6 percent smaller than the record crop of 1943. The crop was reduced by late spring frosts in some localized areas, but production is expected to be heavy in the principal apricot-producing areas.

FIGS AND OLIVES: California fig orchards are in good condition. Weather conditions have been favorable to date, and a crop of average size or better is in prospect. California olive trees carried a heavy bloom this season. Orchards are in excellent condition, and present prospects are favorable.

ALMONDS, FILBERTS AND WALNUTS: California walnut production, based on June 1 condition, is estimated at 55,000 tons, compared with 62,000 tons in 1944, and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 53,320 tons. Development of the walnut crop in California is later than usual, especially for some of the late producing varieties. In Oregon, the season is late and it is still too early for reliable indications as to probable walnut production. The California almond crop is a little irregular, but will probably result in a harvested tonnage somewhat greater than in 1944 when 20,700 tons were produced. Prospects are more favorable this year than last in the San Joaquin Valley counties, and less favorable in the Sacramento Valley and coastal counties. Condition of the crop on June 1 was 66 percent, compared with 62 percent on June 1, 1944, and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 54 percent. Prospects for filberts in Washington range from poor to fair, while in Oregon the outlook is good.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
June 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
June 11, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CHERRIES: Production of all varieties of cherries in the 12 commercial States is estimated at 134,370 tons, compared with the 1944 production of 202,090 tons and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 153,141 tons. Production of sweet cherries is placed at 91,780 tons -- a record crop and 8 percent larger than the crop harvested in 1944. The sour cherry crop was reduced by frost injury and unfavorable weather at the time of pollination. The indicated production of 42,590 tons is only about one-third as large as the 1944 crop of 116,790 tons and only slightly higher than the previous low crop of 41,760 tons produced in 1943. Indicated sour cherry production in the 5 eastern States is the lowest of record. A record large crop of sweet cherries is indicated in Washington and Oregon.

There was frost injury to sweet cherries throughout New York, except in the area adjacent to Lake Ontario, but weather was favorable during pollination, and crop prospects are average. Harvest has started in the Hudson Valley. Frosts cut production of sweet cherries sharply in Pennsylvania and Ohio. The crop in Michigan is practically a failure. The sweet cherry bloom was very heavy in Montana, and a very good crop is indicated. Many orchards in Idaho suffered some winter injury to buds, but a fair to good crop is set.

In Washington, a record sweet cherry crop is in prospect, but early shipments from the Yakima Valley and Benton County will be curtailed by damage from late frosts. Sweet cherry prospects in Oregon are good, and better than last year in the Milton-Freewater, The Dalles and the Hood River districts. In Union County, Oregon, a crop as heavy as the 1944 crop is indicated, but this is a late area with the "set" not too certain in late May. In western Oregon, the set is irregular, but equal or better than last year. Very little picking will likely be done in The Dalles district before June 20. In the Milton-Freewater district, harvest of cherries for fresh market will probably start about June 15. A crop of 30,800 tons of sweet cherries is indicated for California, with about 45 percent of the crop estimated to be Royal Anns and 55 percent other varieties. Average fruit size of early maturing, shipping varieties was smaller than usual, but as Bings are being harvested, fruit is about the usual size. Harvest continues with shipments to date heavier than to the same date last year.

All States except Utah and Idaho report a smaller crop of sour cherries than last year, with indicated production in the heavy producing States of New York and Michigan about one-fifth the 1944 crop. Sour cherries are practically a failure in the Lake Ontario area of New York, with most of the remaining crop bordering the Lake. The crop is unusually short in Wayne County. The prospective crop in the Hudson Valley, while far from good, is substantially better than in the Lake Ontario area. For Ohio, a fairly good crop is in prospect in the Lucas-Erie-Sandusky-Ottawa county area, the main processing section, but an extremely spotted crop in the rest of the State. Picking should start the last of June. The indicated crop of sour cherries in Michigan is the smallest since the series of estimates began in 1929. Trees blossomed over an unusually long period, and prospects in the northern counties are uncertain, as the June "drop" has not taken place. Harvest is expected to start in early July in the southern counties, and about mid-July in the northern counties. In Wisconsin, a fair volume of sour cherries is indicated for Door County. Sour cherry prospects indicate about an average crop in Colorado. Indicated sour cherry crops in Washington and Oregon are good, but below last year.

CRANBERRIES: In Massachusetts, ample water supplies have been available for flooding bogs to prevent frost injury, but the extended flooding operations may have been harmful to crop prospects. Currently, however, a crop close to average seems to be in prospect for Massachusetts and for the United States as a whole.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
June 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
June 11, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

PECANS: The outlook for 1945 production appears favorable to date in most of the main producing areas, although it is too early for a reliable indication of the size of the crop. In Georgia, the unusually bright pecan prospects may have suffered some damage from the hot dry weather during the last half of May. Central and southern areas of Alabama have a good pecan crop on trees. Louisiana pecan production is expected to be somewhat smaller than last season's record crop, especially for improved varieties in the Shreveport area. In Texas, a good crop of pecans is still in prospect, but insect damage is spreading, and moisture is becoming scarce in many areas.

PASTURES: Although pasture condition on June 1 was lower than a month earlier and a year ago, farm pastures in most areas were furnishing more than the usual supplies of green feed for livestock. Continuation of cool weather from April through May retarded the development of pastures, in contrast to an unusually early start in March. This year's June 1 condition -- 84 percent of normal -- has been exceeded in 1944, 1942, and 1938 and equalled in 1943, but not surpassed in any other year since 1929. The 10-year (1934-43) average for the date is 77 percent of normal. Growth of farm pastures has been slowed up throughout the country with the exception of the Northwest, where unusually warm wet weather has stimulated exceptional growth of pastures and ranges.

Pasture feed was reported to be good to excellent throughout a wide area extending from New England to central Nebraska and Texas, with irregular areas of poor to fair conditions on the north and south. While in all the Eastern and Southern States, except Florida and Texas, pastures averaged good to excellent, there were a number of areas showing poor to fair conditions, particularly from North Carolina south along the Atlantic coast and around the rim of the Gulf of Mexico. Higher-than-normal temperatures and lack of rainfall caused further deterioration from last month in the already severe to extreme drought condition in Florida. Poor to fair conditions were reported along the coastal area of the Gulf of Mexico and northward irregularly about halfway up into the States in the area. Scattered areas along the Mississippi River also reported poor to fair condition. In the North Central region, growth of grass was retarded by cool weather, and pastures were poor to fair in Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, northern Wisconsin, as well as portions of South Dakota and Nebraska.

Throughout the West, pastures and ranges varied widely, although in general they were considered good. Late May and early June rains have caused marked improvement in the feed prospects of the Central and Northern Plains. Warm weather, along with plentiful rainfall, has resulted in an unusually favorable feed situation in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. While range and pasture feed prospects in Montana were improved by May rains, the northeastern portion of the State is still sorely in need of moisture. Areas of poor to fair conditions throughout California have widened during the past month, but rains received in the northern portion of the State will keep green feed growing. Poor to fair conditions continue in some portions of Utah and Arizona. In New Mexico, continued lack of rainfall has resulted in severe to extreme drought, particularly in the eastern part of the State. In the Panhandle and western Texas, severe to extreme drought conditions exist.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on farms in May this year reached the greatest volume for any month on record, as the seasonal advance from unusually heavy early spring milk flow carried production above previous June peaks. Estimated at 12.6 billion pounds, May milk production was almost 6 percent higher than in the same month last year and exceeded by a narrow margin the previous monthly production of June 1943. Green feed from pastures which started early this year contributed substantially to the heavy milk production, even though growth of grass in some areas was slowed by cool weather. In addition, farmers have drawn freely from ample grain and concentrate supplies, to feed their milk cows more liberal supplemental rations than in any recent year.

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES

1934-43 Average, 1944, and 1945

Month	Monthly total: Average 1934-43	Monthly total: 1944	Monthly total: 1945	1945 / 1944	Daily average per capita: Average 1934-43	Daily average per capita: 1944	Daily average per capita: 1945
	Million pounds			Pct.		Pounds	
April	9,266	10,240	10,842	106	2.36	2.48	2.59
May	10,979	11,908	12,584	106	2.70	2.79	2.91
Jan.-May Incl.	44,256	49,176	50,908	103.5	2.24	2.35	2.42

Milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 18.64 pounds on June 1, exceeding the previous record of 18.61 pounds in 1942, and about 4 percent higher than on June 1 of last year. The gain of 11 percent from the first of May to the first of June was the smallest in 20 years, largely the result of the early season and the unusually high production level on May 1 this year. In all major regions, June 1 milk production per cow was moderately higher than in 1944, with margins of increase ranging from 3 to 5 percent. As compared with the 10-year (1934-43) average for June 1, production per cow in the West North Central and South Central regions was up moderately, while in other regions substantial increases were recorded, ranging from 7 percent in the East North Central group of States to 12 percent in the South Atlantic area.

The percentage of milk cows reported milked on June 1, at 74.4, was somewhat higher than on the same date last year, but lower than on June 1 of any other year since 1934. In the North Atlantic, East North Central and Western regions the percentage of milk cows in production was close to 10-year average levels for June 1. In other regions, the percentage milked was substantially below average, with the South Central region the lowest for the date on record and the West North Central region the fifth lowest.

GRAIN AND CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: On June 1 this year, feeding of grain and other concentrates to milk cows appeared to be at record high levels. With cool, damp late-spring weather, unusually favorable price incentives for feeding, and ample supplies of grain and concentrates on farms, milk producers have decreased grain feeding slower than usual this spring. In herds kept by crop correspondents, milk cows were fed a daily average of 4.1 pounds of concentrate ration per head on June 1, about 25 percent more than was fed a year earlier. The seasonal decline from the 5.5 pounds per cow fed on April 1 this year was only about two-thirds as great as that which took place in the same 2-month period a year ago. Records of grain feeding in herds kept by special dairy reporters indicate that in the early part of 1945 the rate of concentrate feeding has been the heaviest in 15 years. Supplies of grain on farms are generally ample, and feeding to milk cows has been encouraged by unusually favorable milk-feed and butterfat-feed price relationships.

Increases in concentrates fed per milk cow, compared with June 1 last year, were sharpest in the North Central States. In this area as a whole, milk cows in herds kept by crop correspondents received about one-third more concentrates per head than on the same date in 1944. In some important individual States, including Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Dakotas, the quantity fed per cow was 1½ pounds per day greater than on June 1 a year ago. Cool, damp weather in late May, together with delayed growth of green feed in some of these northern States encouraged unusually heavy feeding of concentrates throughout the month of May. In the Western region, the quantity fed per milk cow was about one-fifth higher than a year ago. In the North Atlantic States, where the level of grain feeding at this time of year is the highest of any area, the increase over a year ago was about one-sixth. In the Southern regions, milk cows on June 1 received about one-eighth more concentrates per head than on the same date last year.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: The Nation's farm flocks laid 6,300,000,000 eggs in May -- 6 percent less than the record high production in May last year, but 26 percent more than the 10-year (1934-43) average. May egg production was below last year in all parts of the country. The aggregate production for the first 5 months of this year was 28,460,000,000 eggs -- 7 percent below the all time high production for this period in 1944, but 37 percent above the 10-year average. The aggregate was also below last year in all parts of the country.

The rate of egg production per layer during May was 17.6 eggs, compared with 17.2 last year and 17.0 for the 10-year average. The rate during the first 5 months of this year was 72.6 eggs, compared with 71.1 last year. Production per layer during May was the highest of record in the North Atlantic, and North Central States, and exceeded the May rates of last year in all parts of the country except the West where the rate was about the same as in May last year.

There were 358,632,000 layers in farm flocks during May -- 8 percent less than during May last year, but 22 percent more than the 10-year average. Farm flocks were decreased by 17,907,000 birds from May 1 to June 1 this year, compared with a decrease of 25,792,000 last year. This decrease in numbers of layers was 4.9 percent of the number on hand May 1, compared with 6.4 percent last year. The decrease in numbers of layers from January 1 to April 1 this year was 64 percent more than during the same period in 1944. The decrease from April 1 to June 1 this year, however, was 28 percent less than during the same months in 1944. The net decrease in number of layers from January 1 to June 1 this year was only 1 percent less than in 1944, although there were 7 percent fewer layers on farms on January 1, 1945 than a year earlier. The disappearance of layers from January 1 to June 1 was larger in 1945 than in 1944 by 46 percent in the West, 35 percent in the North Atlantic and 5 percent in the South Atlantic States. The disappearance was 4 percent less in the South Central; 11 percent less in the East North Central and 19 percent less in the West North Central States.

Farmers are buying and hatching more chicks this year than they intended on February 1, because of extremely firm chicken and egg markets with a short supply situation. On February 1, they intended to buy 4 percent fewer chicks. On June 1, however, there were 620,742,000 chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching on farms -- 1 percent more than a year ago and 18 percent above the 10-year average June holdings. Increases in young chicken holdings above a year ago were 3 percent in the East North Central, and 2 percent in the West North Central and South Central States. There was practically no change in the North Atlantic and Western States, but holdings in the South Atlantic States decreased about 2 percent. The number of young chickens on farms increased 164,004,000 birds, or 36 percent, from May 1 to June 1 this year, compared with an increase of 144,078,000 birds or 31 percent last year. The net increase in young chickens from May 1 to June 1 this year was 14 percent more than last year.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
June 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.
June 11, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS JUNE 1
(Thousands)

Year	North Atlantic	E.North Central	W.North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
Av. 1934-43	58,491	113,067	152,481	55,281	109,225	39,032	527,577
1944	68,407	127,696	197,950	62,258	117,039	38,901	612,251
1945	68,246	131,005	202,466	61,247	118,849	38,929	620,742

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-May were 24 percent above a year ago and 69 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average for the date. The May 15 price was 33.7 cents per dozen, compared with 27.2 cents a year ago and 19.9 cents for the 10-year average. The seasonal increase in egg prices during the month ending May 15 was 0.7 cents per dozen compared with 0.1 cent last year and 0.3 cents for the 10-year average.

Egg markets were very firm during May. Heavy consumer demand exceeded available supply by an increasingly wide margin, and the scarce supply situation of April developed into wide-spread shortages in the markets of eggs available for current consumption.

Farmers received 26.6 cents per pound live weight for chickens in mid-May, compared with 24.4 cents a year ago, and 16.1 cents for the 10-year average. Chicken prices on May 15 were the highest for the month since 1920. The increase during the month was 0.9 cents, compared with 0.7 cents last year, and no change for the 10-year average. Live and dressed poultry marketings continued far below trade needs. The limited receipts of live poultry moving into trade channels since the first of the year have contained more than the normal proportion of hens for the season.

Turkey prices on May 15 averaged 31.2 cents, the highest in 13 years of record for the date, compared with 30.5 cents a year ago, and 16.5 cents for the 10-year average. The seasonal decrease during the month ended May 15 was considerably larger than last year and the 10-year average. The decline was 2.4 cents per pound, compared with 0.2 cents last year, and 0.6 cents for the 10-year average.

The average cost of a United States farm poultry ration at mid-May prices was $2.87 per 100 pounds, the same as a month earlier. Last year, price was $3.00. The relationship between the price of eggs and the price of feed on May 15 was considerably more favorable than a year earlier. The chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships also were more favorable than a year ago or the 10-year average.

CROP PRODUCTION BOARD.

mbp

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average: 1934-43	Acreage: Harvested: 1944	Acreage: For harvest: 1945	Yield per acre: Average: 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Ind. June 1, 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated June 1, 1945
	1,000 acres			Bushels			1,000 bushels		
N.Y.	284	348	369	22.8	25.5	24.0	6,526	8,874	8,856
N.J.	55	60	68	22.0	23.0	24.0	1,218	1,380	1,632
Pa.	920	914	940	19.5	22.0	21.5	18,061	20,108	20,210
Ohio	2,022	2,035	2,273	20.2	23.0	24.0	40,831	46,805	54,552
Ind.	1,585	1,319	1,632	17.1	20.0	21.5	27,210	26,380	35,088
Ill.	1,822	1,255	1,403	17.8	19.5	19.0	32,850	24,472	26,657
Mich.	794	958	974	20.3	24.0	24.0	16,085	22,992	23,376
Wis.	38	35	34	17.5	21.0	22.0	680	735	748
Minn.	170	119	107	18.2	16.0	22.0	3,116	1,904	2,354
Iowa	345	121	142	18.4	17.5	21.0	6,266	2,118	2,982
Mo.	1,834	1,400	1,710	14.4	17.0	14.0	26,420	23,800	23,940
S.Dak.	118	198	230	11.5	10.5	14.0	1,480	2,079	3,220
Nebr.	2,881	2,693	3,694	14.8	13.0	21.0	42,787	35,009	77,574
Kans.	10,416	11,272	13,280	12.8	17.0	16.0	133,700	191,624	212,480
Del.	72	64	67	18.8	20.0	21.0	1,348	1,280	1,407
Md.	386	379	390	19.3	23.5	20.0	7,465	8,906	7,800
Va.	557	550	540	14.2	20.5	14.5	7,902	11,275	7,830
W.Va.	126	96	101	14.7	17.5	16.5	1,867	1,680	1,666
N.C.	485	558	458	12.7	16.0	14.0	6,112	8,928	6,412
S.C.	205	281	253	10.7	13.0	12.0	2,238	3,653	3,036
Ga.	186	228	237	9.8	13.0	13.0	1,824	2,964	3,081
Ky.	412	439	446	14.3	18.0	15.5	5,975	7,902	6,913
Tenn.	415	463	455	12.0	14.5	13.0	4,942	6,714	5,915
Ala.	8	15	16	11.2	14.5	15.0	87	218	240
Miss.	1/ 7	18	22	1/26.5	24.0	23.0	1/ 192	432	506
Ark.	55	49	49	9.8	12.0	10.0	516	588	490
Okla.	4,044	4,773	5,432	11.9	18.0	11.5	48,435	85,914	62,468
Tex.	2,954	3,934	4,525	10.1	19.0	8.0	30,337	74,746	36,200
Mont.	939	1,173	1,377	17.1	22.0	22.0	17,379	25,806	30,294
Idaho	606	635	719	23.5	28.0	27.0	14,279	17,780	19,413
Wyo.	95	117	153	14.0	18.0	20.0	1,508	2,106	3,060
Colo.	804	1,065	1,285	14.9	15.8	19.0	13,126	16,827	24,415
N.Mex.	198	215	245	10.2	13.0	7.5	2,127	2,795	1,838
Ariz.	38	24	25	22.0	22.0	23.0	844	528	575
Utah	173	221	224	18.5	23.0	20.5	3,245	5,083	4,592
Nev.	4	5	5	28.3	31.0	28.0	111	155	140
Wash.	1,119	1,413	1,603	26.3	28.5	28.5	30,039	40,270	45,686
Oreg.	604	725	742	22.1	26.0	26.0	13,355	18,850	19,292
Calif.	751	547	543	18.0	19.0	19.0	13,623	10,393	10,317
U. S.	38,526	40,714	46,768	15.3	18.8	17.0	585,994	764,073	797,255

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
June 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
June 11, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

RYE

State	Acreage for harvest 1945	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Ind. June 1, 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Ind. June 1, 1945	Stocks on farms June 1: Average 1934-43	Stocks on farms June 1: 1944	Stocks on farms June 1: 1945
	1,000 acres	Bushels			1,000 bushels			1,000 bushels		
N.Y.	19	16.9	18.0	18.0	357	270	342	64	48	32
N.J.	15	17.1	17.5	18.0	309	245	270	26	17	29
Pa.	37	14.3	15.0	15.5	1,002	735	574	223	106	96
Ohio	31	15.8	16.0	16.0	1,132	608	496	127	91	36
Ind.	130	12.7	12.0	14.0	1,685	1,080	1,820	247	121	81
Ill.	69	12.4	11.5	12.5	1,012	759	862	146	45	46
Mich.	60	12.6	13.0	14.0	1,405	949	840	347	180	190
Wis.	90	11.5	10.0	11.5	2,559	1,000	1,035	881	366	280
Minn.	132	13.5	11.0	16.0	5,197	1,221	2,112	1,620	261	208
Iowa	16	14.9	15.0	15.5	1,170	150	248	270	39	22
Mo.	92	11.5	12.0	10.0	512	840	920	42	27	46
N.Dak.	145	11.1	10.5	14.0	8,346	2,016	2,030	2,901	1,405	484
S.Dak.	349	11.3	11.5	13.0	6,751	4,508	4,537	2,404	1,775	902
Nebr.	380	10.5	10.5	12.0	3,879	3,444	4,560	962	1,010	861
Kans.	92	10.7	10.5	11.0	809	987	1,012	105	135	99
Del.	16	13.0	15.0	14.5	117	225	232	8	4	9
Md.	21	13.7	14.5	14.5	240	319	304	23	16	10
Va.	43	11.7	15.5	12.5	520	636	538	55	15	70
W.Va.	4	11.5	13.5	12.5	82	54	50	13	6	5
N.C.	31	8.7	10.5	9.5	461	399	294	38	13	32
S.C.	30	8.6	9.0	9.0	156	225	270	6	4	11
Ga.	22	6.9	8.5	8.0	146	170	176	8	5	8
Ky.	49	11.6	14.0	14.5	183	616	710	6	1	12
Tenn.	35	8.8	10.0	9.5	343	390	332	10	6	16
Okla.	141	8.2	10.0	9.0	685	1,520	1,269	47	63	152
Tex.	26	9.9	15.0	8.0	118	300	208	7	4	3
Mont.	15	11.1	13.5	14.0	453	378	210	170	171	87
Idaho	8	13.8	12.0	16.0	93	96	128	19	13	9
Wyo.	16	7.9	9.5	9.0	171	152	144	49	49	30
Colo.	52	8.7	8.5	11.0	583	586	572	93	265	117
N.Mex.	10	10.1	11.0	7.0	73	88	70	1/ 6	8	9
Utah	12	9.2	12.0	12.5	36	108	150	2	3	16
Wash.	12	10.8	16.0	13.0	243	240	156	30	39	17
Oreg.	36	13.5	15.0	14.5	488	450	522	85	71	86
Calif.	10	12.6	12.0	13.0	118	108	130	4	1	1
U.S.	2,246	11.9	11.5	12.5	41,434	25,872	28,123	11,044	6,383	4,112

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
June 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
June 11, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

State	OATS		BARLEY					ALL SPRING WHEAT	
	Production		Production		Stocks on farms June 1			Production	
	Average 1934-43	Indicated 1945 1/	Average 1934-43	Ind. 1945 1/	Average 1934-43	1944	1945	Average 1934-43	Ind. 1945 1/
	Thousand bushels								
Maine	3,933	3,465	118	84	22	18	9	75	36
N.H.	276	228	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vt.	1,662	1,388	147	135	21	12	18	--	--
Mass.	183	195	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
R.I.	43	32	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Conn.	142	154	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
N.Y.	23,761	14,152	3,319	1,598	727	429	302	88	51
N.J.	1,346	1,300	124	220	9	20	25	--	--
Pa.	25,296	24,853	2,722	2,784	303	275	342	188	92
Ohio	40,285	48,285	732	560	81	88	57	58	--
Ind.	39,340	48,840	1,025	1,058	90	91	130	107	54
Ill.	118,622	117,152	2,983	1,150	553	219	195	356	200
Mich.	43,223	54,590	5,172	3,336	1,007	793	741	235	30
Wis.	80,256	115,444	19,589	3,186	3,795	1,714	1,266	978	702
Minn.	140,307	186,696	44,401	12,600	10,008	5,452	3,332	20,480	15,174
Iowa	182,260	192,780	8,979	180	1,654	138	47	332	135
Mo.	42,694	45,714	2,550	1,648	191	216	216	--	--
N.Dak.	40,050	77,820	33,018	51,807	9,081	15,912	19,490	84,362	142,716
S.Dak.	47,258	102,600	28,353	24,820	7,897	8,482	9,672	21,602	34,536
Nebr.	42,078	60,625	20,160	12,752	4,338	6,421	3,036	1,545	902
Kans.	37,770	26,864	10,294	7,966	1,624	2,020	3,444	91	28
Del.	78	120	108	348	2/ 7	14	14	--	--
Md.	1,052	1,148	1,575	1,971	103	114	185	--	--
Va.	2,303	3,340	1,538	1,840	124	150	255	--	--
W.Va.	1,694	1,548	198	245	30	29	32	--	--
N.C.	5,602	8,211	428	864	34	69	94	--	--
S.C.	11,083	15,990	111	217	4	4	10	--	--
Ga.	8,644	14,915	2/112	220	2/ 3	7	8	--	--
Fla.	154	504	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ky.	1,434	1,720	1,250	1,942	70	173	251	--	--
Tenn.	1,886	4,144	1,093	2,392	52	91	93	--	--
Ala.	2,729	4,878	--	196	--	7	8	--	--
Miss.	4,900	17,490	--	840	--	39	21	--	--
Ark.	5,464	8,778	126	182	2/ 7	7	8	--	--
La.	2,103	5,324	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Okla.	27,048	21,700	4,970	2,291	373	375	838	--	--
Tex.	33,425	43,912	3,345	3,537	327	200	1,078	--	--
Mont.	10,362	13,113	5,537	17,255	1,265	5,131	5,213	30,193	41,248
Idaho	6,239	7,260	7,580	12,512	1,024	2,139	3,055	10,501	12,555
Wyo.	3,018	4,272	1,963	2,990	411	708	790	1,285	946
Colo.	4,578	5,778	10,729	16,280	1,812	2,995	2,997	3,531	2,758
N.Mex.	667	595	362	576	38	40	179	268	288
Ariz.	219	275	1,159	2,567	44	56	169	--	--
Utah	1,462	1,925	3,997	6,150	498	1,136	1,408	2,132	2,263
Nev.	181	264	507	945	56	95	145	330	338
Wash.	7,913	9,330	4,881	8,680	475	1,287	1,197	18,962	27,175
Oreg.	8,998	10,536	5,497	6,912	464	1,152	1,000	5,369	5,170
Calif.	4,376	4,329	32,754	39,952	543	727	800	--	--
U.S.	1,068,399	1,334,376	273,481	257,788	49,161	59,015	62,170	203,085	287,397

1/ Based on prospective planted acreage reported in March.
2/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
June 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
June 11, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CONDITION JUNE 1

State	Tame hay		Clover and timothy hay		Alfalfa hay		Wild hay		Pasture	
	Average 1934-43	1945	Average 1934-43	1945	Average 1934-43	1945	Average 1934-43	1945	Average 1934-43	1945
	Percent		Percent		Percent		Percent		Percent	
Maine	87	94	88	95	84	97	81	88	83	90
N.H.	87	90	87	92	84	93	82	74	85	88
Vt.	87	94	86	94	84	89	86	89	87	92
Mass.	85	93	86	94	82	94	83	92	83	91
R.I.	84	89	87	92	87	86	86	90	80	92
Conn.	85	90	86	93	87	93	83	89	85	88
N.Y.	79	85	79	86	84	86	77	81	81	86
N.J.	74	88	75	90	80	91	82	92	77	92
Pa.	77	86	77	86	82	89	79	82	80	88
Ohio	74	80	74	80	82	82	73	72	78	86
Ind.	75	84	75	83	82	84	81	88	81	89
Ill.	77	90	77	92	82	92	78	85	81	91
Mich.	79	77	79	78	84	76	83	79	82	78
Wis.	80	86	79	87	83	90	82	83	81	82
Minn.	78	80	77	80	79	79	75	76	77	75
Iowa	76	92	75	92	82	92	79	90	78	90
Mo.	73	85	74	88	83	85	78	90	80	89
N.Dak.	67	76	66	79	69	80	65	73	65	71
S.Dak.	67	85	67	81	68	86	64	80	64	82
Nebr.	72	87	73	91	73	88	71	80	68	84
Kans.	73	84	78	88	73	82	76	89	70	91
Del.	78	88	79	87	85	83	82	90	77	89
Md.	75	82	74	81	82	82	77	87	73	87
Va.	69	81	69	79	76	78	71	82	74	88
W.Va.	70	83	72	84	80	80	73	80	75	85
N.C.	75	81	1/75	82	76	84	74	80	74	83
S.C.	68	77	--	--	72	81	70	81	69	79
Ga.	71	78	1/74	81	76	84	70	83	72	84
Fla.	72	72	--	--	--	--	--	--	72	64
Ky.	74	88	75	90	83	88	74	89	78	93
Tenn.	71	90	71	91	80	93	72	89	74	95
Ala.	74	81	1/73	87	76	89	72	78	76	84
Miss.	75	79	1/75	82	80	87	73	79	76	82
Ark.	76	79	1/78	83	82	80	79	83	81	87
La.	77	81	--	72	80	78	77	81	80	80
Okla.	72	74	--	--	71	78	75	87	74	83
Tex.	73	69	--	--	79	83	76	82	76	71
Mont.	80	85	84	89	81	88	77	84	77	81
Idaho	83	91	84	91	83	90	84	93	86	92
Wyo.	83	87	85	91	83	90	82	89	79	85
Colo.	84	88	87	88	82	86	85	84	78	87
N.Mex.	79	90	82	98	84	81	70	44	71	54
Ariz.	86	88	--	--	85	88	75	79	80	82
Utah	78	89	82	90	77	89	84	92	79	86
Nev.	76	84	76	82	75	84	83	79	85	84
Wash.	85	93	87	93	85	91	84	92	86	93
Oreg.	85	93	86	92	85	92	82	95	87	94
Calif.	84	84	1/85	93	86	84	82	88	84	80
U.S.	77	85	78	86	81	86	73	81	77	84

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
June 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
June 11, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Condition June 1 Average 1934-43	 1944	 1945
	Percent		
Eastern States:			
North Atlantic:			
Me.	71	88	49
N.H.	69	71	33
Vt.	73	57	36
Mass.	71	71	22
R.I.	66	84	28
Conn.	69	78	38
N.Y.	68	71	20
N.J.	71	69	44
Pa.	64	73	35
All N. Atlantic	68	72	27
South Atlantic:			
Del.	68	89	35
Md.	62	81	35
Va.	51	72	16
W.Va.	56	75	20
N.C.	52	60	10
All S. Atlantic	54	73	19
All Eastern States	62	72	24
Central States:			
North Central:			
Ohio	53	73	25
Ind.	58	56	51
Ill.	52	51	52
Mich.	69	65	25
Wisc.	79	83	52
Minn.	70	77	65
Iowa	63	74	49
Mo.	52	43	35
Nebr.	55	60	47
Kans.	49	45	51
All N. Central	60	62	34
South Central:			
Ky.	52	47	59
Tenn.	45	33	54
Ark.	52	50	22
All S. Central	50	44	40
All Central States	60	31	35
Western States:			
Mont.	75	95	77
Idaho	66	68	81
Colo.	64	88	59
N.Mex.	64	57	48
Utah	77	88	57
Wash.	73	85	75
Oreg.	72	82	69
Calif.	65	58	87
All Western States	71	78	76
35 States	65	72	43

1/ Condition of the commercial crop relates to apples in the commercial apple areas of each State, including fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption.

APRICOTS, AND CALIFORNIA PLUMS AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Production 1/ Average 1934-43	 1944	 Indic. June 1, 1945
	Tons Fresh Basis		
Apricots:			
California	197,700	324,000	184,000
Washington	13,620	25,000	24,500
Utah	4,095	5,900	9,500
3 States	215,415	354,900	218,000
Plums:			
California	66,200	92,000	73,000
	Dry Basis 2/		
Prunes:			
California	205,000	159,000	212,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1944, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Plums, Calif., 2,000. 2/ In Calif., the drying ratio is approx. 2½ lbs. fresh fruit to 1 lb. dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition June 1 Average 1934-43	 1944	 1945
		Percent	
Plums:			
Michigan	62	72	22
Prunes:			
Idaho	64	69	82
Washington, all	62	62	71
Eastern Wash.	72	78	83
Western Wash.	54	46	60
Oregon, all	54	39	66
Eastern Oregon	70	54	89
Western Oregon	52	36	62
Grapes:			
California, all	82	83	87
Wine varieties	84	84	85
Table varieties	81	83	88
Raisin varieties	81	82	86
Other Crops:			
California:			
Figs	81	85	81
Olives	73	83	80
Almonds	54	62	66
Walnuts	75	78	1/ 70
Washington:			
Filberts	--	72	44
Oregon:			
Filberts	--	83	87
Florida:			
Avocados	58	61	64

1/ 1945 walnut production in California indicated to be 55,000 tons as of June 1, compared with 62,000 tons produced in 1944 and 58,500 tons in 1943.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
June 1, 1945

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June 11, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

PEACHES				PEARS			
State	Production 1/ Average 1934-43		Ind. June 1, 1945	State	Production 1/ Average 1934-43		Ind. June 1, 1945
		1944				1944	
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu
[illegible]				Me.	7	10	4
N.H.	12	21	7	N.H.	9	10	4
Mass.	44	48	27	Vt.	3	3	1
R.I.	15	20	10	Mass.	55	48	14
Conn.	106	129	76	R.I.	7	7	2
N.Y.	1,258	1,824	1,457	Conn.	64	77	38
N.J.	954	1,193	1,040	N.Y.	1,053	1,157	336
Pa.	1,601	1,886	1,222	N.J.	58	52	45
Ohio	732	1,095	450	Pa.	513	464	204
Ind.	296	674	570	Ohio	500	373	167
Ill.	1,239	1,470	1,764	Ind.	267	157	115
Mich.	2,305	3,600	2,340	Ill.	517	335	329
Iowa	77	20	31	Mich.	1,114	1,193	356
Mo.	695	315	1,098	Iowa	104	55	56
Nebr.	20	1	32	Mo.	354	175	300
Kans.	87	15	56	Nebr.	26	10	13
Del.	365	605	224	Kans.	131	63	102
Md.	391	602	348	Del.	6	7	5
Va.	1,110	2,150	434	Md.	61	52	24
W.Va.	345	690	250	Va.	349	428	67
N.C.	1,892	2,698	2,370	W.Va.	76	132	30
S.C.	2,039	2,460	5,632	N.C.	317	354	270
Ga.	4,997	4,590	7,998	S.C.	128	160	189
Fla.	82	121	119	Ga.	347	500	515
Ky.	619	878	1,140	Fla.	136	176	146
Tenn.	1,134	686	2,009	Ky.	223	135	237
Ala.	1,463	1,380	2,440	Tenn.	286	188	512
Miss.	886	1,105	1,400	Ala.	291	312	432
Ark.	2,061	2,646	2,795	Miss.	360	354	395
La.	298	390	360	Ark.	172	228	221
Okla.	477	286	622	La.	163	245	204
Tex.	1,567	1,517	2,394	Okla.	143	96	160
Idaho	210	442	391	Tex.	403	502	509
Colo.	1,553	2,112	2,168	Idaho	59	69	70
N.Mex.	106	122	102	Colo.	195	157	238
Ariz.	62	60	15	N.Mex.	47	50	54
Utah	551	850	750	Ariz.	10	10	7
Nev.	5	8	6	Utah	127	170	180
Wash.	1,742	2,604	2,494	Nev.	4	6	4
Oreg.	416	606	540	Wash., all	6,260	8,665	8,446
Calif., all	23,389	34,044	31,062	Bartlett	4,420	6,885	6,686
Clingstone 2/	14,430	20,501	18,878	Other	1,841	1,780	1,760
Freestone	8,959	13,543	12,184	Oregon, all	3,720	4,354	4,592
				Bartlett	1,553	1,794	2,064
				Other	2,167	2,560	2,528
				Calif., all	9,951	10,417	11,926
				Bartlett	8,722	9,167	10,460
				Other	1,229	1,250	1,466
U. S.	57,201	75,963	78,243	U. S.	28,616	31,956	31,519

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1944, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): Peaches, New York, 36; Michigan, 108; Idaho, 20; Washington, 91; California Clingstone, 2,083; Freestone, 42; Pears, New York, 23; Pennsylvania, 10; Ohio, 10; Washington Bartlett, 287; California Bartlett, 125.

2/ Mainly for canning.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
June 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
June 11, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CHERRIES

State	Sweet varieties			Sour varieties		
	Production 1/			Production 1/		
	Average 1938-43	1944	Indicated June 1, 1945	Average 1938-43	1944	Indicated June 1, 1945
		Tons			Tons	
New York	1,983	2,900	2,200	19,150	22,100	5,300
Pennsylvania	1,733	2,200	1,000	5,850	9,000	3,700
Ohio	663	1,080	270	2,977	3,900	1,500
Michigan	3,033	4,600	600	31,333	50,000	10,000
Wisconsin	---	---	---	9,333	15,000	8,250
5 Eastern	7,412	10,780	4,070	68,643	100,000	28,750
Montana	---	610	540	278	470	420
Idaho	1,722	1,910	1,510	510	480	520
Colorado	415	500	360	3,278	4,840	2,800
Utah	2,967	3,300	3,100	1,933	2,400	2,700
Washington	23,533	23,100	29,000	5,717	2/6,000	5,200
Oregon	19,500	2/18,100	22,400	2,242	2,600	2,200
California	24,667	27,000	30,800	---	---	---
7 Western	72,837	74,520	87,710	13,958	16,790	13,840
12 States	80,250	85,300	91,780	82,602	116,790	42,590

State	All varieties		
	Production 1/		
	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated June 1, 1945
		Tons	
New York	20,535	25,000	7,500
Pennsylvania	7,600	11,200	4,700
Ohio	4,173	4,980	1,770
Michigan	35,610	54,600	10,600
Wisconsin	8,766	15,000	8,250
5 Eastern	76,684	110,780	32,820
Montana	333	1,080	960
Idaho	2,275	2,390	2,030
Colorado	3,559	5,340	3,160
Utah	3,990	5,700	5,800
Washington	24,850	2/29,100	34,200
Oregon	18,990	2/20,700	24,600
California	22,460	27,000	30,800
7 Western	76,457	91,310	101,550
12 States	153,141	202,090	134,370

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes the following quantities harvested but not utilized due to abnormal cullage (tons): Washington Sour, 200; Oregon Sweet, 300.

CONDITION JUNE 1 1/ OF ALL EARLY POTATOES 2/ IN 10 SOUTHERN STATES AND CALIFORNIA

State	Average 1934-43	1944	1945	State	Average 1934-43	1944	1945
	Percent				Percent		
N.C.	74	67	89	Ark.	73	72	60
S.C.	70	42	88	La.	74	65	75
Ga.	70	66	84	Okla.	70	76	61
Fla.	72	68	72	Tex.	67	66	65
Ala.	76	54	90	Calif.	89	88	77
Miss.	75	72	81	11 States	74	68	76

1/ Condition reported as of June 1, or at time of harvest.

2/ Includes all Irish (white) potatoes for harvest before Sept. 1 in States listed.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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as of
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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

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June 11, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Production 1/				Condition June 1 (new crop) 1/		
	Average 1933-42	1942	1943	Indicated 1944	Average 1934-43	1944	1945
	1,000 boxes				Percent		
ORANGES:							
California, all	41,514	44,329	51,966	58,500	82	81	82
Navels & misc. 2/	16,661	14,241	21,071	21,500	81	76	84
Valencias	24,854	30,088	30,895	37,000	82	84	80
Florida, all	23,890	37,200	46,200	42,900	69	75	52
Early & Midseason	13,815	19,100	25,800	21,700	3/69	74	52
Valencias	10,075	18,100	20,400	21,200	3/68	76	54
Texas, all 2/	1,852	2,550	3,550	4,000	66	81	80
Arizona, all 2/	408	730	1,100	1,150	76	81	76
Louisiana, all 2/	273	340	240	360	3/74	79	71
5 States 4/	67,937	85,149	103,056	106,910	76	79	70
TANGERINES:							
Florida	2,620	4,200	3,600	3,900	61	72	48
ALL ORANGES AND TANGERINES:							
5 States 4/	70,557	89,349	106,656	110,810	--	--	--
GRAPEFRUIT:							
Florida, all	18,060	27,300	31,000	22,300	62	69	51
Seedless	6,295	10,300	14,000	8,400	3/67	70	56
Other	11,765	17,000	17,000	13,900	3/60	69	47
Texas, all	10,392	17,510	17,710	22,400	58	77	78
Arizona, all	2,222	2,600	4,080	3,800	76	75	77
California, all	2,184	3,071	3,189	3,291	78	79	83
Desert Valleys	973	1,254	1,198	1,316	--	86	81
Other	1,211	1,817	1,991	1,975	--	75	85
4 States 4/	32,858	50,481	55,979	51,791	63	73	65
LEMONS:							
California 4/	10,970	14,940	11,038	12,800	78	79	81
LIMES:							
Florida 4/	93	190	250	320	67	78	64

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown; except for Florida limes, the bloom and harvest of which are mainly during the following year. In California, the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of market conditions.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Short-time average.

4/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb., California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

June 11, 1945

MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	Milk produced per milk cow 2/ June 1 av. 1934-43	June 1 1944	June 1 1945	"Grain" fed per milk cow 3/ June 1 1944	June 1 1945
	Pounds				
Me.	16.6	18.7	19.2	4.8	5.4
N.H.	17.1	18.9	20.7	4.8	5.0
Vt.	19.4	21.3	21.7	4.6	5.5
Mass.	20.3	21.2	20.8	6.1	5.8
Conn.	19.8	19.6	20.8	5.4	5.1
N.Y.	24.0	24.8	26.2	4.5	5.6
N.J.	22.5	24.2	25.0	6.7	6.9
Pa.	21.7	22.1	22.9	5.7	6.7
N.ATL.	21.85	22.77	23.64	5.0	5.3
Ohio	19.8	19.1	20.6	3.9	4.4
Ind.	18.0	17.7	19.4	3.5	4.4
Ill.	18.5	19.3	20.7	4.3	4.5
Mich.	22.5	22.4	23.2	3.6	5.1
Wis.	23.0	24.0	24.9	3.2	4.7
E.N.CENT.	20.98	21.40	22.55	3.6	4.6
Minn.	20.9	20.3	21.5	2.7	4.3
Iowa	18.8	19.6	20.8	4.2	4.9
Mo.	13.1	14.1	14.9	2.3	3.5
N.Dak.	17.4	18.3	16.7	2.5	4.1
S.Dak.	16.0	16.5	16.1	1.6	3.1
Nebr.	18.0	16.5	17.5	3.0	3.5
Kans.	17.1	16.3	17.0	3.1	3.9
W.N.CENT.	17.58	17.49	18.12	3.0	4.1
Md.	17.6	18.6	19.8	5.0	5.0
Va.	13.5	14.0	15.5	3.1	3.8
W.Va.	13.8	13.9	14.5	2.0	2.3
N.C.	12.7	13.4	13.7	3.6	3.7
S.C.	11.2	11.2	11.9	2.8	3.6
Ga.	9.4	9.8	9.9	3.0	3.5
S.ATL.	12.82	13.88	14.36	3.2	3.6
Ky.	13.7	13.7	14.8	2.3	2.9
Tenn.	12.0	12.8	13.3	2.5	2.7
Ala.	9.3	9.6	10.5	2.5	3.2
Miss.	8.3	8.9	8.8	2.0	1.7
Ark.	10.7	10.2	10.7	2.2	2.2
Okla.	13.1	12.4	12.4	2.0	2.6
Tex.	10.3	9.6	9.7	2.6	3.1
S.CENT.	11.21	11.00	11.40	2.3	2.6
Mont.	18.2	19.4	19.9	3.0	3.2
Idaho	21.0	21.5	22.1	2.7	3.5
Wyo.	17.0	16.9	17.6	2.7	2.6
Colo.	17.3	17.9	19.3	4.1	3.9
Utah	19.4	21.3	22.0	2.9	3.1
Wash.	23.0	23.7	24.5	3.9	4.5
Oreg.	21.3	22.4	21.9	3.8	4.2
Calif.	21.0	23.6	23.2	3.4	4.6
WEST.	19.80	21.51	22.08	3.4	4.1
U. S.	17.52	17.92	18.64	3.30	4.11

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns fr. Crop and Special Dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions, and U.S. are based on returns from Crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately. 2/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. 3/ Averages per cow computed from reported "Pounds of grain, millfeeds, and concentrates fed yesterday to milk cows on your farm (or ranch)."

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of June 1, 1945	BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS CROP REPORTING BOARD	Washington, D. C., June 11, 1945 3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

MAY EGG PRODUCTION

State and Division	Number of layers on hand during May		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced			
					During May		Jan. - May, incl.	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
	Thousands		Number		Millions			
Me.	1,895	1,818	1,866	1,922	35	35	194	183
N.H.	1,792	1,752	1,832	1,879	33	33	178	172
Vt.	930	830	1,996	2,030	19	17	91	87
Mass.	4,685	4,388	1,910	1,953	89	86	467	453
R.I.	402	364	1,860	1,953	7	7	38	37
Conn.	2,425	2,244	1,826	1,798	44	40	233	220
N.Y.	12,012	9,966	1,840	1,872	221	187	1,091	958
N.J.	5,725	4,644	1,717	1,755	98	82	500	453
Pa.	16,684	13,870	1,786	1,792	298	249	1,417	1,251
N.ATL.	46,550	39,876	1,813	1,846	844	736	4,209	3,814
Ohio	17,806	16,329	1,798	1,860	320	304	1,498	1,408
Ind.	12,824	12,392	1,851	1,860	237	230	1,112	1,027
Ill.	19,872	18,596	1,711	1,786	340	332	1,535	1,444
Mich.	10,680	10,029	1,841	1,814	197	182	890	842
Wis.	15,172	13,902	1,752	1,786	266	248	1,221	1,150
E.N.CENT.	76,354	71,248	1,781	1,819	1,360	1,296	6,256	5,871
Minn.	23,078	22,811	1,829	1,848	422	422	1,943	1,924
Iowa	30,236	28,553	1,727	1,817	522	519	2,327	2,265
Mo.	21,347	19,548	1,835	1,872	392	366	1,693	1,547
N.Dak.	5,052	4,852	1,773	1,773	90	86	362	347
S.Dak.	8,250	7,538	1,767	1,826	146	138	591	563
Nebr.	13,896	13,178	1,761	1,835	245	242	1,088	1,090
Kans.	14,913	14,242	1,767	1,835	264	261	1,212	1,146
W.N.CENT.	116,772	110,722	1,782	1,837	2,081	2,034	9,216	8,882
Del.	848	766	1,823	1,705	15	13	69	64
Md.	2,938	2,796	1,739	1,742	51	49	230	223
Va.	7,396	6,604	1,618	1,686	120	111	555	538
W.Va.	3,646	2,774	1,817	1,869	66	52	281	230
N.C.	8,982	8,931	1,395	1,445	125	129	562	572
S.C.	3,393	3,367	1,321	1,420	45	48	200	199
Ga.	6,532	5,680	1,383	1,420	90	81	366	341
Fla.	1,621	1,410	1,516	1,525	25	22	114	101
S.ATL.	35,356	32,328	1,519	1,562	537	505	7,377	2,268
Ky.	8,856	7,898	1,680	1,686	149	133	703	630
Tenn.	8,710	8,088	1,531	1,544	133	125	637	581
Ala.	6,442	5,398	1,438	1,482	93	80	386	337
Miss.	6,650	6,044	1,302	1,302	87	79	363	331
Ark.	7,207	6,607	1,494	1,550	103	102	433	391
La.	4,111	3,726	1,345	1,333	55	50	223	202
Okla.	11,766	10,694	1,742	1,764	205	189	915	843
Tex.	26,976	24,678	1,631	1,674	440	413	1,886	1,753
S.CENT.	80,718	73,133	1,573	1,601	1,270	1,171	5,546	5,068
Mont.	1,870	1,668	1,792	1,804	34	30	135	127
Idaho	2,208	1,644	1,767	1,779	39	29	172	136
Wyo.	724	582	1,804	1,767	13	10	56	43
Colo.	3,634	2,894	1,708	1,817	62	53	260	225
N.Mex.	1,192	870	1,569	1,572	19	14	80	63
Ariz.	472	409	1,674	1,556	8	6	39	31
Utah	2,313	2,268	1,838	1,730	43	39	181	176
Nev.	259	257	1,773	1,860	5	5	20	20
Wash.	5,308	4,876	1,835	1,829	97	89	460	444
Oreg.	3,054	2,767	1,854	1,848	57	51	257	246
Calif.	14,980	13,090	1,779	1,770	266	232	1,209	1,046
WEST.	36,014	31,325	1,785	1,781	643	558	2,869	2,557
U.S.	391,764	358,632	1,719	1,757	6,735	6,300	30,473	28,460

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Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BAE

Release: - July 10, 1945 3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

JULY 1, 1945

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The Crop Reporting Board of the U.S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS) Harvested 1934-43	Harvested 1944	For harvest, 1945	1945 Percent of 1944
Corn, all	91,209	97,235	92,229	94.9
Wheat, all	53,829	59,309	64,961	109.5
Winter	38,526	40,714	46,434	114.0
All spring	15,303	18,595	18,527	99.6
Durum	2,361	2,116	1,890	89.3
Other spring	12,943	16,479	16,637	101.0
Oats	35,783	38,984	41,950	107.6
Barley	11,997	12,359	10,606	85.8
Rye	3,379	2,254	2,096	93.0
Flaxseed	2,498	2,794	3,863	138.3
Rice	1,103	1,466	1,500	102.3
Sorghums (exc. sirup)	14,493	17,650	15,379	87.1
Cotton 1/	26,359	20,354	18,355	90.2
Hay, all tame	57,556	59,547	59,459	99.9
Hay, wild	12,012	14,520	14,295	98.5
Hay, clover & timothy 2/	19,683	21,375	21,268	99.5
Hay, alfalfa	13,917	14,480	14,521	100.3
Beans, dry edible	1,822	2,057	1,818	88.4
Peas, dry field	319	695	503	72.4
Soybeans 3/	9,120	13,564	13,283	97.9
Cowpeas 3/	3,140	1,665	1,530	91.9
Peanuts 3/	2,740	3,994	3,953	99.0
Potatoes	3,036	2,910	2,846	97.8
Sweetpotatoes	797	771	712	92.3
Tobacco	1,506	1,746	1,822	104.4
Sorgo for sirup	225	195	170	87.2
Sugarcane for sugar & seed	288	296	303	102.3
Sugarcane for sirup	133	135	126	93.3
Sugar beets	808	558	715	128.1
Hops	34	37	41	110.9

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1

CROP	Average 1934-43 Percent 4/	Average 1934-43 1,000 bushels	1944 Percent 4/	1944 1,000 bushels	1945 Percent 4/	1945 1,000 bushels
Corn for grain	26.7	589,188	20.6	561,181	25.7	747,338
Oats	16.0	169,941	16.3	185,293	18.1	211,258
Wheat (old crop)	10.5	83,995	12.3	103,742	8.3	89,631
Soybeans	--	--	5.6	10,858	4.0	7,749

1/ Acreage in cultivation July 1.
2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.
3/ Grown alone for all purposes.
4/ Percent of previous year's crop.

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Release:
July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CROP PRODUCTION, JULY 1, 1945
(Continued)

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE Average 1934-43	 1944	 Indicated: July 1, 1945	TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS) Average 1934-43	 1944	Indicated June 1, 1945	 July 1, 1945
Corn, all........bu.	26.8	33.2	29.1	2,433,060	3,228,361	--	2,685,328
Wheat, all...... "	14.7	18.2	17.4	789,080	1,078,647	1,084,652	1,128,690
Winter....... "	15.3	18.8	18.0	585,994	764,073	797,255	834,189
All spring... "	13.2	16.9	15.9	203,085	314,574	287,397	294,501
Durum....... "	12.1	15.1	14.4	29,330	31,933	27,864	27,217
Other spring "	13.3	17.2	16.1	173,756	282,641	259,533	267,284
Oats........... "	29.6	29.9	33.8	1,068,399	1,166,392	1,334,376	1,418,993
Barley......... "	22.3	23.0	24.1	273,481	284,426	257,788	255,671
Rye............ "	11.9	11.5	13.0	41,434	25,872	28,123	27,327
Flaxseed....... "	8.1	8.4	8.5	21,684	23,527	--	32,728
Rice........... "	47.8	47.9	49.9	52,346	70,237	--	74,784
Hay, all tame...ton	1.34	1.41	1.48	77,415	83,845	--	87,712
Hay, wild....... "	.83	.97	.94	10,144	14,135	--	13,444
Hay, clover and timothy 1/.. "	1.24	1.35	1.40	24,289	28,771	--	29,835
Hay, alfalfa.... "	2.04	2.19	2.24	28,604	31,702	--	32,522
Beans, dry edible 100 lb. bag	2/ 872	2/784	2/ 828	15,942	16,128	--	15,052
Peas, dry field. "	2/ 1,189	2/1,277	2/ 1,299	3,976	8,873	--	6,532
Potatoes.......bu.	124.0	130.4	143.4	375,091	379,436	--	408,034
Sweetpotatoes.. "	84.2	93.9	90.0	67,059	71,651	--	64,077
Tobacco........lb.	926	1,117	1,038	1,392,390	1,950,213	--	1,890,328
Sugarcane for sugar & seed..ton	19.5	20.8	22.6	5,640	6,148	--	6,840
Sugar beets.... "	11.9	12.1	12.5	9,644	6,753	--	8,919
Hops...........lb.	1,157	1,303	1,349	3/39,240	47,695	--	54,756
Apples, commercial crop 4/.......bu.	--	--	--	3/119,046	3/124,754	--	69,962
Peaches........ "	--	--	--	3/ 57,201	3/75,963	78,243	80,432
Pears.......... "	--	--	--	3/ 28,616	3/31,956	31,519	32,861
Grapes 5/......ton	--	--	--	3/ 2,475	2,737	--	2,736
Cherries....... " (12 States)	--	--	--	3/ 153	3/ 202	134	128
	Condition July 1						
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.				
Pasture........	78	85	89	--	--	--	--
Peanuts........	75	72	79	--	--	--	--

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. 2/ Pounds. 3/ Includes some quantities not harvested. 4/ See footnote on table by States. 5/ Production includes all grapes for fresh fruit, juice, wine, and raisins.

APPROVED:

Clinton P. Anderson
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JULY 1, 1945

Total crop production for the whole country promises to be well above average -- not quite in the bumper class of 1942 and 1944, but higher than for any of the others years on record. Such was the outlook on July 1, despite the sharp drop in cotton acreage, and the uncertain prospects for the late-planted corn and other spring crops in several important producing sections. Cool weather over most of the country during much of June slowed plant development and further delayed maturity. This weather was decidedly unfavorable for corn in the North Central States. Notwithstanding, the weather was good for small grains which had reached the filling stage, almost ideal for hay and pasture growth, and excellent for production of milk and eggs. There is need for warmer and drier weather in most of the northern half of the country, and for liberal rains in the Southwest and locally in the Southeast. Combined acreage of all crops is the second largest since 1932 and indicated yields of most crops are well above average.

Though aggregate total crop production for 1945 is not rated a record, the outlook for a number of individual crops is for record or near-record production. There are important increases in some vitally needed commodities: food grains, sugar and flaxseed. Big crops of potatoes, tobacco and several of the fruits and vegetables are in prospect. The wheat crop at 1,129 million bushels is an all-time high. There is a record crop of rice, but a smaller than average rye crop. The combined output of 4 food grains is expected to be the largest ever produced. The tonnage of truck crops for market may equal or slightly exceed the record volume produced in 1944. The expected total of 101 million tons of hay would be second only to the 105 million tons produced in 1943. The prospective oats crop would be the largest in 25 years. Above-average yields per acre are indicated for barley, rye, sugar beets, sugarcane, peas, tobacco, potatoes, sweetpotatoes and a considerable number of the vegetable crops. As the full effects of earlier adverse weather become apparent, combined tonnage of deciduous fruits is expected to be slightly less than average. July 1 conditions point to a corn crop of only 2,685 million bushels -- 543 million below last year's record. Hence, production of feed grains is indicated to be below the record volumes of the last 3 years, but above most other years. Pastures have seldom looked better than they do this year. Except for the drought area in the Southwest, ranges are in good condition with feed prospects bright.

The total acreage of 52 crops for harvest as indicated on July 1, approximates 350 million acres. This total is only about 2.2 million acres below the big acreage harvested in 1944, and would be the second largest since the years 1928 to 1932, when the acreages harvested ranged between 351 and 362 million acres.

As nearly as can be determined at this time, the acreage planted will fall only about ½ million acres below the prospective planted acreage for the crops that were covered in the March Prospective Plantings Report. That such an acreage could be planted is a remarkable accomplishment in view of the adverse weather which interfered with land preparation and planting operations. Not all of the planned acreage of corn and small grains, especially barley, could be planted this spring in the Corn Belt, North Atlantic, and in the West South Central States. Though sorghum planting in the southern sections of the principal growing area may continue into August, operations have been held up by too much wet and cold weather in the northern part, and by severe drought in the southern part of the area. July 1 information indicates that sorghum acreage will fall somewhat short of earlier intentions, even though some large shifts to this crop from small grains, corn and cotton have already occurred.

tfn

Farmers seem to have about carried out their plans for the acreages of most other crops. However, the sugar beet acreage is about 3 percent above the earlier intentions, in spite of the fact that cold and wet weather caused the Michigan acreage to fall substantially below that contracted. A broader support price program brought a marked upward change from the planned acreage of dry field peas, although the planted acreage is considerably smaller than in either of the last two years.

Compared with last year, all of the North Central, northern Great Plains, and Pacific Coast States report about the same or more acreage planted to crops. Despite unfavorable weather which greatly delayed planting in the North Atlantic States, the total acreage of crops in this region is only slightly below last year. The most significant change in the total acreage picture is the general decrease evident in the South Atlantic and South Central States. Here, the major crops of corn and cotton show sizeable reductions. The acreage of cotton in cultivation July 1 was 18,355,000 acres, down 9.8 percent from last year. While these reductions have been offset to some degree by increases in tobacco, sugarcane, small grains, and peanuts in some areas, the decrease is due, in no small measure, to a dwindling manpower supply.

The pattern of crop acreages this season reflects varied influences of prices, wartime needs, farm carryover, comparative returns from competitive crops, limited labor supplies and, to no small extent, the exigencies caused by the weather. The big shift from row crops to small grains was encouraged by lower labor requirements for the latter, unusually favorable conditions for planting small grains last fall and early this spring, and light abandonment of winter grains. The shift would have been even greater if wet and cold weather from April on past the optimum dates for planting had not prevented seeding all of the intended acreage of spring oats and barley. The promise of high returns per acre for crops with large labor needs is shifting the available labor force to take care of increased acreages of tobacco, sugar beets and truck crops for market and processing. Similarly, acreage increases for potatoes and peanuts have taken place in the high yielding areas with decreases occurring in the lowest yielding States. Crops which are at a competitive disadvantage with alternative crops, or with crops grown in other areas, show decreases in acreage. Thus farmers have planted less barley, rye, durum wheat, dry beans and peas, cowpeas and sirup crops. The general tendency, however, is for comparatively smaller decreases to occur in the sections where a crop is more adaptable, with the marginal areas showing sharper declines. Most of the better lands will be closely utilized, but in the Southern States, probably less so than in 1944. Some good bottom lands will be idle as a result of floods and wet weather.

For the most part, weather during the first three weeks of June was a repetition of the kind which began in mid-April and continued through May. A definite turn for the better occurred in the latter part of June and in early July when warmer temperatures and a more beneficial distribution of rainfall resulted in a favorable response by vegetative growth. Torrential rains drenched the parched areas in Florida with some stations recording 10 inches of rain in 24 hours. This definitely broke the critical drought in that State and citrus crops responded quickly with a heavy bloom. The other Southeastern States received fairly generous rains along the coast line areas but the interior parts were dry, relieved only occasionally by light spotted rains. Crops suffered under recent high temperatures but rains since July 1 in the dry sections were bringing needed relief again. In spite of the dry situation, July 1 crop prospects are near average or somewhat above in all the South Atlantic States, except Florida.

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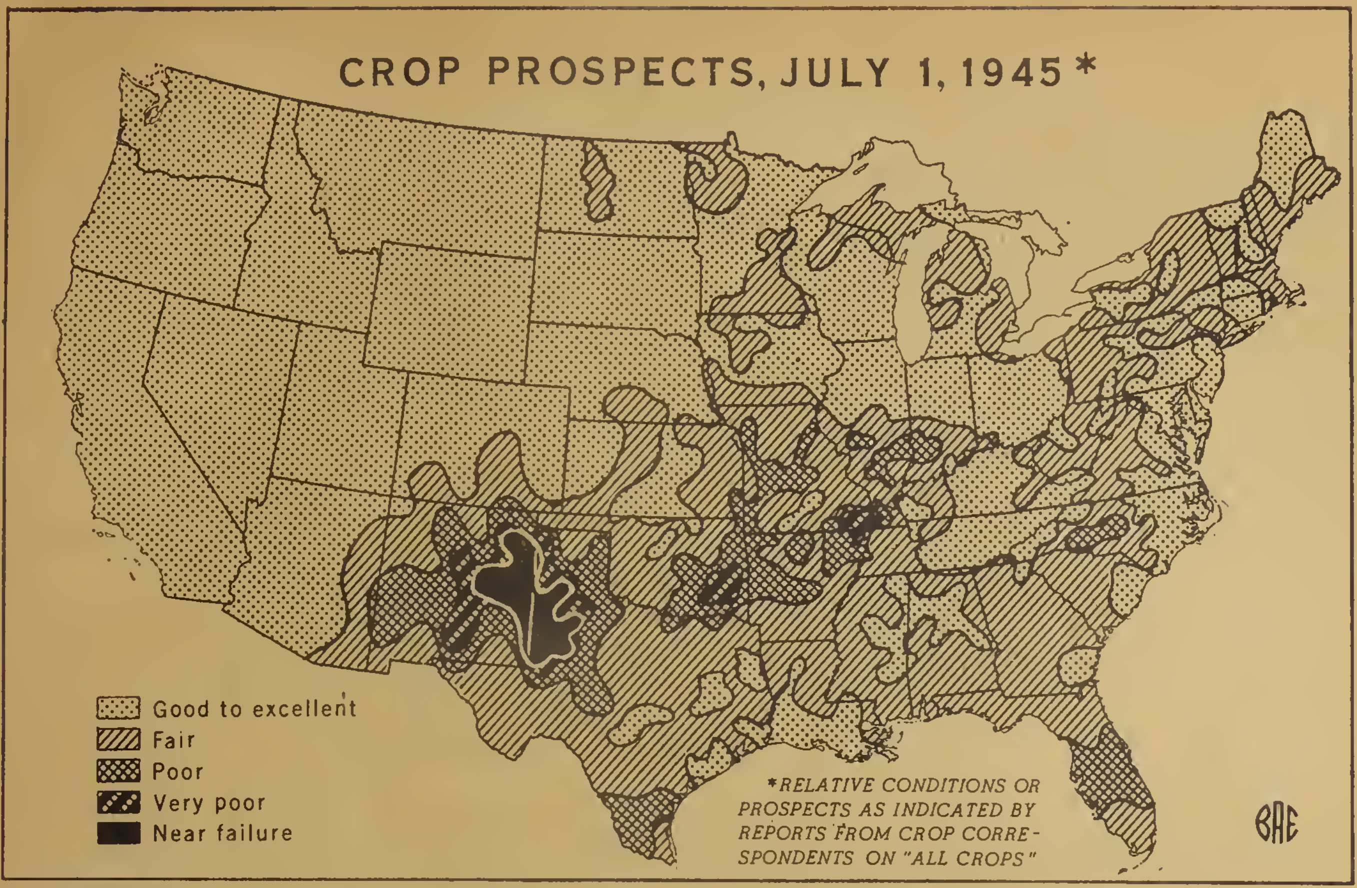
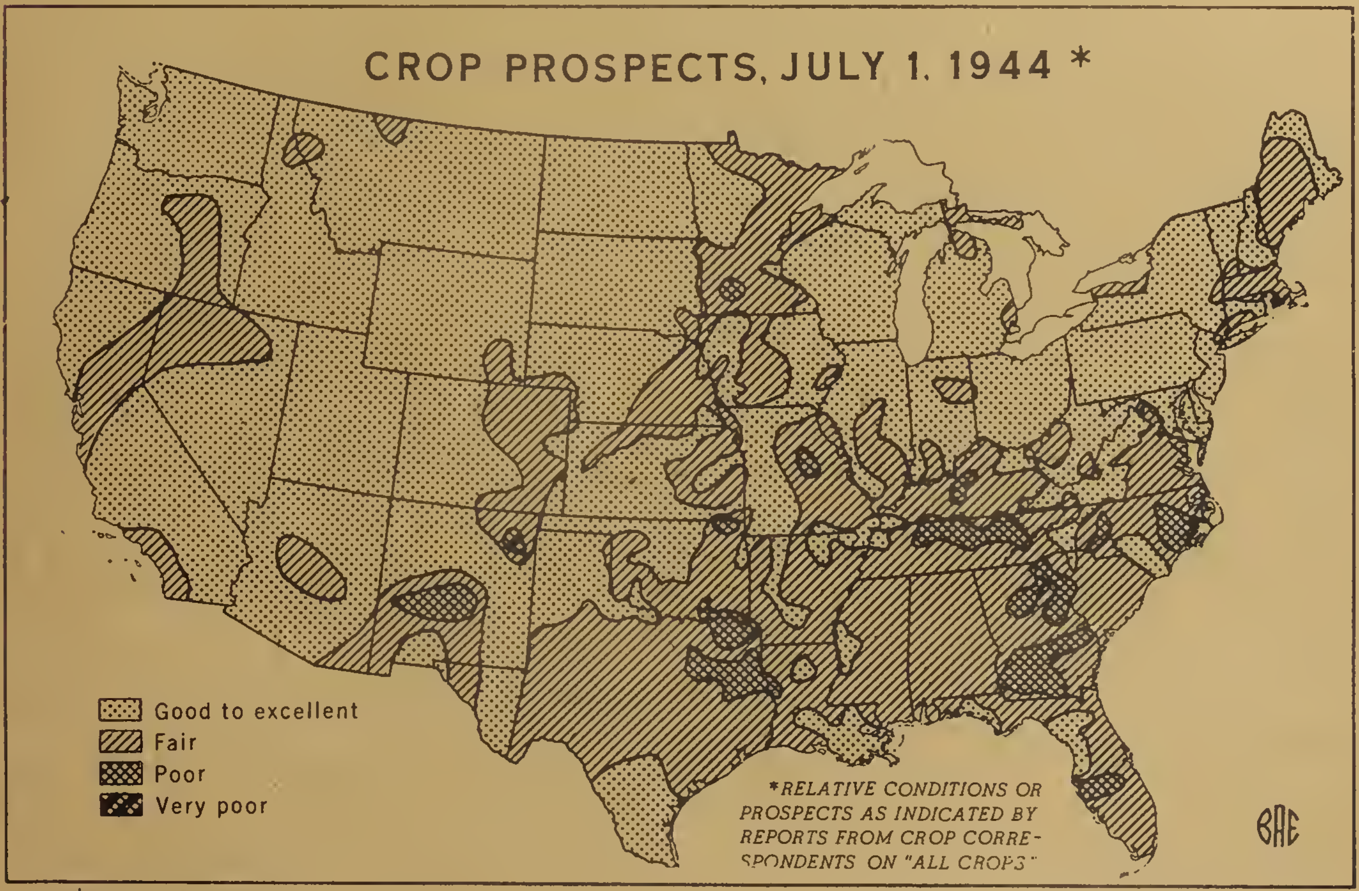

CROP PROSPECTS, JULY 1, 1945 *

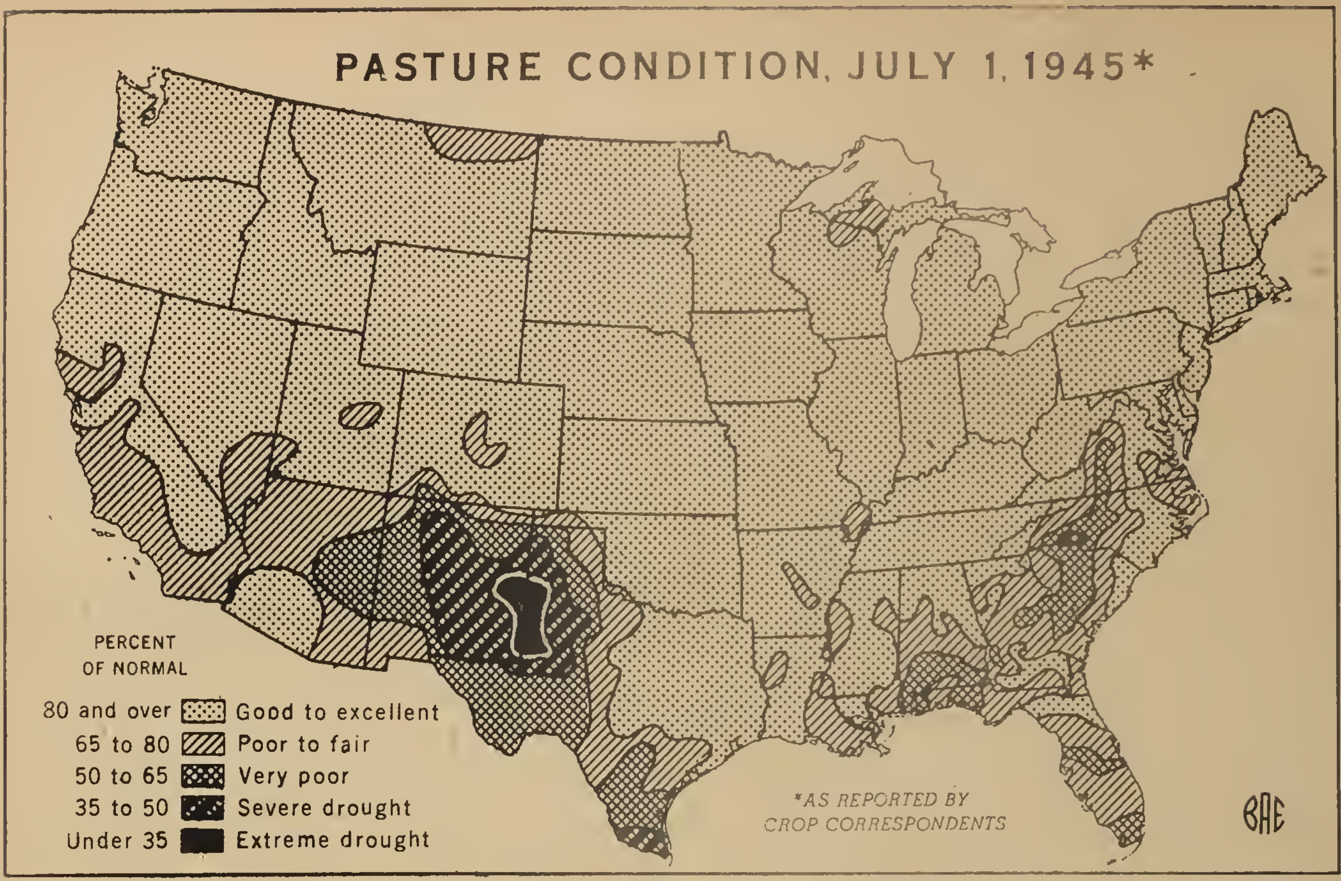
*RELATIVE CONDITIONS OR PROSPECTS AS INDICATED BY REPORTS FROM CROP CORRESPONDENTS ON "ALL CROPS"

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 45386 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS


CROP PROSPECTS, JULY 1. 1944 *

*RELATIVE CONDITIONS OR PROSPECTS AS INDICATED BY REPORTS FROM CROP CORRESPONDENTS ON "ALL CROPS"

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG 43771 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

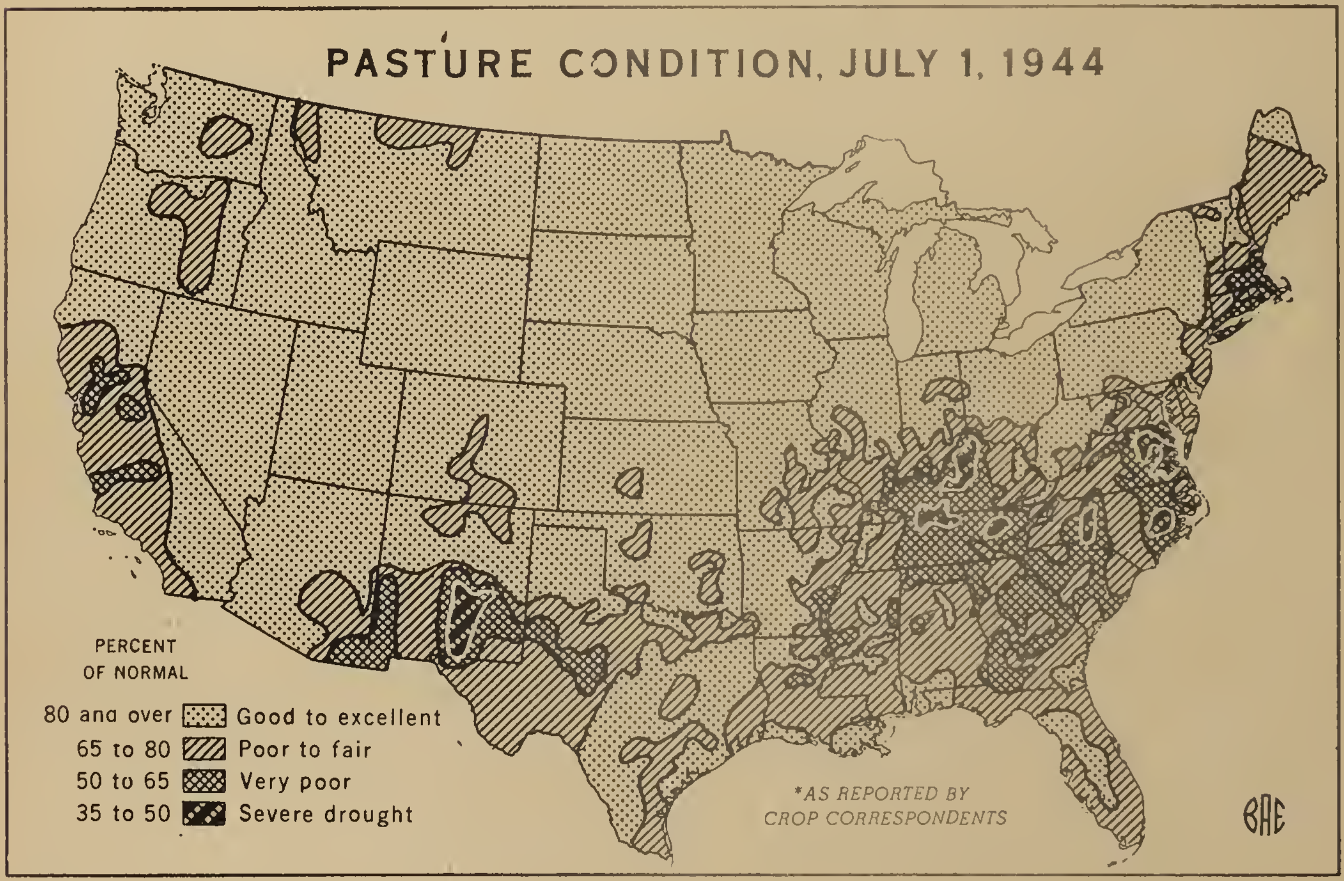


PASTURE CONDITION, JULY 1, 1945*

PERCENT OF NORMAL
80 and over ▨ Good to excellent
65 to 80 ▨ Poor to fair
50 to 65 ▨ Very poor
35 to 50 ▨ Severe drought
Under 35 ■ Extreme drought
BAE

*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG 45385 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



PASTURE CONDITION, JULY 1, 1944

*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG 43770 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M.(E.W.T.

Severe drought persisted in the Southwest but the threat of spreading north and eastward has been eased. In New Mexico and west Texas range feed is exceptionally short and crops have been damaged beyond recovery. Until very recently, sorghum, cotton and broomcorn planting has been at a virtual standstill. Not over 20 percent of the New Mexico acreages of broomcorn and sorghum were planted by July 1. In the Texas Panhandle farmers were planting some cotton and sorghums in dry soil and hoping for immediate rains. Local rains in a few sections during the latter part of June brought some temporary relief. Scattered rainfall since the first of July has been very beneficial to ranges in some of this area but little more than settled the dust in the important cropland sections.

June brought little or no relief from excessive rains in the area covering most of Missouri, northern Arkansas, the eastern parts of Kansas and Oklahoma and extending eastward through southern Illinois into southern Indiana and the western parts of Kentucky and Tennessee. In this area progress of work and of plant development is far behind normal. In Missouri, the weather permitted farmers to work in fields less than an average of 2 days per week from April through June. Conditions in some localities have become so discouraging that many farmers have given up hope of making any kind of a crop this season on fields that are still under water, or so muddy that it will be weeks before they dry out. Over the whole area, a serious work jam developed as haying, harvesting grains, planting corn, soybeans and sorghums, and cultivating crops all demanded attention.

Outside of the two dry sections and the central area which is still suffering from too much rain, July 1 crop prospects for the rest of the country are fairly close to the average for the past 5 years. Prospects, however, are below average in Minnesota, Iowa and eastward, including the New England States, but above average in most of the Western States, the central Plains, eastern Texas, Louisiana, and the East South Central States.

For the country as a whole the outlook for grain crops is for the third largest production on record. The excellent showing is due to the very favorable prospects for small grains. Winter wheat and oats were benefited by cool weather which aided filling but delayed maturity. Harvest thus far has progressed slowly. This has eased the transportation problem to some extent and railroads have been augmenting the supply of boxcars by using gondola cars to haul grain. Kansas wheat growers will harvest over 200 million bushels of winter wheat for the second time in history. The 1945 Nebraska crop is expected to be an all-time record. July 1 conditions indicate a good-sized crop of spring wheat. While development has been slow in North Dakota, the crop has been stooling well with generally favorable moisture reserves. The corn crop is late, slow in development, and extremely in need of warm weather in the important producing States. Under present prospects, feed grain production should be ample for the livestock and poultry to be fed, but disappearance cannot be as large as the last 12 months without cutting down the carryover. With the number of grain consuming animal units on farms on January 1, 1946 not greatly different than on January 1 this year, the prospective farm supply per unit is below the rather liberal amounts available since 1940, but above the pre-drought average. July 1 stocks of corn and oats on farms totalled 24 million tons. This exceeded the tonnage held last July but otherwise was the smallest since 1938.

The estimated hay crop, together with the carryover of old crop hay, would insure a fully adequate supply. The supply per animal unit now promises to be the largest since 1942. Quality of the crop cut thus far, however, is not up to standard, largely because of damage from wet weather during harvest. Good, green pastures, still providing an abundant source of feed, have been an important facto in maintaining a milk flow that has established new monthly records for the past 3 months. Farm poultry flocks were thrifty and productive under June weather conditions. A record laying rate brought June egg production to a total only 3 percent below the volume for the same month last year.

Based on the indicated production of sugar beets and sugarcane, and on a usual recovery, sugar production should approximate 1 3/4 million tons--about 25 percent above last year. The outlook for sirup crops is none too bright as the acreages of both sugarcane and sorghums for sirup are below last year. Earlier estimates placed the maple sirup crop at less than 40 percent of the 1944 production.

For the 8 major deciduous fruits (apples, peaches, pears, grapes, cherries plums, prunes and apricots) the aggregate production in prospect for 1945 is 13 percent less than production in 1944 and 3 percent less than average. Record shor crops of apples and sour cherries more than offset a record high peach production and large crops of pears, grapes, sweet cherries, and prunes. By regions, prospective fruit production is large in the west and southeast and generally small from Virginia north, and in the States bordering the Great Lakes.

Condition of citrus crops on July 1 was above average in California, Arizona and Texas but considerably below average in Florida. However, the extende drought in Florida citrus areas was broken by heavy rains the third week in June, improving production prospects. In the Texas citrus area, a critical shortage of moisture is developing.

It now appears that production of commercial truck crops for the fresh market may equal or slightly exceed the record 1944 tonnage of these crops, exceedi the 1934-43 average by approximately one-fifth. Aggregate tonnage of winter crops was about 7 percent less in 1945 than in 1944, spring tonnage was about 6 percent greater this year than last and prospective summer supplies, based on July 1 conditions, are about 4 percent larger than 1944 summer production. During the next 3 months comparatively large supplies of snap beans, beets, cantaloups, carrots, cauliflower, sweet corn, lettuce, green peppers and watermelons are in prospect. Supplies of celery, eggplant, early summer onions and tomatoes are expected to be average or better, but prospective summer production of green lima beans, cucumber green peas and spinach is a little below average.

Apparently more than 2 million acres of land is again being devoted to th production of 11 important processing vegetables for 1945. The aggregate of 2,068,500 acres planted last year may be exceeded by about 2 percent this season. The aggregate average plantings for the 10-year (1934-43) period of 1,605,100 acres will probably be exceeded by over 30 percent. This relatively high acreage level has been maintained since 1942, the first year the 2-million-acre mark was exceeded. Growing conditions and production prospects, in general, improved duri the latter part of June. A record-high production of green peas was indicated on July 1, with 462,540 tons forecast for 1945 compared with 380,000 tons harvested in 1944. Production of snap beans for canning and freezing this year is indicate to be 251,300 tons, or 11 percent more than the 1944 production of 226,700 tons.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.
July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.

HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, UNITED STATES, 1929 - 1945

Year	Corn, all	Oats	Barley	Sorghums (excluding sirup)	Wheat Winter	Wheat Spring	Wheat All
			Thousand acres				
1929	97,805	38,153	13,564	8,235	41,241	22,151	63,392
1930	101,465	39,847	12,629	8,672	41,111	21,526	62,637
1931	106,866	40,193	11,181	9,968	43,488	14,216	57,704
1932	110,577	41,700	13,206	10,804	36,101	21,750	57,851
1933	105,918	36,528	9,641	11,428	30,348	19,076	49,424
1934	92,193	29,455	6,577	11,394	34,683	8,664	43,347
1935	95,974	40,109	12,436	14,335	33,602	17,703	51,305
1936	93,154	33,654	8,329	10,517	37,944	11,181	49,125
1937	93,930	35,542	9,969	11,531	47,075	17,094	64,169
1938	92,160	36,042	10,610	14,075	49,567	19,630	69,197
1939	88,279	33,460	12,738	15,490	37,680	14,988	52,668
1940	86,738	35,334	13,476	19,182	35,809	17,179	52,988
1941	86,186	37,965	14,220	17,616	39,485	16,157	55,642
1942	89,021	37,878	16,850	14,749	35,436	13,764	49,200
1943	94,455	38,395	14,768	16,038	33,975	16,673	50,648
1944	97,235	38,984	12,359	17,650	40,714	18,595	59,309
1945 1/	92,229	41,950	10,606	15,379	46,434	18,527	64,961

Year	Rye	Rice	Flaxseed	Cotton	Tame hay	Wild hay
			Thousand acres			
1929	3,138	860	3,049	43,232	55,741	13,790
1930	3,646	966	3,780	42,444	53,996	13,951
1931	3,159	965	2,431	38,704	56,103	12,057
1932	3,350	874	1,988	35,891	56,119	14,293
1933	2,405	798	1,341	29,383	55,810	12,629
1934	1,921	812	1,002	26,866	56,361	9,026
1935	4,066	817	2,126	27,509	55,614	12,948
1936	2,694	981	1,125	29,755	56,618	11,125
1937	3,825	1,099	927	33,623	53,943	12,072
1938	4,087	1,076	905	24,248	55,631	12,563
1939	3,822	1,045	2,171	23,805	57,046	12,051
1940	3,194	1,069	3,182	23,861	60,055	11,884
1941	3,570	1,214	3,275	22,236	59,317	12,459
1942	3,860	1,450	4,424	22,602	60,117	12,528
1943	2,755	1,468	5,847	21,652	60,880	13,165
1944	2,254	1,466	2,794	20,009	59,547	14,520
1945 1/	2,096	1,500	3,863	---	59,459	14,295

1/ Preliminary.

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as of
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HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, UNITED STATES, 1929 - 1945 (Continued)

Year	Tobacco	Beans, dry edible	Peas, dry field	Soybeans grown alone	Cowpeas grown alone	Peanuts grown alone
			Thousand acres			
1929	1,980.0	1,845	192	2,429	1,214	1,627
1930	2,124.2	2,160	229	3,072	1,357	1,433
1931	1,988.1	1,947	241	3,835	2,095	1,773
1932	1,404.6	1,431	219	3,704	3,023	2,042
1933	1,739.4	1,729	258	3,537	2,487	1,717
1934	1,273.1	1,461	277	5,764	2,713	2,015
1935	1,439.1	1,865	320	6,966	2,342	1,972
1936	1,440.9	1,626	236	6,127	3,373	2,127
1937	1,752.8	1,695	227	6,332	3,648	1,967
1938	1,600.7	1,643	165	7,318	3,296	2,236
1939	1,999.9	1,681	168	9,565	3,168	2,561
1940	1,411.3	1,904	236	10,529	3,379	2,580
1941	1,305.9	2,023	276	10,146	3,778	2,461
1942	1,377.2	1,922	494	13,879	3,438	4,388
1943	1,457.5	2,404	795	14,575	2,270	5,094
1944	1,745.6	2,057	695	13,564	1,665	3,994
1945 1/	1,821.8	1,818	503	13,283	1,530	3,953

Year	Sugar beets	Sorgo for sirup	Sugar-cane, all	Potatoes	Sweet-potatoes	52 crops harvested 2/	52 crops planted grown 2/
				Thousand acres			
1929	688	143	314.0	3,030.2	647	355,295	363,028
1930	776	190	314.5	3,138.9	670	359,896	369,550
1931	713	313	310.4	3,489.5	854	355,818	370,589
1932	764	354	365.9	3,568.2	1,059	361,794	375,471
1933	983	360	375.8	3,422.6	907	330,850	373,124
1934	770	330	413.6	3,599.2	959	294,736	338,965
1935	763	285	427.4	3,468.8	944	336,062	361,901
1936	776	245	402.2	2,959.9	769	313,856	360,250
1937	755	210	450.2	3,054.9	768	338,468	363,037
1938	930	197	446.9	2,870.1	793	338,469	354,290
1939	917	189	418.9	2,812.8	728.3	321,729	342,524
1940	916	186	371.7	2,844.6	654.5	330,253	346,559
1941	754	176	404.7	2,711.0	745.7	334,126	346,211
1942	954	222	435.9	2,705.5	708.7	338,070	349,742
1943	548	206	439.9	3,331.0	896.1	346,620	359,970
1944	558	195	431.0	2,909.8	771.2	352,079	364,253
1945 1/	715	170	428.7	2,845.6	712.1	**349,863**	**359,600**

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes the principal crops (as revised) in addition to various minor crops as shown on page 3 of the January issue of "Crops and Markets."

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
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CORN: Prospective production of corn this year is well below the high level of the past 3 years, with less than 2.7 billion bushels indicated on July 1. This is above the level of the years 1937 to 1941, however, and 10 percent above the 10-year average which includes two drought years. The indicated yield is 29 bushels per acre on 92,229,000 acres for harvest, compared with 33.2 bushels in 1944 and the average of 26.8 bushels. There simply has not been "corn weather" in the Corn Belt this year.

Difficulties in planting corn were experienced over a large part of the main corn producing area, for the third successive spring. Intermittent heavy rains and cold weather at usual planting dates not only delayed operations beyond the optimum planting season, but actually resulted in failure to reach the intended planted acreage by about 1.6 million acres. Much of the acreage planted early had to be replanted, much has irregular stands and is weedy, due to difficulty in getting into fields to cultivate. Actual flooded areas were relatively small, but in a large central wedge extending from eastern parts of Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, eastward into Iowa, Missouri and Arkansas, and up the Ohio River Valley, fields were water-logged and could not be worked for extended periods. Areas in Michigan and the Northeastern States experienced similar difficulties. On the other hand, most of the corn in Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota was planted under favorable conditions and at about the usual time.

A week of favorable weather in late June brought a response in the color of corn in the Corn Belt, but nights generally have been too cool to promote usual growth. Stands vary widely in height, but average shorter than "knee-high on the Fourth of July"; some late planted corn was just emerging on that date. First cultivation, where made, was well past the usual date and farmers have had difficulty in clearing fields of weeds. Soil moisture supplies are adequate to excessive. Insect pests may have been thwarted by the late planting. What the crop needs most is warm growing-weather to enable it to catch up, otherwise plants will tassel out short and perhaps set small ears. In addition, there is the menace of an early frost hovering in the background.

Corn prospects improved during June in most of the area including New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the South Atlantic and South Central States. Exceptions occurred in those portions of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and particularly Florida, which had been affected by a drought thatwas relieved in late June. In most other Southern States prospective yields are better than last year. Aside from the drought area the cool, rainy season had delayed progress, but with favorable weather in late June farmers were able to cultivate the weedy fields and the crop improved rapidly. In most Mountain and Pacific States prospective yields are below the relatively high 1945 level, but exceed average. Below average yields are reported in New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and California, States in which corn is a minor crop.

The 94,154,000 acres of corn planted this year is nearly 5 percent below the 1944 planted acreage and 3 percent below that of 1943. It exceeds annual acreages planted in the period 1939 to 1942, but is less than the acreage in any year of 4 decades preceding 1939. Not only did the North Central States fail to reach March intentions by nearly a million acres, but the area dropped below the 1944 planted acreage by 1½ million acres, or more than 2 percent. South Central States fell more than a half million acres below March intentions, chiefly in Oklahoma and Texas, and more than 2 million acres below the 1944 planted acreage. Only in the Western area were intentions exceeded. In no section is the current planted acreage up to that of 1944. This is due in part to adverse planting conditions, but other significant factors have been the larger acreage of winter wheat saved for harvest and the opportunity to plant in proper season such crops as oats having lower labor requirements.

With 92,229,000 acres for harvest, this year's acreage is 5 million acres less than in 1944, but 1 million acres above the 1934-43 average. Only in Wisconsin, Minnesota and South Dakota of the important North Central area, and Connecticut and Wyoming in other sections, is the 1945 acreage for harvest expected to exceed that of 1944. At this level of harvested acreage, abandonment this year would be 2.0 percent, compared with 1.5 percent in 1944 and the 10-year average of 3.8 percent.

Farm Stocks of corn on July 1 were 747,338,000 bushels. While a third larger than on July 1, 1944 and a fourth larger than the 10-year average, these stocks are slightly below the July 1 level from 1939 to 1943. Disappearance from farms was the heaviest on record for the period April 1 to July 1, amounting to 592 million bushels. This follows near-record movement of corn from farms in the preceding quarter, in the process of disposing of a record production. Farmers indicate that they have been feeding corn heavily to poultry and livestock, especially to dairy cattle and in producing market hogs of heavy weights.

WHEAT: The Nation's third billion-bushel wheat crop and the largest crop of record, is now in prospect. Estimated at 1,129 million bushels, this year's crop is 50 million above that of 1944, the previous record crop, and 44 million bushels above the production indicated a month ago. The 10-year (1934-43) average is 789,080,000 bushels. Winter wheat production of 834,189,000 bushels is the principal factor in this large crop, with an acreage 14 percent larger than last year, and a yield per acre of 2.7 bushels above average, although nearly a bushel lower than last year.

All spring wheat production, at 294,501,000 bushels is a little short of the production the past two years, each of which was above 300 million bushels. Excepting these two years, which were years of exceptionally high yields, no other year since 1928 has equalled the crop in prospect this year. Other spring wheat production of 267,284,000 bushels is 5 percent under the 282,641,000 bushels, produced last year but is 54 percent above average. Durum wheat production of 27,217,000 bushels is 15 percent under last year, and 7 percent below average.

The estimated acreage of all wheat for harvest is 64,961,000 acres. This is 9.5 percent above the 59,309,000 acres harvested last year and is the largest since 1938. The moisture situation last fall was favorable for increased seedings, fall growth was above average and winter loss was unusually light. Winter wheat acreage for harvest, at 46,434,000 acres is 14 percent larger than the 40,714,000 acres harvested last year. Seeded acreage was 7 percent above the year before, and abandonment is indicated at the comparatively low level of 6.2 percent. Abandonment last year was 12.2 percent.

All spring wheat acreage for harvest, at 18,527,000 acres, nearly equals the 18,595,000 acres harvested last year. The acreage of durum wheat for harvest indicated at 1,890,000 acres, is 11 percent less than last year's 2,116,000 acres and the smallest of record since 1919, with the exception of the drought years, 1934 and 1936. Other spring wheat at 16,637,000 acres is 1 percent above last year and is well above the 1934-43 average.

Winter wheat acreage for harvest is substantially above last year in nearly all important producing States. Some acreage was lost due to drought in the panhandle areas of Oklahoma, Texas, and adjoining sections of New Mexico. Excessive rains and leaf rust also caused some acreage losses in portions of Oklahoma and Kansas. Despite these conditions the acreage of winter wheat for harvest in the 7 Great Plains States is 4 1/3 million acres

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above last year. Nebraska is up a million acres, Kansas better than 2 million, Oklahoma over one-half million and Texas is about a quarter of a million acres above last year. A considerable acreage of volunteer wheat is being harvested in that area, particularly in Kansas. Dry weather and leaf rust, however, reduced this volunteer acreage well below that intended for harvest earlier. Winter wheat acreage for harvest is increased 1/2 million acres over last year in the 5 northwestern States. Most of the increases occurred in the two States of Montana and Washington.

With increased acreage of winter wheat and light abandonment, there was little incentive to push spring wheat acreage in areas where both are grown. In the Dakotas, moisture this spring was favorable for planting; as a result 400 thousand acres more than last year were planted to other spring wheat. Part of this increase was a further shift from durum wheat, which has been yielding a little lower and often was at a price disadvantage compared with other spring wheat. But this increase was nearly offset in other States where winter wheat was given preference.

The planted acreage of all spring wheat, at 19,219,000 acres, is about the same as the acreage last year. The planted acreage of other spring wheat at 17,293,000 acres is slightly above last year; durum at 1,926,000 acres planted shows a decline of 11 percent. Combining all spring wheat planted with last December's estimate of winter wheat planted, the planted acreage of all wheat is 68,808,000 acres, compared with 65,684,000 acres planted a year earlier in the United States.

The indicated yield of winter wheat per harvested acre is 18.0 bushels, less than a bushel under last year, but 2.7 bushels above average. Yield prospects improved generally during June. Cool weather during most of the month slowed development and prolonged the growth period. This, with ample moisture, was favorable to growth, head development and filling, particularly in the North Central and Northern Plains States. Harvesting returns in Oklahoma and Texas are turning out better than expected a month ago. Damage from excessive rains in eastern Kansas and losses from storms in the northern part of the State late in June held the State yield the same as a month ago. Yields are exceptionally promising in the Pacific northwest.

Spring wheat yields are, in general, about a bushel below last year but well above average. The indicated yield of 14.4 bushels of durum wheat is 2/3 of a bushel under last year, but other spring wheat is 1.1 bushel lower. Spring wheat is somewhat backward because of the late start and slow growth, but the moisture supply is favorable for good development the remainder of the season.

Stocks of wheat on farms July 1 are estimated at 89,631,000 bushels, or 8.3 percent of last year's production. This amount is smaller than a year ago, when farm stocks were 103,742,000 bushels. Two years ago, however, farm stocks were 192,336,000 bushels, the highest of record. The disappearance from farms of about 149 1/2 million bushels is a record for the April 1 - July 1 quarter. A year earlier the farm disappearance was 116 million bushels, and two years earlier, 134 million bushels. Average disappearance for the quarter is about 79 million bushels. Farm stocks on July 1 this year are 14 million bushels less than a year ago. Stocks were 20 million bushels lower in the 4 Plains States of Minnesota, North Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas and the 4 Western States, Montana, Idaho, Colorado and Washington. Oklahoma, Texas, and South Dakota had over 2 million bushels more than on July 1 a year ago. Nearly all minor producing and deficit wheat States also have more wheat on farms than a year ago.

Production, by classes. Hard red winter wheat production is indicated at 521,922,000 bushels, soft red winter 240,398,000 bushels, hard red spring 226,675,000 bushels, durum 28,053,000 bushels and white wheat 111,642,000 bushels. Increases from production a year ago are shown for hard red winter, soft red winter and white wheat, while both durum and hard red spring are lower than last year.

OATS: The largest oats crop since 1920 is indicated on July 1, with production estimated at 1,418,993,000 bushels. This is 22 percent larger than last year's crop and 33 percent larger than the 10-year average. The indicated yield per acre of 33.8 bushels compares with 29.9 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 29.6 bushels.

Oats were planted early and under favorable conditions in all of the important North Central States except Kansas and Missouri where excessive rains delayed seeding and retarded development. Here yields are likely to be somewhat below average. In most other States of this region, abnormally warm weather in March and early April enabled growers to seed much of the acreage under favorable conditions. Later weather provided satisfactory conditions for the development of the crop as well as other spring grains. Yields exceed those realized in 1944 in every State of the North Central Region, except North Dakota.

The 1945 planted acreage of oats, estimated at 45,911,000 acres, is the largest of record, exceeding the former high in 1932 by 362,000 acres. This is 12 percent larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average of 40,961,000 acres and almost 7 percent above the 42,983,000 acres planted last year. Larger acreages were planted in 26 States, 4 States show no change, and the others show decreases compared with 1944 plantings. Increases ranging from 3 percent in North Dakota to 20 percent in South Dakota occurred in all States of the North Central Region, except Kansas and Missouri where excessive and frequent rains prevented growers from planting all of the acreage intended. In Kansas, the planted acreage is 23 percent below the March Intentions, and in Missouri about 20 percent.

This year is the sixth consecutive year in which the oats acreage shows an increase for the country as a whole. The growing popularity of oats has been due to its low labor requirements in this period of short labor supply; to the introduction of new rust-resistant varieties, which have resulted in higher average yields per acre and reduced abandonment; and to the development of fall-sown varieties which have become popular with farmers of the South, resulting in rapid increases in acreage there. The 1945 acreage in the South Atlantic region is 32 percent above the 10-year average, and in the South Central area almost 20 percent. Record acreages have been planted in Wisconsin, Minnesota and South Dakota of the North Central group of States, and a near record in Michigan, where the 1918 and 1925 acreages were slightly larger. Of the Southern group of States, exceptionally large acreages have been planted in Georgia and Mississippi, 34 and 218 percent, respectively, above the 10-year averages.

Oats were sown early and under very favorable conditions in the more northerly States of the North Central Region. In Illinois, fields were too wet in the southern part of the State, causing delay in planting and some reduction in acreage. In Wisconsin, planting was interrupted in the north by low temperatures during April and early May, but the intended acreage appears to have been planted. Since June 1, however, the crop has improved greatly in this area. In the South Atlantic States, conditions were favorable during the spring planting season, but in the South Central area frequent excessive rains hampered field operations and retarded the growth of oats and other spring-seeded crops. Similar conditions prevailed in much of the Western Region except Colorado, where satisfactory spring weather prevailed and cool temperatures to July 1 provided good growing conditions. June weather in Washington State has been excellent for crop development. Approximately 8.6 percent of the planted acreage of oats will not be harvested for grain in 1945. The 41,950,000 acres to be harvested is about 8 percent greater than the 38,984,000 acres harvested in 1944.

Farm stocks of oats on July 1 totaled 211,258,000 bushels, 14 percent more than the 185,293,000 bushels a year ago, and 24 percent more than the 10-year average of 169,941,000 bushels. The supply still on farms represents 18.1 percent of the 1944 production. Current stocks are larger than a year ago in all geographic regions except the West North Central, where they are below a year ago by 3 percent. Approximately 220 million bushels, or 51 percent of the supplies on hand April 1, were sold or utilized on the farms by July 1 compared with a 10-year average disappearance for this period of 217 million bushels or 66 percent of April 1 stocks.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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July 1, 1945

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July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M.(E.W.T.)

BARLEY: A barley crop of 256 million bushels was indicated on July 1. This is 10 percent less than the 1944 production and 7 percent below the 10-year average. The indicated yield at 24.1 bushels per acre is more than a bushel above last year and about 1.8 bushels above the 10-year average yield.

The acreage seeded to barley last fall and this spring, for harvest this year is estimated at 11,922,000 acres - about 17 percent less than 1944 and 19 percent under the 10-year (1934-43) average. Adverse weather at seeding time this spring and competition from other crops have contributed to a further reduction in barley acreage this year. Flax, offering better income, and grains producing more feed in the same areas have been most successful competitors, since they involve no greater labor requirements. Sharp declines are indicated this year in all of the major barley producing States, except California, which shows an increase of 5 percent over last year.

Planted acreage failed by 3 percent to reach that indicated on March 1. Acreage in the North Central Region, where normally about two-thirds of the Nation's barley is produced, is 29 percent less than last year. The South Atlantic and Western Regions show slight acreage increases over last year, indicating a continuation of the trend during recent years for barley acreage to shift into these regions.

The estimated acreage for harvest as grain this year is 10,606,000 acres, which is about 14 percent less than that harvested in 1944. Compared with either 1944 or 1943, less abandonment and diversion to uses other than for grain is expected this year.

RYE: Production of rye, indicated at 27,327,000 bushels, is a little above last year's 25,872,000 bushel crop. This is because of this year's higher yield per acre since the acreage for harvest is smaller than last year. Indicated production, however, is only two-thirds of the 10-year average production, and in the important rye States of the northern Great Plains is the smallest crop, excepting last year, since the drought years.

Significant in the shift between States in rye production is the decline in North Dakota to an expected production of only 2 million bushels this year, whereas the 1934-43 average is 8 1/3 million bushels. Nebraska, on the other hand, moves into top position with an indicated production of 4 1/3 million bushels, not much above its 10-year average of 3.9 million. South Dakota continues to rank second, with expected production of 4 million bushels, about 2/3 of its 1934-43 average production.

The indicated yield of 13.0 bushels per acre is 1 1/2 bushels above last year and 1 bushel above average. Yield prospects improved generally during June. The cool weather which prolonged the growing period, and ample moisture were favorable for good growth of straw and head development.

Rye acreage for harvest in 1945 is estimated at 2,096,000 acres, 7 percent less than the 2,254,000 acres harvested in 1944, and almost 38 percent below the 10-year average. The acreage for harvest has been declining rather generally during the past few years in the principal rye producing States of Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota. The 10-year average acreage in the North Central States is 2,749,000, while the 1945 acreage is 1,425,000, or 48 percent below average. Only Kansas and Missouri in this group of States show increases over the average. Nebraska is the leading State in acreage for harvest this year, with 344,000 acres, followed by South Dakota with 290,000 acres, and North Dakota with 145,000 acres.

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In both Minnesota and North Dakota the diversion of the planted acreage to uses other than for grain is 15 percent or less, while in Nebraska it is 45 percent, and in South Dakota 33 percent. For the United States, 56 percent of the acreage planted for all purposes will not be harvested for grain this year, compared with 52 percent last year, 50 percent in 1943 and the 1934-43 average of 46.5 percent. This signifies continuation, in general, of the trend toward diversion of a higher proportion of the acreage to uses other than grain, intensified by a declining proportion of the acreage grown in the States formerly important in production of rye for grain.

RICE: A rice crop of nearly 75 million bushels appeared in prospect on July 1. If realized, this would be more than 6 percent above the record crop of 1944. The prospective yield of nearly 50 bushels per acre is about 2 bushels above last year and the average. This, coupled with a near-record acreage, accounts for the record production. Prospects are especially promising in Louisiana, Texas and California, but in Arkansas, late seedings tend to hold down prospects.

The acreage seeded to rice continues at an expanded wartime level. The estimated 1,511,000 acres exceeds that of any other year of record except 1943, which is nearly equalled. Prior to 1941, the rice acreage had reached 1,100,000 acres only once; the 1934-43 average is 1,120,000 acres. Acreage increases over last year are reported in each of the four rice-producing States. Farmers in Arkansas and Texas failed to plant up to intentions reported in March, but those of Louisiana and California exceeded reported intentions.

In Arkansas, growers continue to develop a new area, but were hindered in their efforts to expand their acreage by frequent heavy rains continuing until the season became late for planting. Favorable spring weather enabled Louisiana farmers to seed their acreage early, and it has progressed well in all areas. Increased water facilities have been provided for the 1945 crop, to avoid the menace from salt water seepage of the past two years. Rains hindered seeding efforts in Texas, but a greater acreage has been seeded than in 1944, and prospects are good. A favorable planting season in California enabled producers to expand their acreage in some areas, at the same time resting fields which have been cropped continuously for three years.

FLAXSEED: Prospective flaxseed production on July 1 is indicated to be 32,728,000 bushels, 39 percent greater than the 1944 crop of 23,527,000 bushels and 51 percent greater than the 10-year (1934-43) average of 21,684,000 bushels. This forecast of production is based on an indicated yield per acre of 8.5 bushels, which compares with 8.4 bushels in 1944, and 8.1 bushels the 10-year average. Indicated yields per acre are lower than last year in North Dakota, Montana, and California but higher than a year ago in Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Yields, however, are higher than average in the four major producing States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana.

Planting conditions were fairly favorable in these States, although some seedings in various localities were made rather late, because of bad weather. Cool temperatures which persisted late in June caused crops to develop slowly, some fields have become unusually weedy. In Minnesota the crop was seeded under more favorable conditions than a year ago. North Dakota conditions were favorable for seeding, but cool May and early June temperatures retarded growth. Flax was seeded relatively early in South Dakota and development has been average or better, with good stands and fewer weedy fields than usual.

In Montana, seeding was delayed by early dry weather with the result that crop growth is retarded, and yields are likely to fall below those of 1944. In both Texas, and Arizona, where the crop is already harvested, a dry period coupled with wind and frost damage reduced indicated yields from earlier prospects. Harvesting in California is completed in the south and well along in the north with yields turning out about one and a half bushels lower than the 10-year average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1945	BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS CROP REPORTING BOARD	Washington, D. C., July 10, 1945 3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

The estimated planted acreage of flaxseed in the United States this season is 4,149,000 acres, 35.9 percent above the 3,052,000 acres planted last year. This is practically the same as the acreage indicated by the March Intentions Survey. Although it is 17 percent below the 5 million acre goal set by the War Food Administration for this year's flaxseed acreage, it is the fourth largest acreage since 1919 when the planted acreage series begins. Of the 17 States for which flaxseed acreages are estimated, 9 show increased acreages planted in 1945 compared with 1944, ranging from 1 percent increase in Iowa to 81 percent in Texas. In 3 States, the acreage remains unchanged. In the 4 major flax producing States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana, where approximately 88 percent of the 1945 crop will be produced, the increase in the 1945 acreage amounts to 1,200,000 acres or 49 percent more than was planted in 1944. North Dakota, the leading flaxseed producer, has planted 1,640,000 acres compared with 976,000 acres planted last year. Minnesota increased its acreage 31 percent from 914,000 acres in 1944 to 1,197,000 in 1945. South Dakota growers went up 40 percent, from 328,000 acres to 459,000, while the Montana acreage increased 55 percent from 221,000 to 343,000. California, Kansas, and Oklahoma showed sharp decreases of 31, 35 and 39 percent respectively. In Kansas and Oklahoma frequent, heavy rains interfered with the planting of this crop; stands are thin, and prospects rather poor. In California the decrease is attributed to a tendency on the part of growers to decrease those crops requiring relatively larger amounts of labor without assurance of compensating returns.

The acreage for harvest is estimated to be 3,863,000 or 6.9 percent less than the planted acreage. Last year's 2,794,000 acres were harvested or 8.5 percent less than the planted acreage.

FLAX FOR FIBER: The acreage of flax planted for fiber in Oregon this season declined 16 percent from 11,000 in 1944 to 9,200 in 1945. Of the planted acreage, it is expected that about 8,500 acres will be harvested, or the same acreage as in 1944.

ALL SORGHUMS: The acreage of sorghums planted for grain, silage and forage is estimated at 16,048,000 acres on the basis of July indications. This is only slightly below the intended acreage indicated in March, but is nearly 11 percent less than was planted in 1944. The 10-year (1934-43) average is 16,210,000 acres planted. Current information points to an expected abandonment of 4.2 percent, indicating 15,379,000 acres for harvest. Such an acreage is approximately 13 percent smaller than in 1944, but is about 6 percent more than the 10-year average. The acreage of sorgo for sirup is not included in the above figures.

In most of the major sorghum-producing Great Plains States, indications point to sharp declines in acreage. Texas, with about 50 percent of the U.S. total, shows a decline from last year of about 4 percent in planted acreage. But in Kansas and Oklahoma, the second and third-ranking sorghum States, acreage is down about 17 and 18 percent respectively. These three States have approximately 81 percent of the total acreage. An increase in winter wheat acreage, with a near-record low abandonment, is a major factor in this decline. In years when wheat abandonment is large much of this acreage is often planted to sorghums. The relatively large supply of hay and roughage in the sorghum States is also a factor in the reduction of forage varieties.

Weather was unfavorable at planting time generally throughout the major producing areas. In New Mexico and the High plains section of Texas prolonged dry weather has delayed planting operations. This has caused a greater than usual variation in the stages of development, particularly in Texas. Harvesting of the south Texas crop is well along, while in the northwest planting still is in progress, with some yet to be planted. In Oklahoma and Kansas plantings have been delayed by excessive rains.

On the basis of the usual proportion of the total acreage which is harvested for grain, adjusted for current trends, approximately half of the total may be so utilized in 1945. Production of about 137 million bushels of sorghum grain may be expected from that acreage, if yields by States should equal the 1940-44 average. The first official forecast of production by States will be released August 10.

TOBACCO: The largest acreage of tobacco since 1939 was planted this year. The estimate of 1,822,000 acres compares with 1,746,000 acres last year and 2,000,000 acres in 1939. The acreage planted in burley tobacco in 1945 was 530,000 acres, the largest of record, 6 percent above last year's acreage and 5 percent above the former record of 1931. The acreage in flue-cured tobacco is estimated at 1,056,000 acres, 4 percent above last year but 17 percent below the record acreage of 1939. An interesting trend through the years has been a steady shift toward acreages of the cigarette-type tobaccos. The total acreage in flue-cured and burley tobaccos accounts for 87 percent of the total tobacco acreage. This equals last year's record which was 2 percent above any other year and compares with 67 percent, the average for the 10-year (1919-28) average.

The total quantity of tobacco to be produced in 1945 is forecast at 1,890 million pounds, only 3 percent below the high total of last year, but more than 36 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average.

The forecast of production of flue-cured tobacco is 1,091 million pounds, practically the same as last year and about 38 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average. High temperatures in early June following the cool weather of May caused considerable "buttoning out" and some of the earliest planted fields in the Carolinas have been topped at 4 to 5 leaves less than the high average for the past few years. Weight per leaf is expected to be heavy, largely offsetting the lower number of leaves per stalk. Good stands also are general this year.

A burley crop of 552 million pounds is indicated. If realized, this would be larger than any in any year of record except last year when 592 million pounds were produced. Blue mold, shortage of plants and bad weather early in the season have been offset by recent favorable growing conditions in the burley belt.

On a smaller acreage than last year, the production total of fire-cured tobaccos is forecast at 55.6 million pounds, about 87 percent of last year's total.

An increase over last year in the acreage in dark air-cured tobaccos was largely because of expansion in type 35. Production of 42.1 million pounds is indicated compared with 44.5 million, the total for 1944.

The cigar types got off to a rather uneven start. Bad conditions in Ohio prevented the growers from getting the expected acreages of types 42-44 planted. Plants also were scarce and high-priced in the type 41 section of Pennsylvania. A substantial increase took place in the total acreage of cigar tobaccos. The forecast, based on the July 1 condition, indicates production of 120 million pounds compared with production last year of about 128 million pounds.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

DRY BEANS: Farmers are reducing their 1945 plantings of dry beans to about the level planted before the present war. Some acreage is being planted rather late, and production will probably be about 15 million bags (uncleaned), which would ordinarily be equivalent to nearly 14 million bags cleaned.

Bean growers were dissatisfied with both yields per acre and prices in 1944 and turned to other crops this year, especially in areas where too much of their land had been used for beans. However, a late spring retarded planting of some kinds of crops, enabling farmers to plant more beans than they had intended. This year's planted acreage for the U.S. is 1,976,000 acres, 11 percent less than the 2,228,000 acres planted in 1944 and 4 percent less than the 10-year (1934-43) average of 2,068,000 acres. About 1,818,000 acres will probably be harvested this year, unless some of the late planted fields are caught by early frosts and other hazards. Last year 2,057,000 acres were harvested, and the 10-year average is 1,822,000 acres.

Reported condition of the bean crop indicates a U.S. average yield of about 828 pounds per harvested acre, and production of 15,052,000 bags of 100 pounds each. A crop of this size would be the smallest since 1936, and one-fourth less than the record-breaking crop harvested in 1943.

Bean plantings in Michigan and New York this year total 711,000 acres, the smallest since 1939, and less than were planted in Michigan alone in 1941. Some acreage usually is lost in this area, and it is probable that about 656,000 acres may be harvested, with July 1 conditions indicating a production of 4,920,000 bags. In 1944, these two States produced 4,123,000 bags of Pea and Medium White beans and 766,000 bags of other kinds.

In the four northwestern States of Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and Nebraska, the 275,000 acres of beans planted this year are much less than last year and about a third less than were planted in 1943. Production is expected to be about 3,578,000 bags on the 259,000 acres for harvest. Last year, these four States produced 2,666,000 bags of Great Northerns and a total of 4,167,000 bags of all kinds.

Plantings in the four southwestern States of Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah, where most of the bean crop is of the Pinto variety, are about 639,000 acres, of which 553,000 acres will probably be harvested. The indicated 1945 production is 2,426,000 bags. The acreage planted and indicated production of beans in these four States in 1945 are both less than last year and are roughly two-thirds of 1943.

The total Lima bean acreage in California this year is about 178,000 acres, an increase of 8,000 acres over 1944. Production of Standard and Baby Limas together is expected to be a little larger than last year. The acreage of other kinds of beans in California is less than last year, and production of these kinds will probably be 1½ million bags from 149,000 acres.

DRY PEAS: A total of 6½ million bags of dry peas (100 pounds, uncleaned basis) will be harvested this year, according to present indications. While this is more than 2 million bags short of last year's good crop, the 1945 crop would still be more than double the pre-war average production. The indicated yield this year, at 1,299 pounds per acre, is slightly higher than last year's yield of 1,277 pounds.

The 1945 acreage, which is double the pre-war average, is concentrated mostly in the Pacific Northwest. Although still far below last year, the acreage shot up sharply from that intended in March this year. Announcement by Government agencies that support prices would be maintained on the entire crop induced many growers to change their original intentions of drastically reducing their acreage this season. Some Land originally intended for late seeding of spring grains has been planted to dry peas. However, even with the increased interest shown in this important war-time crop, the indicated planted acreage of 533,000 for 1945 is far below the record acreages planted in 1943 and 1944. About 503,000 acres are expected to be harvested, compared with 695,000 acres harvested last season. This year's planted and harvested acreages are still well above the 10-year (1934-43) average planted acreage of 375,000 and the 10-year average harvested acreage of 319,000 acres.

These estimates do not include "blackeyes", other cowpeas nor Austrian winte peas.

SOYBEANS: Another large acreage of soybeans is in prospect for 1945. Although the 13,283,000 acres grown alone for all purposes this year is 2 percent below the 13,564,000 acres in 1944, it is 46 percent larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average of about 9 million acres.

The crop has been planted later than usual over much of the sobyean producin area due to the late, wet spring. Acreages have been reduced in some sections because of the continued unfavorable weather, while in other areas this year's acreage exceeds earlier expectations. Because of the inability to fulfill acreage intentions for some spring planted grains, such as oats in Illinois, part of the acreage was diverted to soybeans which have a later planting period.

In the North Central States, with 83 percent of the total acreage of soybean grown alone for all purposes, about the same acreage is expected as in 1944. The other producing areas have substantial decreases from last year. Illinois, Minneso Missouri, Kansas, Virginia and Arkansas indicate increases over both their earlier intentions and last year's acreages. Michigan expects about the same acreage while other major producing States show decreases from the 1944 acreage. In several mino States on the perimeter of the main soybean area the crop has not proved successfu and acreages have been sharply reduced.

Growers' intentioms as of July 1 indicate that about 10,392,000 acres of soybeans will be harvested for beans. This is 1 percent less than the 10,502,000 acres harvested for beans last year and only 3 percent less than the record acreag in 1943. The North Central States, where about nine-tenths of the acreage harvested for beans is grown, show about 9½ million acres for beans this year, practically the same as in 1944.

The first forecast of the 1945 production will be released August 10.

Stocks of soybeans on farms as of July 1 are the lowest for that date since the series began July 1, 1942. Farm stocks on July 1 amounted to 7,749,000 bushel equivalent to 4 percent of the 1944 production. This compares with 10,858,000 bushels on farms July 1, 1944 and 13,744,000 bushels July 1, 1943. About 80 percent of the farm stocks are in five States -- Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Missouri. However, each of these States except Missouri have smaller stocks tha a year ago.

The movement from farms was especially heavy during the first quarter of the season, from October 1944 to January 1, 1945. Disappearance from farms during the quarter April 1 to July 1, 1945 has been relatively low amounting to about 20 million bushels. This was well below the 29 million bushel disappearance for the same quarter last year.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

COWPEAS: The 1945 indicated acreage of cowpeas planted alone for all purposes is the lowest acreage in 15 years. Estimated at 1,530,000 acres, this year's acreage planted alone is about 8 percent lower than the 1,665,000 acres in 1944, and less than one-half of the 10-year average of 3,140,000 acres. Each year since 1941, the acreage has declined, but the rate of decline has slowed down appreciably this year. Slight increases in acreage are indicated in South Carolina and Arkansas, with no change from 1944 in North Carolina. All other major producing States expect decreases from last year of 1 to 25 percent.

Planting has been somewhat delayed by unfavorable weather, ranging from excessive rainfall and floods in some States to a condition too dry for preparing ground for planting in local areas. However, the reduced acreage cannot be accounted for by the unfavorable weather. The primary factors seem to be shortages and high prices of seed and a trend toward other more favored crops, especially lespedeza hay. Since harvesting cowpeas for peas requires considerable hand labor, the manpower shortage has also tended to further reduce the acreage for this purpose.

PEANUTS: The revised figures on acreage yield and production of peanuts for 1944 show relatively small changes from the preliminary figures published in December. The production total of 2,111 million pounds is approximately 3 percent below the estimates of December, and compares with 2,185 million pounds produced in 1943, and 1,342 million pounds, the 10-year (1933-42) average.

The acreage planted to peanuts in 1945 is somewhat below that of last year. Peanuts planted alone are down 1 percent, and peanuts interplanted with other crops are approximately 8 percent lower than a year ago. The total equivalent-solid acreage for 1945 is estimated at 4,339,000 acres, compared with 4,413,000 acres in 1944, a decline of almost 2 percent.

Large percentage declines from last year took place in Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee and Mississippi, but the acreage involved was relatively small. The most serious decline took place in Alabama, where the acreage was down more than 100,000 acres. There were increases of from 2 to 8 percent in North Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Texas and Oklahoma.

The first official estimates of 1945 acreages for picking and threshing and of production will be released on August 10. If the normal relationships between acreages planted alone and the acreages picked and threshed should hold, however, a total of about 3,150,000 acres would be expected for picking and threshing. If yields should be the same as the 5-year (1939-43) average in all States on the acreages as indicated above, about 2,150 million pounds of peanuts would be produced from the 1945 crop.

MUNG BEANS: The acreage of mung beans, a crop born of the war, continues to expand - and expand rapidly. Oklahoma farmers, in an effort to meet increasing demands for domestic supplies and some for export, may plant 150,000 acres this year, twice as much as in 1944. The planted acreage in Oklahoma, the only State for which estimates are now published, has increased tenfold since 1942. Production of mung beans is definitely spreading into other States. Limited quantities are produced in California, Georgia, Illinois, Texas, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, and a few other States. The acreage this year in Texas, Kansas, Missouri, and Arkansas may be of sizeable proportions.

Much of the Oklahoma acreage was not planted by July 1, primarily because small grain harvest has been delayed by adverse weather. The crop is being grown over the entire State of Oklahoma, but with only scattered, small acreages in the extreme western and southeastern sections.

Just how much of the planted acreage will finally be harvested is uncertai However, based on acreage losses during the past 3 years and current conditions, about 100,000 acres may be harvested. Last year 55,000 acres were harvested for beans from the 75,000 acres planted. No yield per acre or total production estimates are scheduled for publication until December 1945. Oklahoma produced fair yields in 1942, but rather disappointing yields in 1943 and 1944. Growing conditions during 1944 were favorable for early planted crops, but yields on late planted acreages following small grain harvest were disappointing in many cases, primarily because of adverse weather. Quite often, 600 to 800 pounds per acre -- sometimes more -- can be produced under normal weather conditions. However, since the crop matures in 60 to 70 days, rapid deterioration or improvement in weather can greatly affect the final outturn per acre. Planting is usually extended over a comparatively long period because the crop must be harvested quickly and at the proper time in order to insure high quality beans. Expanding the planting period allows more efficient use of available machinery for harvesting, cleaning and otherwise caring for the crop.

POPCORN: The acreage of popcorn, running true to the inherent characteristic of the product itself, is really popping this year. Present indications are that by far the Nation's biggest acreage of record in 12 commercial States will be planted this year -- about 292,000 acres or 68 percent more than the acreage planted in 1944. Prior to 1944, the record was 105,200 acres planted in 1942. Unusually large increases are indicated in the planted acreage in most of the commercial producing States. Kentucky, however, expects an acreage decrease of about 26 percent below last year. The acreage in Nebraska, is 3½ times that planted in 1944. Iowa, the top producing State, expects a 45 percent increase in planted acreage this year, while acreages in Ohio, Indiana and Oklahoma are indicated to be more than twice as large as those planted a year ago. It is evident that growers failed to plant their full intended acreage. Current estimates of the 1945 planted acreage relate primarily to acreage actually planted, with a minimum allowance for some still to be planted.

Abandonment of planted acreage is expected to average less than 6 percent of the total planted acreage in the 12 States combined, compared with about 4 percent in 1944. Based on current prospects nearly 275,000 acres will be harvested this year. This would be about two-thirds more than the acreage harvested last year. Iowa expects to harvest 70,000 acres this year, compared with the revised estimate of 50,300 acres harvested a year ago. In terms of acreage for harvest, Oklahoma ranks second only to Iowa, and expects to harvest 38,000 acres, over twice as much as in 1944. Indiana and Nebraska expect to harvest about 30,000 acres each this year, representing record acreage increases over those harvested the previous year.

In many sections of the producing areas, planting has been delayed by adverse weather. Considerable replanting has been necessary, further delaying the crop in many localities. Some acreage was lost because of floods in Oklahoma. The season in Missouri has also been very unfavorable. On the other hand, conditions have been very favorable in Nebraska. There will be no estimate of probable production of popcorn until December.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

C MMERCIAL APPLES: The Nation's apple crop in commercial areas was indicated on July 1 to be 69,962,000 bushels -- a record low production and 21 percent below the small 1943 crop of 89,050,000 bushels. The 1944 crop totalled 124,754,000 bushels and the 10-year (1934-43) average is 119,391,000 bushels. In the east and mid-west the production prospect is very poor -- the combined production for these areas appears to promise only about 36 percent of the 1944 harvest. In the west, prospective production is 6 percent below average and about 10 percent smaller than last year's large crop. Based on July 1 conditions 59 percent of the country's commercial apple crop will be produced in the Western States in contrast to 37 percent in 1944 when both the east and west had above average crops.

For the North Atlantic States, production is estimated at about one-third that of 1944, which was close to an average crop; New England apple prospects were reduced further by an unusually heavy June drop and the crop is now indicated to be only about one-third as large as the 1944 production. Cool, damp weather in May and rain in June were favorable for spread of disease and made spraying less effective. Except in the frosty locations, the short crop prospect in New England is generally attributed to poor pollination weather. Prospects vary by varieties with early apples generally better than late. The Wealthy variety appears to have a good-sized crop, McIntosh prospects vary but generally are light; Baldwins have a better set than McIntosh because it is the "on" year for Baldwins. Northern Spy has a fair set, but Delicious is a near failure. In New York, a poor apple crop is in prospect in the Hudson Valley, and the crop in all other commercial areas is practically a failure. June "drop" was heavy and weather conditions have been favorable for the spread of disease and insects. In many orchards no fruit will be harvested and spray programs are being discontinued. Light crops of Duchess and Wealthy are indicated but little fruit of other varieties is in prospect outside the Hudson Valley. The State's production prospect at 4,520,000 bushels is about one-fourth the size of the 1944 harvest.

New Jersey's apple crop prospect was reduced by a heavy June drop and is now indicated about two-thirds of the 1944 production. Early apples are moving to market in volume with peak movement of Starrs expected about July 15. Williams Red should start about July 20, and Twenty Ounce before the end of the month. In Pennsylvania, prospects declined during June and the apple crop will make only about two-fifths of last year's total.

In the South Atlantic group, production is only about one-fourth as large as last year and the smallest crop since 1921. The short crop makes control of insects and disease very difficult. In Virginia, prospects range from about one-third of a full crop in Frederick County, to a fifth of a crop in Shenandoah and Rappahannock Counties and one-tenth or less in the central and southern counties. Early apples have better prospects than the fall and winter varieties. Yorks appear best in the latter group. In West Virginia, the June drop was less than expected but production is indicated to be only about a third of 1944. In Maryland, the June drop was heavy due to a weak set and insect injury. Production is indicated about one-half the size of last year's crop. The North Carolina crop prospect shows about two-thirds of average in Surry County, about one-half of average in Wilkes, and failures for most orchards in other commercial areas.

In the Central States, 1945 indicated production is about one-half of the below-average 1944 crop and ranges from less than a fourth of last season's production in Michigan to above last year in Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee. In Ohio, the crop is expected to total about a thrid of the 1944 production with Wealthy, Grimes Golden, and Jonathan showing the best prospects

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of the fall and winter varieties. Scab infection is general over the State, with the Columbiana-Mahoning area the hardest hit. In Michigan, apples are practically a failure in the southern third of the State and the crop is light in the other commercial areas. The June drop was heavy and quality of much of the remaining fruit is poor due to worm and scab injury. In Wisconsin, the Wealthy variety suffered less from frost damage than the McIntosh. Prospects are more favorable in the northern part of the State than in the southern. In Kansas, prospects declined during June. Kentucky and Tennessee prospects were reduced by spring frosts but both States expect above-average crops. The commercial area of northwestern Arkansas was hit hard by April low temperatures, May and June hailstorms and a heavy June drop. The July 1 prospective production for the State is about 41 percent of average. In Illinois, winter apples have a poor set, production of fall varieties is indicated about the same as last year, and summer apples are yielding better than in 1944 largely because of better sizing. Conditions have been unfavorable for control of scab and worms and quality may be below average. Indiana has a light set but moisture supplies appear adequate for good sizes.

In the Western States, production is indicated at 41,552,000 bushels -- 10 percent below last year and 6 percent below average. Washington is estimated at 25,160,000 bushels -- 6 million less than the 1944 production. The cool, wet spring was unfavorable for pollination and the set of fruit is "spotted" in many orchards that were heavily loaded in 1944. Control of codling moth has been effective but a heavy infestation of aphis has reduced yield prospects. A shorter crop than last year is in sight for all of the principal varieties, but appears to be shortest for Jonathan, Rome Beauty, and Standard Delicious. Production in Oregon is indicated about a fifth below that of 1944. Prospects are favorable in the Hood River Valley with Newtowns, the leading variety, expected to make a smaller crop, Ortleys about the same size crop, and Delicious a larger crop, than last year. Although hot weather in mid-June reduced prospects somewhat, California has a large production -- 42 percent above last year's small crop and 15 percent above average. Both Gravensteins and Newtowns, the two principal varieties, have favorable prospects. The main harvest of Gravensteins is expected to begin from July 15 to 20. In Colorado, prospective production is about two-thirds of last year's large crop with most of the reduction in Delta County, the principal carlot shipping area.

PEACHES: The 1945 peach crop, now estimated at 80,369,000 bushels, is a record high and compares with 77,846,000 in 1931, the previous record production. The 1944 crop totalled 75,963,000 bushels and the 10-year (1934-43) average is 57,201,000. Production varies greatly by regions, with a record high for the 10 Southern States and large crops in the west and mid-west, but short crops in most of the Middle Atlantic States. June conditions were generally favorable for peaches and the July estimate is more than 2 million bushels above that of a month ago. Increases occurred in all groups of States except the Middle Atlantic.

A record crop of 26,786,000 bushels is indicated for the 10 Southern States -- an increase of about 2½ percent above the June indication. The prospective crop for this year is about 56 percent larger than the 1944 crop, nearly 5 times as large as the extremely short crop of 1943 and 81 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average for these States. Compared with the previous record of 24,903,000 bushels in 1941, an 8 percent larger crop is indicated for this year. The increase in the 10 Southern States over the June 1 indication was the result of a material improvement in prospects for Texas and moderate improvement in Georgia, South Carolina and Louisiana.

In Georgia, the shipping season for Hileys was about over by July 1, and Elbertas were moving in volume from the southern area. Elberta movement from central Georgia should attain peak volume during the week July 9-14. Hot, dry weather reduced the size of fruit in some areas, but fairly general rains which fell the latter part of June are expected to improve the size of Elbertas. Dry weather in South Carolina has prevented peaches from sizing properly. Elbertas started moving from the mid-State belt (Ridge and Sandhills) the last week of June and are expected to be in heavy volume by July 16. The movement of Elbertas from Spartanburg should begin about the 16th and reach peak volume by the 25th. Rainfall in North Carolina has been ample and well distributed for developing late varieties of peaches, but earlier varieties did not size well. It now appears that Elbertas and Georgia Belles will attain average or slightly better-than-average size. Elbertas are expected to start about July 12, reach the peak July 17-20, and end about July 25. Arkansas peaches have sized well and are of good quality except where damaged by hail. Shipment of early varieties was about completed the first week of July. The main crop of Elbertas is expected to start moving about July 10-12, and to reach the peak about 10 days later.

For the Middle Atlantic States, (Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia), production is estimated at less than half that of last year and well below average though somewhat above the very short 1943 crop. The Virginia crop is sizing well. Best prospects are in Frederick-Shenandoah, Rockingham area. Harvest will be under way in Patrick County and the Botetourt-Roanoke areas during the last two weeks of July and will be general in the central area by the end of the month. A few Maryland early peaches are being picked, but the bulk of the crop will not be ready until about the middle of August. New Jersey is the only State in the group with above-average prospects. Many orchards in this State have fairly large crops, and with thinning completed, early and mid-season varieties are sizing up well. Red Birds are now being picked in the southern part of the State. Harvesting of Golden Jubilee, the earliest variety of commercial importance, is expected to open around July 15, with general movement by July 20. Peaches in Pennsylvania that survived the early freezes are developing nicely. Thinning has been necessary on some well located orchards while those on low ground have little or no fruit. The June drop was not heavy but some hail damage is reported in the southeastern counties. Picking of early peaches will start in late July and harvest of Elbertas, the leading variety, should be at its peak September 1-10. In West Virginia, the crop is spotted, with commercial orchards appearing to have a materially better crop than farm orchards. It is anticipated that Elbertas will start moving about August 15.

In the North Atlantic peach States the crop is developing satisfactorily with considerable improvement shown over June 1 estimates for Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York. Peaches have grown rapidly in these States and are unusually large for this time of the year. In New York the drop was not as heavy as expected.

In the central States prospective peach production improved by nearly a million bushels during June as the crop sized nicely and the June drop was less than usual. In Michigan the peach crop is reported to be much better than was expected a month ago and production, though less than last year's very good crop, will be above average. In the main commercial area of southwestern Michigan, most orchards will require some thinning. The Illinois peach crop is making excellent progress relative to sizing and quality. Red Birds moved to market June 25 to July 1. Elbertas will start from the southern commercial areas of Illinois the first week in August, reaching the peak around August 15. Tennessee has an unusually large crop of peaches, with production estimated to be three times as large as last year and much above average. The crop will begin to move in the Hamilton County area around July 12 which will be a week to 10 days earlier than usual. Peak shipments probably will occur during the third week in July in both the Hamilton and Roane County areas.

There was a slight improvement in peach crop prospects in the Western States during June, with increases in California, Colorado, Idaho, Washington, Utah and New Mexico which more than offset reductions in Oregon and Nevada. In California, the prospects for Freestone peaches are lower than a month ago but Clingstones improved more than enough to offset the reduction. The indicated total crop of 37,786,000 bushels for the Western States is about 7 percent less than the 1944 crop but is 35 percent above the 1934-43 average and is the second largest crop of record. The California Clingstone crop is indicated at 19, 19,210,000 bushels -- 6 percent less than the 1944 crop, but 33 percent above averag and exceeded only by the crops of 1930 and 1944. This crop has continued to make good progress and no serious injury from hot weather in mid-June is apparent. Production of California Freestones is placed at 11,918,000 bushels compared with 13,543,000 bushels produced in 1944 and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 8,959,000 bushels. Only in 1917, 1919, and 1944 has the Freestone crop exceeded that indicated for this year. There apparently was some damage to this crop by the hot mid-June weather. Early varieties of table peaches have mostly been harvested. Elbertas and J. H. Hales are somewhat late, with shipments expected to commence the latter part of July. Colorado has the prospect of another record crop, with larger production than last year in Mesa County, but shorter in Delta County. The June drop in Mesa County was fairly heavy and may continue, but thinning is in progress. It is too early to tell about the drop in Delta County, which is somewhat later than Mesa. Washington State also has prospects for another record peach crop, despite slightly reduced crops of Hales and Elbertas. These reductions are expected to be more than offset by considerable increases in some less important newer varieties. The harvesting season is expected to commence during the last 10 days in August -- a few days later than in 1944.

PEARS: Production of pears is now estimated at 32,861,000 bushels -- about 3 percent larger than last year's crop of 31,956,000 bushels and 15 percent more than the 10-year (1934-43) average production. Prospects in the Western and Southern States continue excellent while in the North Central and North Atlantic States prospects continue to be poor.

In the three Pacific Coast States where about three-fourths of the nation's pears are usually grown, a record combined production of 25,851,000 bushels is indicated. If realized, this will be 10 percent more than the 1944 crop and 30 percent more than average. The Bartlett crop in these three States is indicated to be 20,043,000 bushels compared with 17,846,000 bushels in 1944 and 14,695,000 bushels average, while other pears in these States are now placed at 5,808,000 bushels compared with 5,590,000 bushels last year and 5,237,000 bushels average.

New York State reports a near failure of pears in all areas except the Hudson Valley. The New York Seckel crop, which showed fairly promising prospects a month ago, has continued to drop heavily. In Michigan, indications now point to an even smaller pear crop than was forecast last month.

In Washington another big Bartlett pear crop is in sight. Many young orchards are coming into full bearing this year. Pears are sizing well and harvest should start only a few days later than in 1944. Excellent crops of D'Anjous and Bosc are also in prospect this year. In the important Bartlett producing areas of Oregon the crop in the Hood River Valley, while not expected to come up to last year, is nevertheless a good one and much larger than that produced in 1943. The Rogue River Valley expects a crop considerably larger than that of 1944. In spite of very wet May weather, no serious scab damage has been reported and the June drop does not appear abnormally heavy. In the Willamette Valley counties, also, a larger crop than last year is in prospect. Production of other pear varieties in Oregon is estimated to be only slightly smaller than for 1944.

Bartlett prospects in California are indicated to have improved somewhat during June and the crop is now expected to equal the record 1943 production. There is some hail-marked fruit in Placer and El Dorado Counties but in other areas Bartletts are relatively a very clean crop. Pears other than Bartlett have made good progress in California during June.

GRAPES: U. S. grape production is indicated to be 2,736,400 tons - approximately the same as the crop of 2,736,550 tons produced in 1944, but nearly 11 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average.

Total production for California, which normally comprises about four-fifths of the U. S. crop, is indicated to be 2,598,000 tons, 7 percent below the record crop of 1943, but 15 percent more than the 10-year average. Prospects for wine varieties point to a crop of 528,000 tons, about 6 percent less than last year, but only 2 percent under average. The estimated crop of table varieties is about 4 percent larger than last year and 28 percent more than average. Raisin varieties promise a crop of 1,539,000 tons -- 7 percent above last year and 18 percent more than average. California vineyards are in good condition and vines and berries have made good growth to date. Shipments of Thompson seedless grapes started from the early producing Coachella and Imperial Valleys during June, but the main harvest has not yet started.

In Washington a crop of 17,800 tons is in sight. This is 500 tons above production in 1944 and 8,300 tons more than average. Vineyards are in good to excellent condition. Prospects in the important Eastern producing States uniformly indicate sharp reductions in production from last year. In New York frost damage has been severe in all areas. Small berries are dropping and some vines are practically barren at this time. Reported conditions indicate a crop 33 percent smaller than last year. Ohio and Michigan show reductions from last year of 75 and 74 percent. In Michigan, conditions in the heavy producing counties of Berrien and Van Buren are even poorer than in other sections. Secondary buds with clusters are showing up, but these have not blossomed yet. With the crop blossoming at least a month later than usual, it will take an unusually late fall to mature before frost. In Ohio there are few grapes except on second and third growths and bunches are reported as small and scattered. In Pennsylvania a reduction of 48 percent from last year's production is in prospect because of injury by late May frosts. Damage in the Erie belt ranges from 75 to 100 percent of the crop. Many injured vines put out new shoots and blossomed. In the eastern sections of the State vines are setting well and clusters are large.

The Arkansas crop was hard hit by April freezes which reduced prospects to 58 percent of a year ago. Shedding has been heavy in many vineyards.

CITRUS: In Florida, generous rains have broken the drought in all areas. A tropical hurricane of low intensity passed over the State the third week in June and was accompanied by rains of 6 to 12 inches in most citrus areas. Showers have fallen frequently since the storm. By the first of July, many trees were putting on a heavy late bloom which may result in a good set of fruit. The marketing of limes continues active, approaching the usual peak in July and August.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.
July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

In the citrus areas of Texas, a serious shortage of moisture is developing. Rainfall during June was limited to a very few local showers and the Rio Grande watershed has been exceedingly dry. Water supplies in the Lower Valley are reported as the lowest of record. Trees are holding up remarkably well but continued delay in irrigating will result in damage. Most groves sustained very little loss from the June drop. Fruit was well advanced in size on June 1 but very little growth has taken place since mid-June.

Arizona citrus prospects very widely, in both the Phoenix and Yuma areas, because of late frosts in April at blooming time. More groves of navel oranges have light sets because of frosts than do the later blooming Valencias. Trees are in good condition and prospects as a whole are favorable. Prospects for the California citrus crops continue favorable.

Harvest of the 1944-45 citrus crops has been practically finished for at least a month except in California where lemons are available in all months, Valencia oranges continue moving through the summer and fall months and some quantities of grapefruit are available during the summer.

U. S. orange production for the 1944-45 season is estimated at a record high of 106,810,000 boxes -- 4 percent more than the 1943-44 crop and 25 percent more than the 1942-43 crop. California Valencia production is indicated to be 37,000,000 boxes -- a record crop and 20 percent above the large 1943-44 crop.

The 1944-45 U. S. grapefruit crop is estimated at 51,905,000 boxes compared with the record crop of 55,979,000 boxes last season and 50,481,000 boxes in 1942-43.

California lemon production for 1944-45 is placed at 12,800,000 boxes compared with 11,038,000 boxes in 1943-44 and 14,940,000 boxes in 1942-43.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of plums in California and Michigan is estimated at 72,700 tons. This compares with last year's record production of 98,200 tons and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 71,150 tons. Estimated production for California this year of 71,000 tons compares with 92,000 tons in 1944, 76,000 tons in 1943 and the 10-year average of 66,200 tons. The harvest and shipment of Beauty plums is about completed while the movement of Santa Rosas is at its peak. Harvest of other varieties is under way and will continue for some time.

The 1945 crop of prunes for all purposes in Washington, Oregon and Idaho is estimated at 151,200 tons (fresh basis) compared with 110,300 tons for 1944 and the 10-year average of 142,930 tons. In Idaho June weather was favorable for prunes and production is expected to be largest since 1929. The eastern Washington prune crop in the Walla Walla and Yakima Valleys is expected to be only slightly below that produced in 1944. The Italian prunes raised in this section are principally for fresh market shipments. Harvest is expected to begin early in August but will not reach peak proportions until September. In eastern Oregon where prunes are also produced primarily for the fresh market, the Milton-Freewater district has a very good crop. Union County conditions are spotted, with the whole crop somewhat smaller than last year.

In western Washington, cool-wet spring weather was unfavorable for pollination. Prune prospects, though better for this area than last season, are not as good as in the eastern areas. Conditions are also very spotted throughout the western Oregon prune districts but production is estimated over 1 3/4 times last year's small crop. California's prune crop is making very good progress. Production is forecast at 212,000 tons (dry basis) compared with 159,000 tons last year, 196,000 tons in 1943 and the 1934-43 average of 205,000 tons.

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CHERRIES: Production of all varieties of cherries in the 12 commercial States is estimated at 127,500 tons — 37 percent less than the 1944 crop of 202,090 tons, and 17 percent below the 10-year (1934-43) average of 155,141 tons. The sweet cherry crop is now estimated at 90,190 tons — 6 percent more than the 1944 production of 85,300 tons. Sour cherry production at 37,310 tons is a record low as a result of spring freezes and poor pollination weather in the main producing Great Lakes States. Production in 1944 totaled 116,790 tons and in 1943 the crop was a previous record low of 42,660 tons.

In all three of the important West Coast sweet cherry States, prospective production is larger than last year and also above the 10-year average. In Washington, with harvest of record sweet cherry crop about over, carlot shipments to July 1 were also the highest of record. In Oregon at the close of June, harvesting was well along in the Milton-Freewater and The Dalles districts with the crop in both areas considerably better than last year. Harvesting was just getting under way in the Hood River Valley and western Oregon counties around July 1, while in Union County harvesting is not expected to begin until the latter half of the month. California cherry harvest had been completed by July 1 in practically all areas except the coast counties. Of the State's production of nearly 32,000 tons, about 14,000 tons are estimated to be Royal Anns and about 18,000 tons other varieties.

In other western States the total 1945 sweet cherry crop is estimated to be somewhat less than in 1944, and below the 1934-43 average. Production in the four eastern sweet cherry States is expected to total only 3,900 tons this year in comparison with 10,780 tons last year and the average of 7,412 tons. Because of heavy frost damage the 1945 crop in Michigan is almost a failure.

Estimated production of sour cherries in the five important eastern States totals only 25,100 tons. In New York and Michigan the smallest crops on record are indicated, while production in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Wisconsin, though much smaller than last year, is above that of 1943. Harvest in Michigan is expected to be about a week or ten days later than usual with the picking problem unusually difficult because of the thin set of fruit. In Wisconsin the set is so light in many orchards that the fruit may not be picked. Sour cherry production in the western States is estimated at 12,210 tons compared with 16,790 tons in 1944 and the 1934-43 average of 13,958 tons. On June 1, production was indicated at 13,840 tons for these States. In Colorado a heavy June drop and some hail damage lowered the estimated sour cherry production from 2,800 tons on June 1 to 1,960 tons on July 1. Harvest of Early Richmonds and other varieties was expected to begin the first week of July in Fremont County and probably about a week later in Larimer County.

APRICOTS: California apricot production is estimated at 180,000 tons — 2 percent smaller than indicated on June 1 — compared with last season's record crop of 324,000 tons, and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 197,700 tons. The crop is relatively good in the Santa Clara Valley and other coast counties and in Yolo County, but is light and irregular in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys and in the southern counties. Harvest was in progress on July 1 in many interior localities, but had not started in the important Santa Clara Valley area and other coast locations. Fruit from the first pick is of much smaller size than last season. It appears that a larger than usual proportion of the crop will go for canning and freezing this season with a reduction in the proportion dried.

Apricot prospects in Washington continue favorable. Production is now estimated at 24,800 tons -- only slightly smaller than the record crop of last season. Fruit was more effectively thinned than in previous years, and sizes are expected to run a little larger than last season, especially for the Moorpark variety. Utah apricot production -- estimated at 8,600 tons -- is 9 percent smaller than indicated on June 1. Production in 1944 was 5,900 tons and the 10-year average, 4,095 tons. The Utah county crop has a very heavy set and fruit is sizing well but in other areas of the State, prospects are not as favorable, due mainly to frosts and hail.

FIGS AND OLIVES: California figs have made good development to date and show prospects of a relatively good production. Harvest of the first crop of Black Missions is underway and they are being marketed as fresh figs. This first crop is heavy and of good quality. Other varieties have made good development except Calimyrnas which are carrying a relatively light set of fruit but should be of good quality. Condition of California olives declined materially during June. Shedding of fruit forms was exceedingly heavy and present indications point to a crop somewhat smaller than last season.

CRANBERRIES: In Massachusetts cranberries are blossoming well and crop prospects appear to be very good. Excessive rains of the past two months may have some detrimental effects. Present prospects in Washington point to a slightly larger crop than last year. In Wisconsin, below-normal temperatures during April, May, and June have reduced prospects to some extent. A New Jersey crop about the same size as that harvested last year appears in prospect.

PECANS: Prospects continue favorable for a fairly good pecan crop in most of the main producing areas, but no reliable indication of the actual quantity that will be produced is available at this early date. Hot, dry weather in Georgia from mid-May to mid-June probably reduced to some extent the unusually bright prospects, but beneficial rains have fallen since June 15. In Alabama, the bloom was about 2 weeks earlier than usual and a good crop has set on trees in the southern portion of the State. There has been no apparent damage to the crop thus far. The crop of improved varieties in Arkansas should exceed the short crop of 1944, but native pecans, which comprise a large part of the total crop, are not expected to differ materially from production last year. The Louisiana crop is expected to be smaller than in 1944. The crop in the important Natchitoches-Shreveport section, where the bulk of the improved varieties is located, appears to be quite short. Other sections in the State have fair prospects at this time. Texas has prospects for a fairly good crop, despite case bearer damage in scattered south Texas areas and a critical lack of moisture in some extreme western counties. Conditions elsewhere in the State, where a considerable portion of the crop is grown, have been quite favorable. Trees have set a good crop and moisture is abundant over most of this area.

ALMONDS, FILBERTS AND WALNUTS: California walnut production is estimated at 57,000 tons compared with 62,000 tons in 1944, and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 53,320 tons. Prospects improved during June in all walnut-producing districts. Blight damage has been negligible to date. In Oregon, the walnut set is very irregular, being very light in some orchards, due largely to a heavy June drop. Blight damage has not been serious to date. Estimated production at 5,700 tons is 16 percent smaller than last season but well above average. It is to be noted that this first forecast of Oregon walnut production is a month earlier than in past years and the crop is at a stage where a marked change in growing conditions may occur.

Estimated production of California almonds at 23,100 tons is the highest of record. Production in 1944 was 21,000 tons and the 10-year average 13,700 tons. Growing conditions continued favorable during June.

Oregon filbert production is estimated at 5,500 tons, compared with 5,600 tons in 1944, and the record crop of 6,200 tons in 1943. Estimated production of Washington filberts at 690 tons compares with the record crop of 860 tons in 1944. The nut set is varied, especially on the DuChilly variety. As in the case of walnuts, this first forecast is earlier than in past years. The season is late and significant changes in prospects may occur.

POTATOES: July 1 conditions indicate a potato crop of 408,034,000 bushels for the Nation. The 1944 crop amounted to 379,436,000 bushels and the 10-year (1934-43) average production is 375,091,000 bushels. Only in 1943, 1928, and 1922 has the production of potatoes exceeded the crop now in prospect. A record yield of 143.4 bushels is indicated for the United States - the previous high yield of 139.6 bushels was produced in 1943. However, there is much late potato acreage, increasing the hazard of early frost damage.

The Nation's farmers are planting 2,916,000 acres to potatoes this year, a little more than the 2,893,000 acres indicated by growers' March prospective planting reports. Assuming about average abandonment, the acreage for harvest is placed at 2,845,600 acres, compared with 2,909,800 acres in 1944 and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 3,035,800 acres. Favorable prices received for the 1944 crop and the "tight" potato situation that has existed since early spring are factors that favored an expanded acreage. However, these factors were more than offset by the reduced supply of available labor, unfavorable weather at planting time throughout large areas of the country particularly in the North Atlantic and North Central States -- and an inadequate supply of high quality seed.

Compared with last year, there is an increase of about 1 percent in the acreage for harvest in the 18 surplus late States, the area that produces the supply of potatoes for next winter. Of these surplus late States, Maine, Michigan, North Dakota, and each of the 10 Western surplus late States except Nebraska report acreages equal to or above the 1944 acreage. An increase of 11 percent is indicated in the acreage for harvest in the 10 Western States of this group. The production of potatoes continues to become more commercialized as growers in high yielding States are increasing their acreages and smaller acreages are being planted in low yielding States. This shift in acreage is one of the big factors contributing to the indicated record yield for the country. The estimated acreage for harvest in 1945 in the 6 high-yielding States of Maine, Colorado, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California is 25.7 percent of the U. S. acreage, compared with 22.3 percent in 1944 and the 10-year average of only 17.3 percent. Even within States reporting a reduced acreage this year, producers of potatoes for home consumption are generally making the sharpest acreage reductions.

A record acreage has been planted in Aroostook County, Maine. Even though much of the Maine acreage is late, the present outlook is favorable. Harvest began the last week of June on Long Island where an average yield is indicated on the increased acreage. Above-average yields are indicated for Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota but much of the acreage in these States was planted late. Harvest of the early crop in southwest Idaho is expected to begin about July 10, and good yields are expected. Conditions in the northern area of Colorado have been almost ideal but the crop in the San Luis Valley has been damaged by late frosts. In Washington, harvest of the increased acreage of White Rose potatoes is expected to get started in early July.

Production indicated for the 5 other late New England States is slightly greater than the 1944 crop and is 16 percent above average. The downward trend in the production of potatoes in West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa continues with the decline in acreage. Prospective production in these 5 States is only two-thirds of average.

Almost an average crop is indicated for the 7 intermediate States. In New Jersey, growing conditions have been favorable and all varieties look very promising as harvest begins. The crop in Kansas and Missouri is short as some acreage has been drowned out and blight damage has been severe.

The crop in the early potato States — 10 Southern States and California — is about one-third above average. All of these States produced above-average yields except Arkansas, Louisiana and Oklahoma.

SWEETPOTATOES: The July 1 prospective sweetpotato crop of 64,077,000 bushels is 11 percent below the 1944 crop and 4 percent less than the 10-year (1934-43) average production. The estimated 719,300 acres planted to this crop in 1945 is slightly higher than the 715,300 acres indicated by growers' March intentions-to-plant reports. Assuming about average abandonment, the acreage for harvest is estimated at 712,100 acres, compared with 771,200 acres in 1944 and the 10-year average of 796,600 acres.

Compared with last year, reduced acreages are rather general among the States, with the sharpest reductions reported in Texas, Oklahoma and Tennessee. Louisiana is the only heavy producing State showing an increased acreage this year. Growers are maintaining the 1944 acreage levels in New Jersey, Indiana, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia and Kentucky. In Louisiana, satisfactory prices received last season, favorable weather for planting the crop, and increased acreag contracted for dehydration, are factors contributing to the expansion of acreage. For States indicating a reduction, the high labor requirement is the principal factor that has caused growers to decrease their acreage in 1945. Unsatisfactory prices received for the 1944 crop in certain States, and too frequent rains for land preparation and cultivation in some areas, are other factors effecting a reduction in the acreage of this crop.

Sweetpotatoes were planted under favorable conditions, and weather to date has favored the development of the crop in all States except Illinois, Missouri an Oklahoma. The indicated yield of 90.0 bushels is 2.9 bushels below the 1944 yield but exceeds the 10-year average by 5.8 bushels. Below-average crops are indicated for all States except New Jersey, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina and Louisiana. Only in Iowa, Kansas, Virginia and Louisiana does the prospective crop exceed the 1944 production. For Louisiana, the increased acreage and favorab yield now in prospect combine to make the prospective crop of 9,520,000 bushels the second largest crop of record.

HEMP: The total acreage of hemp planted in 1945 for fiber and seed is estimated at 9,700 acres, only about one-eighth of the 73,600 acres planted last year. Most of the 1945 acreage for fiber is in 3 States,-Wisconsin, Minnesota and Kentucky - with about seven-eighths of it in Wisconsin, alone. The acreage in Iowa is almost negligible. Wisconsin planted about 7,300 acres this year and expects to harvest about 7,000 acres. There are approximately 1,000 acres in Minnesota and 200 in Kentucky. Kentucky also has a small acreage for seed, located in the old established area.

No Government contracts have been negotiated this year. During the emergency 42 plants were built for Government operation. Aside from completing the processing of 1944 straw, much of which remains in some areas, the plants are not expecting to be Government operated after the 1944 straw is processed. However, some of the plants have already been diverted to other uses such as drying corn.

A few private mills are operating in Wisconsin and Minnesota. Some of the Government owned mills have been leased to local groups for operation this year. Current indications are that hemp growing in the United States is back to the level that prevailed in 1942 and former years. What the future of hemp growing in the United States will be is problematical.

HOPS: July 1 prospects point to the largest production of hops since estimates were begun in 1915. The indicated production for the three Pacific Coast States at 54,756,000 pounds is about 15 percent above the 1944 crop of 47,695,000 pounds and nearly 40 percent more than the 10-year (1934-43) average of 39,240,000 pounds. The acreage for harvest this year is estimated at 40,600 acres -- the largest on record. This acreage is 11 percent higher than the acreage harvested in 1944, and 20 percent above average. All three States show increases over last year with Washington up 21 percent, Oregon 8 percent and California 7 percent.

Prospective production in Washington is a record of 21,996,000 pounds, compared with 16,975,000 pounds last year and the 10-year average of 10,996,000 pounds. The crop was a little slow getting started because of cool temperatures, but recent weather has been exceptionally favorable for growth. A rather heavy infestation of cutworms has caused some damage to old yards. Reports from Oregon indicate a crop of 17,910,000 pounds, 798,000 pounds more than the 1944 crop, but 159,000 pounds below average. Growth of hops in Oregon has been somewhat late because of the rainy, cool spring, and there is considerable downy mildew in some yards. The moisture situation is generally favorable though some of the yards on higher ground will need rain soon. Production in California is placed at 14,850,000 pounds, the largest since 1921, compared with 13,608,000 pounds in 1944 and the 10-year average of 10,175,000 pounds. Recent hot weather has been beneficial although heavy wind did some damage to Sacramento Valley yards. Coastal yards showed some early mildew, but it is drying up now.

SUGAR BEETS: The 1945 planted acreage of sugar beets is estimated at 780,000 acres. This represents an increase of almost 23 percent over the 1944 planted acreage, but is 12 percent below the 10-year (1934-43) average. The expanded acreage was due in part to an intensive campaign for the planting of more sugar beets. The increase was made possible by a somewhat easier labor situation than was at first expected, and because of the availability of more improved mechanized equipment. Of all the States producing sugar beets, only Washington's planted acreage was lower than last year, with Indiana and New Mexico holding at last year's levels. All other States showed increases. Among the larger producing States, Colorado, California and Michigan increased their acreages 20, 32 and 33 percent, respectively.

Much of the acreage in the Great Lakes area was planted late, because of excessive rainfall, and abandonment may be above average. In most other sections, however, progress has been good, and minimum abandonment is expected. For the country as a whole, an abandonment of 8 percent is indicated, leaving 715,000 acres for harvest, compared with 558,000 acres harvested in 1944.

Generally favorable conditions have prevailed through the early season, except in the Great Lakes area. In most States, a higher than average yield is in prospect. The indicated national average of 12.5 tons per acre gives an estimated production of 8,919,000 tons. This is about 32 percent above the production of last year but 7 percent below the 10-year average. If the sugar recovery should be the same per ton of beets as last year (which was near average), a total of about 1,300,000 tons of sugar would be expected from the 1945 sugar beet crop.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

SUGARCANE AND SORGO SIRUP ACREAGE: Sugarcane for sirup is indicated at 126,000 acres, 7 percent below the 135,000 acres harvested in 1944, and 4 percent below the 10-year (1934-43) average. Acreages are down in all States except Mississippi and Georgia, where the season was favorable.

Reported intentions of growers as of July 1 indicate that approximately 170,000 acres of sorgo will be harvested for sirup. This is 13 percent less than the acreage in 1944, and 24 percent below the 10-year average. All of the more important producing States showed declines, except Texas, which was unchanged from last year. The greatest percentage declines took place in the South Atlantic States, where the acreage was less than three-fourths of last year.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: The acreage of sugarcane for sugar and seed is estimated at 302,700 acres, about 2 percent greater than the 296,000 acres harvested last year. This is 5 percent greater than the 10-year (1934-43) average. Louisiana, which normally accounts for about 90 percent of the Nation's sugarcane acreage for sugar and seed, increased 1 percent over last year, while Florida showed an increase of 13 percent.

Growing conditions have been good in Louisiana and with normal weather for the remainder of the season, yields are expected to be much above average, even though some sections were deficient in moisture during May and June. Recent rains in Florida have been very beneficial. Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed is indicated at 6,840,000 tons, which is about 11 percent above the total tonnage for last year.

HAY: Total production in 1945, of all tame and wild hay varieties, is expected to be about 101 million tons. This would be the second largest hay crop ever produced in this country, being exceeded only in 1942 when 105 million tons were harvested. Last year's production was 98 million tons. An estimated 12 million tons of hay carried over from crops of previous years added to this year's production would provide a total supply of 113 million tons, enough to assure ample supplies per animal unit. However, the quality of the hay cut so far this season is poorer than usual in many States because of continuous rains.

Tame hay varieties account for 59½ million acres and nearly 88 million tons of this year's total crop while the wild hay acreage of 14¼ million acres is expected to produced nearly 13½ million tons. Expected yields per acre for tame, wild, and all hay, respectively, are 1.48 tons, .94 tons, and 1.37 tons. The all-hay acreage this year is virtually the same as last year. In the area that was dry in 1944, reaching from the New England States to Arkansas, there has been abundant rainfall this season and less hay will be pastured, thereby increasing production in this area. The important North Central States are down, from last year, about 800,000 acres in all hay. Larger carryover and promises of good yields this year are factors tending to reduce the acreage in this area.

The leading wild-hay States of North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska will each harvest less wild hay than a year ago. Carryover supplies of wild hay seem to be about average or better but some wild hay put up last year was poor quality and ranchers are inclined to sell the poorer quality and replenish their reserves with good quality wild hay this summer.

Alfalfa hay acreage at 14½ million is virtually unchanged from last year's acreage and slightly above the 10-year average. By virtue of the high-yielding characteristic of this variety of hay, alfalfa will, as usual, be the leading hay produced this year. Indicated yield per acre is 2.24 tons, which will mean a production of 32½ million tons. The 10-year (1934-43) average yield per acre and production are 2.04 tons and 28½ million tons, respectively. The North Central States declined 68,000 acres from their 1944 harvested acreage but this was more than offset by small increases in most of the other States.

rpw

The 1945 acreage picture for clover-timothy hay follows the same pattern as alfalfa. The $21\frac{1}{4}$ million acres for harvest this year is just under last year's acreage. The North Central States are down 382,000 acres from last year but this reduction is compensated by modest increases in other sections of the country. Expected production of nearly 30 million tons, based upon the indicated yield of 1.40 tons per acre for 1945, compares with a yield of 1.35 tons per acre and production of 28 3/4 million tons for 1944. The 10-year (1934-43) average yield per acre and production are 1.24 tons and $24\frac{1}{4}$ million tons respectively.

Other types of hay included in the all tame hay group are sweetclover hay, grain hay, soybean, peanut-vine and cowpea hay, lespedeza hay and other tame hay. Total 1945 acreage of these varieties will be virtually the same as last year.

PASTURES: Favored by ample soil moisture in most sections and nearly ideal growing weather during June, farm pastures on July 1 were furnishing livestock an unusual abundance of green forage. For the country as a whole condition of pastures at 89 percent of normal, was the second highest for the date in 18 years, having been surpassed only by the unusually lush growth of 1942. Pastures were good to excellent from coast to coast in the Northern half of the United States, and in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys southward to the Gulf. There were, however, serious shortages of pasture feed on July 1 in both the Southeastern and Southwestern sections of the country. While parts of these areas received rains in late June or early July, more precipitation is needed to assure general relief. On the other hand, prospects for continued growth of green feed in the Central and Northeastern sections of the country were excellent as the result of recent rainfall which supplemented already good reserve moisture supplies.

During June, the coming of warm weather in Northern sections brought material improvement of pastures especially in New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Montana, and Wyoming. As shown by the pasture map, conditions of pastures on July 1 in these States and in most other Northern and Central areas was uniformly good to excellent. On the other hand, in the southeastern States from Virginia to Alabama dry hot weather caused material deterioration of pastures during June. On July 1 many pastures in this area were very poor. In spite of this decline, pasture condition in this group of States averaged much better than on July 1 a year ago when drought was not only more severe, but extended toward the interior of the country to include Kentucky and Tennessee and the northern border of the Ohio River. In Florida where the drought had been of longer duration, late June rainfall was helpful but July 1 pasture condition had not yet reflected the improved situation and was considerably lower than July 1 last year or average for the date.

In the Southwest, June rainfall was extremely light and the drought area that extended from the western third of TTexas across New Mexico into Arizona became progressively worse. On July 1, extreme drought conditions were apparent in a half dozen counties of southeastern New Mexico and in an adjacent section of about equal area in Texas, while severe drought conditions prevailed in much larger sections of both States (see pasture map). The condition of pastures in New Mexico, at 40 percent of normal, was the second lowest for July 1 in history, having been lower only in 1934.

In the central and northern Great Plains, Rocky Mountain, and northern Pacific Coast areas pasture and range feed was considerably better than average for July 1 and not much different from the favorable conditions a year ago. In California, improvement of pastures in northern sections since June 1 was offset by declines in the San Joaquin Valley and southern areas. The State average for July 1 was about the same as in the 1934-43 period and somewhat better than on the same date last year.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1945	BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS CROP REPORTING BOARD	Washington, D. C. July 10, 1945 3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on farms was maintained at record-breaking levels as it climbed to the seasonal peak in June and then turned downward. Under the influence of abundant green feed from pastures, moderate temperatures, and continued liberal concentrate feeding, milk flow per cow exceeded previous records while milk cow numbers were at or near an all-time high. United States milk production during June, estimated at 13.2 billion pounds, was more than one-half billion pounds higher than in any previous month and 15 percen above the 1934-43 average for June. In the first six months of 1945, milk production totaled 64.1 billion pounds, almost 2½ billion more than last year's reco production for the same period. Considering the present favorable prospects for summer production, it is virtually certain that the amount of milk produced in 1945 will be well above the previous record production of 119.2 billion pounds in 1942.

The summer peak in milk production came slightly later this year than it did last year, especially in butter producing areas. Also, the period of heavy production appears to have been somewhat more extended. In crop correspondents' herds the decline in milk production per cow between June 1 and July 1 was the smallest for any year since 1935 when a late summer peak of milk production followed the 1934-35 period of short feed supplies. Reported July 1, milk productio per cow, at 18.25 pounds, was 8 percent above a year earlier when production per cow was about at the 10-year average level for July 1. In the North Central States, milk per cow was especially high relative to a year ago with both the Eas North Central and West North Central regions up more than 10 percent from 1944. In the Western States production per cow was only 1 percent higher than on July 1 1944 while in the other regions it was up from 5 to 8 percent. In all regions production per cow continued well above 1934-43 average levels with the South Central States up 3 percent and other regions from 8 percent to 10 percent higher.

In crop correspondents' herds, cows milked on July 1 constituted 75.2 percent of all milk cows in herds, a slightly larger percentage than the 74.8 percent reported last year, but the fifth lowest July 1 percentage in 21 years of record. In the Atlantic Coast, East North Central, and Western regions the percentage of cows reported milked was above July 1 last year but moderately below July 1 of other recent years. In the West North Central States, the percentage milked was somewhat higher than last year, but lower than on any other July 1 since 1934. In the South Central States, the percentage of milk cows in production continued below last year and on July 1 was the smallest for that date on record.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Hens and pullets on farms laid 5,295,000,000 eggs in June -- 3 percent fewer than in June last year but 30 percent more than the 10-year (1934-43) average. The exceptionally high rate of lay was not sufficient to offset the decrease in chicken numbers. June egg production was below that of a year earlier in all parts of the country except the North Central States where production was 2 percent above last year. The aggregate egg production for the first half of the year was 33,755,000,000 eggs -- 6 percent below last year's record production but 36 percent above the 10-year average.

The rate of egg production per layer during June was 15.6 eggs -- a record for the month -- and compares with 15.0 eggs last year and the 10-year average rate for June of 14.6 eggs. A high rate of lay was reported in all areas. In fact, the North Atlantic, West North Central, and East North Central areas, where cool weather was particularly favorable, reported egg production per layer at record levels. The rate during the first half of the year was 88.1 eggs compared with 86.0 eggs last year.

mbp

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

There were 339,469,000 hens and pullets of laying age in farm flocks during June -- 7 percent fewer than in June last year but 22 percent more than the 10-year average. Decreases in the number of layers range from 2 percent in the West North Central area to 15 percent in the Western area. The Western and North Atlantic States, where commercial egg producing areas are close to large centers of population, show the greatest reduction in layers.

A total of 656,061,000 chicks and young chickens were on farms July 1 - 11 percent more than a year ago and 20 percent more than the 10-year average. The number of young chickens on farms was below last year on April 1 and May 1 but increased rapidly during May and June. On July 1, the number of young chickens on hand was greater than at that date in any other year of record except 1943. The change in farmers' plans was caused by firm markets resulting from short supplies of both chicken and eggs. Increases in young chickens on July 1, compared with a year ago, were 13 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central areas, 12 percent in the West North Central, 9 percent in the South Central, 6 percent in the South Atlantic and Western areas.

CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS JULY 1
(Thousands)

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W.North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
Av. 1934-43	61,188	120,376	164,624	55,068	104,050	42,668	547,973
1944	68,919	125,917	194,999	57,357	105,545	38,922	591,659
1945	77,609	142,674	218,329	60,570	115,446	41,433	656,061

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-June average 35.8 cents per dozen, compared with 28.1 cents a year earlier and with 20.4 cents, the 10-year average. Egg prices were 2.1 cents per dozen higher than in May and were 7.7 cents higher than in mid-June last year. Egg prices were very firm and supplies are becoming increasingly short under a very good demand. Egg production is decreasing seasonally and storage stocks of shell eggs on June 1 were below average and far below last year.

Farmers received an average of 27.5 cents a pound live weight for chickens in mid-June -- 0.9 cents above the price on May 15 and 3.7 cents above June last year. The chicken market continues very firm under a broad demand. Supplies are far short of trade needs. The volume of direct sales has increased greatly.

The United States average cost of a farm poultry ration on June 15 was $2.88 per hundred pounds compared with $3.00 a year earlier. In mid-June the price relationship of both eggs and chickens to feed was more favorable than a year earlier.

CROP REPORTING BOARD.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

PLANTED ACREAGE OF SPRING SOWN CROPS, 1944 and 1945

State	Corn, all		Oats 1/		Barley 1/		Potatoes 1/		Sweetpotatoes	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
	Thousand acres									
Maine	16	15	106	92	3	3	201	211	—	—
N.H.	16	15	13	13	—	—	7.6	6.8	—	—
Vt.	69	69	71	70	4	3	12.0	11.9	—	—
Mass.	43	43	13	15	—	—	24.0	24.2	—	—
R.I.	9	9	3	3	—	—	6.5	6.9	—	—
Conn.	52	53	13	13	—	—	21.3	21.7	—	—
N.Y.	739	732	861	792	99	93	195	187	—	—
N.J.	195	179	46	45	8	7	71	72	16	16
Pa.	1,428	1,385	849	866	98	96	167	157	—	—
Ohio	3,781	3,630	1,155	1,259	21	23	73	65	—	—
Ind.	4,666	4,619	1,370	1,534	59	46	36	34	1.8	1.8
Ill.	9,056	8,784	3,269	3,531	71	50	32	29	4.5	4.0
Mich.	1,812	1,812	1,439	1,612	154	139	174	174	—	—
Wis.	2,706	2,733	2,839	3,066	197	95	144	131	—	—
Minn.	5,999	6,119	4,672	5,466	822	526	214	175	—	—
Iowa	11,440	11,268	5,018	5,670	16	3	42	38	2	2.5
Mo.	4,832	4,397	2,056	1,912	114	103	37	35	8	7
N.Dak.	1,283	1,283	2,518	2,594	2,741	2,494	180	191	—	—
S.Dak.	4,026	4,308	2,974	3,569	1,973	1,342	36	35	—	—
Nebr.	9,012	8,742	2,245	2,514	1,139	661	75	66	—	—
Kans.	3,756	3,193	1,825	1,296	1,138	501	27	24	3.0	4.0
Del.	135	131	5	6	10	12	4.4	3.9	3	3
Md.	490	466	43	41	70	70	20.5	19.4	8	8
Va.	1,372	1,235	165	167	76	80	73	70	33	33
W.Va.	405	348	82	88	9	10	34	31	—	—
N.C.	2,366	2,248	365	391	60	63	86	72	78	70
S.C.	1,524	1,433	757	749	13	13	29	21	72	62
Ga.	3,584	3,476	701	771	10	11	30	27	97	97
Fla.	732	695	85	120	—	—	33.7	35.5	20	18
Ky.	2,808	2,611	111	111	125	100	43	43	16	16
Tenn.	2,739	2,547	225	259	126	134	44	41	43	33
Ala.	3,023	2,872	246	271	12	14	61	50	77	69
Miss.	2,736	2,572	486	559	20	27	34	27	72	65
Ark.	1,982	1,685	462	457	14	13	49	39	23	20
La.	1,319	1,213	210	242	—	—	68	51	109	120
Okla.	1,878	1,559	1,505	1,294	220	158	32	25	13	10
Tex.	5,074	4,211	1,663	1,996	414	439	67	63	68	51
Mont.	158	147	470	446	567	635	22	22	—	—
Idaho	32	30	225	214	354	354	165	198	—	—
Wyo.	97	110	165	178	129	123	15	15	—	—
Colo.	908	790	221	230	831	798	93	102	—	—
N.Mex.	210	178	42	35	36	30	5.0	4.5	—	—
Ariz.	40	40	26	25	145	149	6.3	6.9	—	—
Utah	27	26	58	60	158	160	18.0	19.3	—	—
Nev.	4	3	12	12	25	27	3.4	3.8	—	—
Wash.	29	29	321	305	256	238	48	58	—	—
Oreg.	47	44	443	434	233	263	47	55	—	—
Calif.	67	67	534	518	1,730	1,816	103	117	10	9
U. S.	98,722	94,154	42,983	45,911	14,300	11,922	3,009.7	2,915.8	777.3	719.3

1/ Includes acreage planted in fall for harvest in succeeding spring.

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

Cont'd. PLANTED ACREAGE OF SPRING SOWN CROPS, 1944 AND 1945

State	All spring wheat 1944	All spring wheat 1945	Durum wheat 1944	Durum wheat 1945	Other spring wheat 1944	Other spring wheat 1945	Flaxseed 1/ 1944	Flaxseed 1/ 1945
	Thousand acres		Thousand acres		Thousand acres		Thousand acres	
Maine	2	2	--	--	2	2	--	--
N.Y.	3	3	--	--	3	3	--	--
Pa.	9	9	--	--	9	9	--	--
Ind.	6	3	--	--	6	3	--	--
Ill.	8	8	--	--	8	8	4	2
Mich.	2	2	--	--	2	2	5	8
Wis.	33	29	--	--	33	29	7	9
Minn.	1,165	1,017	46	32	1,119	985	914	1,197
Iowa	9	4	--	--	9	4	122	123
Mo.	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	15
N.Dak.	10,162	10,220	1,903	1,713	8,259	8,507	976	1,640
S.Dak.	2,965	3,128	211	181	2,754	2,947	328	459
Nebr.	94	82	--	--	94	82	2	2
Kans.	6	6	--	--	6	6	168	109
Okla.	--	--	--	--	--	--	65	40
Tex.	--	--	--	--	--	--	36	65
Mont.	2,864	2,635	--	--	2,864	2,635	221	343
Idaho	386	425	--	--	386	425	--	--
Wyo.	97	86	--	--	97	86	1	1
Colo.	188	179	--	--	188	179	--	--
N.Mex.	24	23	--	--	24	23	--	--
Ariz.	--	--	--	--	--	--	19	16
Utah	68	78	--	--	68	78	--	--
Nev.	13	14	--	--	13	14	--	--
Wash.	1,035	1,035	--	--	1,035	1,035	--	1
Oreg.	196	1,231	--	--	196	231	2	2
Calif.	--	--	--	--	--	--	170	117
U.S.	19,335	19,219	2,160	1,926	17,175	17,293	3,052	4,149

State	Beans, dry edible 1944	Beans, dry edible 1945	Peas, dry field 1944	Peas, dry field 1945	Sugar beets 1/ 1944	Sugar beets 1/ 1945	Rice 1944	Rice 1945
	Thousand acres		Thousand acres		Thousand acres		Thousand acres	
Maine	5	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vt.	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
N.Y.	124	108	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	--	--	--	--	17	23	--	--
Mich.	701	603	--	--	69	92	--	--
Wis.	3	1	3	3	--	--	--	--
Minn.	6	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
N.Dak.	2	1	11	11	--	--	--	--
S.Dak.	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebr.	60	53	--	--	53	63	--	--
Kans.	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ark.	--	--	--	--	--	--	276	279
La.	--	--	--	--	--	--	568	579
Tex.	6	5	--	--	--	--	392	400
Mont.	22	18	40	28	71	88	--	--
Idaho	146	117	225	158	50	59	--	--
Wyo.	95	87	1	2	31	38	--	--
Colo.	387	348	46	46	136	163	--	--
N.Mex.	285	271	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ariz.	16	15	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	8	5	--	--	33	36	--	--
Wash.	4	4	349	258	--	--	--	--
Oreg.	2	1	52	27	--	--	--	--
Calif.	353	327	--	--	77	102	246	253
Other States	--	--	--	--	98	116	--	--
U.S.	2,228	1,976	727	533	635	780	1,482	1,511

1/ Includes acreage planted in fall for harvest in succeeding spring.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.
July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1934-43	Acreage: Harvested: 1944	Acreage: For harvest 1945	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated 1945
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	284	348	369	22.8	25.5	26.0	6,526	8,874	9,594
N.J.	55	60	66	22.0	23.0	24.5	1,218	1,380	1,617
Pa.	920	914	951	19.5	22.0	22.5	18,061	20,108	21,398
Ohio	2,022	2,035	2,273	20.2	23.0	24.5	40,831	46,805	55,688
Ind.	1,585	1,319	1,632	17.1	20.0	22.5	27,210	26,380	36,720
Ill.	1,822	1,255	1,403	17.8	19.5	20.0	32,850	24,472	28,060
Mich.	794	958	987	20.3	24.0	25.0	16,085	22,992	24,675
Wis.	38	35	32	17.5	21.0	22.0	680	735	704
Minn.	170	119	115	18.2	16.0	22.0	3,116	1,904	2,530
Iowa	345	121	115	18.4	17.5	21.0	6,266	2,118	2,415
Mo.	1,834	1,400	1,680	14.4	17.0	15.0	26,420	23,800	25,200
S.Dak.	118	198	245	11.5	10.5	15.0	1,480	2,079	3,675
Nebr.	2,881	2,693	3,694	14.8	13.0	22.0	42,787	35,009	81,268
Kans.	10,416	11,272	13,414	12.8	17.0	16.0	133,700	191,624	214,624
Del.	72	64	67	18.8	20.0	22.0	1,348	1,280	1,474
Md.	386	379	390	19.3	23.5	22.0	7,465	8,906	8,580
Va.	557	550	528	14.2	20.5	17.0	7,902	11,275	8,976
W.Va.	126	96	101	14.7	17.5	16.5	1,867	1,680	1,666
N.C.	485	558	458	12.7	16.0	14.0	6,112	8,928	6,412
S.C.	205	281	228	10.7	13.0	13.0	2,238	3,653	2,964
Ga.	186	228	217	9.8	13.0	13.0	1,824	2,964	2,821
Ky.	412	439	435	14.3	18.0	15.5	5,975	7,902	6,742
Tenn.	415	463	455	12.0	14.5	14.0	4,942	6,714	6,370
Ala.	8	15	17	11.2	14.5	15.0	87	218	255
Miss.	1/ 7	18	22	1/26.5	24.0	22.0	1/192	432	484
Ark.	55	49	46	9.8	12.0	10.5	516	588	483
Okla.	4,044	4,773	5,432	11.9	18.0	13.5	48,435	85,914	73,332
Tex.	2,954	3,934	4,209	10.1	19.0	9.0	30,337	74,746	37,881
Mont.	939	1,173	1,377	17.1	22.0	23.0	17,379	25,806	31,671
Idaho	606	635	679	23.5	28.0	27.0	14,279	17,780	18,333
Wyo.	95	117	153	14.0	18.0	21.0	1,508	2,106	3,213
Colo.	804	1,065	1,285	14.9	15.8	22.0	13,126	16,827	28,270
N.Mex.	198	215	226	10.2	13.0	8.0	2,127	2,795	1,808
Ariz.	38	24	25	22.0	22.0	22.0	844	528	550
Utah	173	221	203	18.5	23.0	21.5	3,245	5,083	4,364
Nev.	4	5	5	28.3	31.0	28.0	111	155	140
Wash.	1,119	1,413	1,639	26.3	28.5	30.0	30,039	40,270	49,170
Oreg.	604	725	718	22.1	26.0	27.5	13,355	18,850	19,745
Calif.	751	547	543	18.0	19.0	19.0	13,623	10,393	10,317
U.S.	38,526	40,714	46,434	15.3	18.8	18.0	585,994	764,073	834,189

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M.(E.W.T.)

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1934-43	Acreage Harvested 1944	Acreage For harvest 1945	Yield per acre Average 1934-43	Yield per acre 1944	Yield per acre Indicated 1945	Production Average 1934-43	Production 1944	Production Indicated 1945
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	4	2	2	19.4	20.0	18.0	75	40	36
N.Y.	5	3	3	17.8	19.5	17.0	88	58	51
Pa.	10	9	9	18.1	20.0	16.5	188	180	148
Ohio	3	--	--	19.0	----	--	58	---	--
Ind.	7	6	3	15.2	18.0	17.0	107	108	51
Ill.	23	8	8	17.0	20.0	20.5	356	160	164
Mich.	14	2	2	17.5	15.0	13.0	235	30	26
Wis.	61	32	28	16.7	21.5	22.0	978	688	616
Minn.	1,377	1,064	958	14.3	17.0	16.5	19,362	18,088	15,807
Iowa	25	9	4	14.0	14.5	15.0	332	130	60
N.Dak.	5,006	8,040	8,281	11.1	16.5	14.5	60,426	132,660	120,074
S.Dak.	1,799	2,654	2,813	8.8	13.0	14.0	17,327	34,502	39,382
Nebr.	214	85	78	8.5	11.0	13.5	1,545	935	1,053
Kans.	11	5	5	7.6	9.0	9.5	91	45	48
Mont.	2,341	2,671	2,457	12.7	18.0	16.0	30,193	48,078	39,312
Idaho	371	374	408	28.5	33.5	32.0	10,501	12,529	13,056
Wyo.	100	84	78	13.0	13.0	14.5	1,285	1,092	1,131
Colo.	255	154	159	14.4	15.0	18.0	3,531	2,310	2,862
N.Mex.	20	23	21	13.6	17.0	15.0	268	391	315
Utah	72	67	77	29.7	34.0	33.0	2,132	2,278	2,541
Nev.	13	12	13	25.6	27.0	27.0	330	324	351
Wash.	951	990	1,010	20.4	24.0	25.0	18,962	23,760	25,250
Oreg.	258	185	220	21.0	23.0	22.5	5,369	4,255	4,950
U.S.	12,943	16,479	16,637	13.3	17.2	16.1	173,756	282,641	267,284

DURUM WHEAT

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1934-43	Acreage Harvested 1944	Acreage For harvest 1945	Yield per acre Average 1934-43	Yield per acre 1944	Yield per acre Indicated 1945	Production Average 1934-43	Production 1944	Production Indicated 1945
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Minn.	78	41	31	14.9	17.0	17.0	1,118	697	527
N.Dak.	1,878	1,869	1,682	12.4	15.5	14.5	23,936	28,970	24,389
S.Dak.	406	206	177	9.8	11.0	13.0	4,276	2,266	2,301
3 States	2,361	2,116	1,890	12.1	15.1	14.4	29,330	31,933	27,217

WHEAT (Production by classes) for the United States

Year	Winter Hard red	Winter Soft red	Spring Hard red	Spring Durum 1/	White (Winter & Spring)	Total
	Thousand bushels					
Av. 1934-43	333,272	197,242	139,882	30,232	88,451	789,080
1944	472,995	224,983	244,608	32,823	103,238	1,078,647
1945 2/	521,922	240,398	226,675	28,053	111,642	1,128,690

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.
2/ Indicated July 1, 1945.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CORN, ALL

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For						
	Average 1934-43	1944	harvest 1945	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	14	16	15	39.5	40.0	39.0	575	640	585
N.H.	15	16	15	41.0	40.0	40.0	631	640	600
Vt.	72	69	69	37.7	37.0	37.0	2,722	2,553	2,553
Mass.	41	43	43	41.2	41.0	40.0	1,677	1,763	1,720
R.I.	9	9	9	37.5	32.0	41.0	326	288	369
Conn.	49	52	53	39.5	40.0	40.0	1,942	2,080	2,120
N.Y.	682	733	726	35.3	35.0	32.0	24,076	25,655	23,232
N.J.	190	193	178	38.4	35.0	40.0	7,278	6,755	7,120
Pa.	1,323	1,410	1,368	41.0	38.0	40.0	54,266	53,580	54,720
Ohio	3,474	3,762	3,612	43.8	38.0	46.0	152,119	142,956	166,152
Ind.	4,211	4,638	4,592	41.2	38.0	42.0	172,832	176,244	192,864
Ill.	8,222	8,971	8,702	42.6	45.0	42.0	349,054	403,695	365,484
Mich.	1,577	1,805	1,805	33.8	32.0	33.0	53,378	57,760	59,565
Wis.	2,370	2,679	2,706	35.8	43.5	37.0	84,991	116,536	100,122
Minn.	4,630	5,893	6,040	35.3	43.0	36.0	163,330	253,399	217,440
Iowa	9,922	11,252	11,027	44.2	54.0	47.0	436,342	607,608	518,269
Mo.	4,349	4,781	4,351	24.1	34.0	24.0	102,409	162,554	104,424
N.Dak.	1,104	1,250	1,212	17.4	29.0	20.0	19,280	36,250	24,240
S.Dak.	2,986	3,897	3,975	15.6	36.0	20.0	47,634	140,292	79,500
Nebr.	7,280	8,915	8,558	15.7	37.0	21.0	115,032	329,855	179,718
Kans.	3,035	3,703	3,036	15.3	31.0	18.0	45,090	114,793	54,648
Del.	139	135	131	28.5	27.0	29.5	3,956	3,645	3,864
Md.	485	490	466	33.6	35.0	35.0	16,333	17,150	16,310
Va.	1,376	1,344	1,223	25.1	25.5	28.0	34,502	34,272	34,244
W.Va.	454	401	345	28.4	26.0	28.0	12,798	10,426	9,660
N.C.	2,394	2,342	2,225	19.9	22.0	21.0	47,516	51,524	46,725
S.C.	1,700	1,510	1,419	13.8	16.0	14.5	23,398	24,160	20,576
Ga.	4,199	3,548	3,442	10.4	11.5	11.0	43,561	40,802	37,862
Fla.	733	719	683	9.9	10.0	10.0	7,250	7,190	6,830
Ky.	2,697	2,795	2,571	24.7	24.0	25.0	66,321	67,080	64,275
Tenn.	2,772	2,725	2,534	23.4	22.0	21.5	64,820	59,950	54,481
Ala.	3,449	3,008	2,858	13.2	16.0	14.5	45,310	48,128	41,441
Miss.	2,947	2,639	2,507	15.1	16.0	17.0	44,412	42,224	42,619
Ark.	2,196	1,900	1,615	15.5	17.0	15.0	33,844	32,300	24,225
La.	1,542	1,258	1,170	15.2	15.0	17.0	23,297	18,870	19,890
Okla.	1,814	1,831	1,465	14.9	18.0	13.0	26,821	32,958	19,045
Tex.	4,985	4,973	4,128	15.6	14.0	15.5	77,427	69,622	63,984
Mont.	157	147	137	13.7	22.5	16.5	2,265	3,308	2,260
Idaho	42	31	29	42.8	51.0	50.0	1,823	1,581	1,450
Wyo.	158	90	97	11.2	14.0	12.5	1,734	1,260	1,212
Colo.	997	857	737	11.4	19.0	15.0	11,335	16,283	11,055
N.Mex.	183	195	150	14.2	18.0	12.0	2,628	3,510	1,800
Ariz.	36	38	38	11.4	9.5	10.0	411	361	380
Utah	25	26	25	25.8	29.0	28.0	654	754	700
Nev.	3	4	3	30.8	30.0	28.0	89	120	84
Wash.	34	29	29	35.8	41.0	45.0	1,206	1,189	1,305
Oreg.	60	46	43	31.6	34.5	34.0	1,907	1,587	1,462
Calif.	76	67	67	32.4	33.0	32.0	2,458	2,211	2,144
U.S.	91,209	97,235	92,229	26.8	33.2	29.1	2,433,060	3,228,361	2,685,328

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS JULY 1 1/

State	Corn for Grain			Oats			Old Wheat		
	Average 1934-43	1944	1945	Average 1934-43	1944	1945	Average 1934-43	1944	1945
				Thousand bushels					
Maine	11	15	19	809	497	633	12	6	3
N.H.	22	20	32	54	38	49	--	--	--
Vt.	37	13	18	233	119	167	--	--	--
Mass.	60	77	82	21	16	18	--	--	--
R.I.	12	8	5	6	2	4	--	--	--
Conn.	88	48	80	14	10	11	--	--	--
N.Y.	1,014	973	1,064	4,327	2,237	5,504	858	634	715
N.J.	1,498	996	1,367	246	198	230	91	129	138
Pa.	8,806	7,004	10,196	4,044	1,934	4,065	1,575	1,142	1,724
Ohio	28,860	28,913	26,304	5,706	3,785	5,584	3,244	1,719	2,106
Ind.	36,909	42,333	41,895	4,922	4,318	4,082	1,901	840	1,457
Ill.	109,884	80,230	84,734	16,906	12,440	14,278	1,673	850	493
Mich.	8,692	6,665	10,724	8,064	4,780	7,938	2,602	1,344	2,302
Wis.	7,191	11,379	16,020	11,737	15,052	23,788	380	659	455
Minn.	36,829	30,334	50,614	26,220	22,847	29,632	4,421	2,701	2,483
Iowa	174,343	165,931	173,162	32,241	34,030	24,526	924	549	450
Mo.	24,839	26,284	43,876	5,544	8,280	5,694	1,556	1,518	1,547
N.Dak.	920	535	3,107	10,470	21,986	24,612	15,954	31,347	29,093
S.Dak.	12,657	13,855	41,043	10,676	14,805	22,183	5,738	5,687	6,216
Nebr.	38,702	46,047	107,419	6,932	13,618	6,761	6,652	7,967	2,157
Kans.	8,333	13,301	28,517	4,080	5,691	4,496	11,875	7,212	5,750
Del.	896	531	1,061	3	4	6	38	10	26
Md.	3,352	1,503	4,068	121	77	176	240	74	223
Va.	5,927	4,594	7,841	208	200	441	489	381	1,015
W.Va.	1,924	2,393	1,877	252	224	243	217	147	185
N.C.	9,721	9,413	13,424	505	329	693	428	291	625
S.C.	4,448	5,184	6,355	474	277	753	57	72	110
Ga.	7,576	8,390	7,834	452	253	523	98	96	193
Fla.	670	653	495	1	0	0	--	--	--
Ky.	11,917	12,548	9,860	139	176	231	189	156	237
Tenn.	11,199	8,919	13,237	103	167	253	174	185	235
Ala.	7,453	9,450	9,845	143	276	253	4	4	19
Miss.	6,141	5,507	7,335	192	450	528	---	4	4
Ark.	4,514	2,582	6,086	334	342	1,129	24	7	41
La.	1,876	2,183	1,648	94	122	244	---	--	--
Okla.	2,553	1,788	3,780	2,655	1,833	4,687	3,056	1,427	2,577
Texas	7,001	8,147	8,561	4,200	1,866	3,860	981	909	1,495
Mont.	110	121	160	2,471	6,093	5,815	9,607	23,107	16,993
Idaho	242	170	252	855	1,036	1,315	2,708	3,105	1,364
Wyo.	125	42	52	549	625	1,426	556	809	672
Colo.	1,240	1,514	2,283	722	932	1,199	1,995	3,794	1,340
N.Mex.	337	235	711	58	131	147	167	96	223
Ariz.	75	81	70	10	11	10	11	9	5
Utah	10	5	7	132	302	485	568	813	1,031
Nev.	1	2	2	16	22	38	33	54	96
Wash.	38	45	27	909	1,390	1,005	1,436	1,550	1,281
Oreg.	118	205	177	1,038	1,418	1,516	1,183	1,579	1,617
Calif.	18	15	12	50	54	27	278	759	935
U.S.	589,188	561,181	747,338	169,941	185,293	211,258	83,995	103,742	89,631

1/ Soybean stocks on farms, see page 45.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

OATS

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1934-43	Acreage: Harvested: 1944	Acreage: For harvest 1945	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated 1945
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	106	95	80	37.1	37.0	38.0	3,933	3,515	3,040
N.H.	7	7	7	37.9	37.0	37.0	276	259	259
Vt.	52	45	40	31.6	31.0	29.0	1,662	1,395	1,160
Mass.	6	5	6	33.2	33.0	34.0	183	165	204
R.I.	1	1	1	30.9	30.0	34.0	43	30	34
Conn.	4	4	4	31.6	27.0	31.0	142	108	124
N.Y.	806	807	742	29.0	31.0	24.0	23,761	25,017	17,808
N.J.	45	39	38	30.0	31.0	34.0	1,346	1,209	1,292
Pa.	868	839	839	29.0	28.5	31.0	25,296	23,912	26,009
Ohio	1,199	1,128	1,230	33.8	33.0	41.0	40,285	37,224	50,430
Ind.	1,337	1,256	1,444	29.6	25.0	40.0	39,340	31,400	57,760
Ill.	3,444	3,187	3,442	34.2	32.0	39.0	118,622	101,984	134,238
Mich.	1,308	1,400	1,568	32.7	31.5	35.0	43,223	44,100	54,880
Wis.	2,406	2,766	2,987	33.4	43.0	44.0	80,256	118,938	131,428
Minn.	4,137	4,456	5,303	33.6	35.0	40.0	140,307	155,960	212,120
Iowa	5,415	4,809	5,434	33.4	30.0	36.0	182,260	144,270	195,624
Mo.	1,758	1,665	1,598	23.9	18.0	22.0	42,694	29,970	35,156
N.Dak.	1,505	2,378	2,449	24.1	34.5	32.0	40,050	82,041	78,368
S.Dak.	1,679	2,844	3,413	25.4	32.5	34.0	47,258	92,430	116,042
Nebr.	1,692	1,977	2,293	23.2	18.0	30.0	42,078	35,586	68,790
Kans.	1,555	1,561	1,140	24.1	18.0	22.0	37,770	28,098	25,080
Del.	3	4	4	29.0	29.0	30.0	78	116	120
Md.	36	39	37	29.4	30.0	33.0	1,052	1,170	1,221
Va.	103	136	139	22.2	27.0	28.0	2,303	3,672	3,892
W.Va.	78	65	65	21.8	22.0	24.5	1,694	1,430	1,592
N.C.	243	286	306	23.1	28.5	28.0	5,602	8,151	8,568
S.C.	518	641	654	21.3	23.5	24.5	11,083	15,064	16,023
Ga.	451	545	600	19.1	24.0	24.5	8,644	13,080	14,700
Fla.	11	20	24	13.9	20.0	18.0	154	400	432
Ky.	77	75	83	18.6	20.5	22.0	1,434	1,538	1,826
Tenn.	98	157	181	18.8	23.0	24.0	1,886	3,611	4,344
Ala.	140	192	211	19.2	24.0	24.0	2,729	4,608	5,064
Miss.	158	408	469	28.9	37.0	33.0	4,900	15,096	15,477
Ark.	232	330	317	23.2	28.5	27.0	5,464	9,405	8,559
La.	72	160	170	28.8	30.5	29.5	2,103	4,880	5,015
Okla.	1,375	1,451	1,161	19.5	19.0	19.0	27,048	27,569	22,059
Tex.	1,412	1,544	1,853	23.2	25.0	23.5	33,425	38,600	43,546
Mont.	328	403	379	29.5	39.0	36.0	10,362	15,717	13,644
Idaho	163	185	178	38.0	39.5	40.0	6,239	7,308	7,120
Wyo.	107	135	151	27.9	32.0	30.0	3,018	4,320	4,530
Colo.	157	188	197	28.9	29.0	32.0	4,578	5,452	6,304
N.Mex.	27	35	27	24.4	30.0	22.0	667	1,050	594
Ariz.	8	11	13	27.7	29.0	31.0	219	319	403
Utah	37	49	52	38.8	43.0	41.0	1,462	2,107	2,132
Nev.	5	6	7	37.9	42.0	40.0	181	252	280
Wash.	175	168	160	45.0	46.0	46.0	7,913	7,728	7,360
Oreg.	294	305	289	30.5	35.5	32.5	8,998	10,828	9,392
Calif.	146	177	165	29.8	30.0	30.0	4,376	5,310	4,950
U. S.	35,283	38,984	41,950	29.6	29.9	33.8	1,068,309	1,166,392	1,418,993

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

BARLEY

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For harvest, 1945	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945
	Average 1934-43	1944							
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	4	3	3	27.5	28.0	28.0	118	84	84
Vt.	5	4	3	27.2	25.0	27.0	147	100	81
N.Y.	135	93	87	24.5	25.0	21.0	3,319	2,325	1,827
N.J.	4	7	6	26.6	28.0	32.0	124	196	192
Pa.	98	94	95	28.2	28.0	31.0	2,722	2,632	2,945
Ohio	30	19	22	24.4	25.0	29.0	732	475	638
Ind.	43	54	42	22.7	24.0	25.0	1,025	1,296	1,050
Ill.	115	60	43	25.6	25.0	24.5	2,983	1,500	1,054
Mich.	193	150	135	26.4	26.0	27.0	5,172	3,900	3,645
Wis.	691	191	93	28.7	26.5	30.0	19,589	5,062	2,790
Minn.	1,832	712	498	23.9	19.5	24.0	44,401	13,884	11,952
Iowa	363	14	3	23.9	18.5	26.0	8,979	259	78
Mo.	131	90	77	18.8	20.0	18.5	2,550	1,800	1,424
N.Dak.	1,632	2,625	2,389	18.3	22.5	21.5	33,018	59,062	51,364
S.Dak.	1,506	1,778	1,245	17.2	16.0	20.0	26,353	28,448	24,900
Nebr.	1,079	744	573	17.2	12.0	19.0	20,160	8,928	10,887
Kans.	691	844	397	13.6	17.0	18.0	10,294	14,348	7,146
Del.	4	9	11	30.3	30.0	32.0	108	270	352
Md.	56	69	69	28.5	31.5	30.0	1,575	2,174	2,070
Va.	62	72	74	24.8	29.5	27.0	1,538	2,124	1,998
W.Va.	8	9	10	24.3	25.0	24.5	198	225	245
N.C.	20	45	45	21.0	26.0	20.5	428	1,170	922
S.C.	6	10	10	17.2	19.5	18.5	111	195	185
Ga.	1/ 7	10	11	1/17.5	20.0	19.0	1/ 112	200	209
Ky.	54	84	65	22.5	23.0	23.0	1,250	1,932	1,495
Tenn.	58	98	104	18.5	19.0	18.5	1,093	1,862	1,924
Ala.	---	8	10	---	19.0	19.0	---	152	190
Miss.	---	13	18	---	32.0	28.0	---	416	504
Ark.	8	10	9	15.5	17.0	18.0	126	170	162
Okla.	309	210	147	15.7	19.0	16.0	4,970	3,990	2,352
Tex.	196	385	350	16.3	28.0	14.5	3,345	10,780	5,075
Mont.	206	543	597	24.0	30.0	29.0	5,537	16,290	17,313
Idaho	220	344	344	34.3	37.0	36.0	7,580	12,728	12,384
Wyo.	74	115	109	25.7	27.5	26.0	1,963	3,162	2,834
Colo.	480	697	711	21.8	21.5	24.0	10,729	14,986	17,064
N.Mex.	15	32	25	23.4	28.0	22.0	362	896	550
Ariz.	36	74	76	31.7	38.0	34.0	1,159	2,812	2,584
Utah	93	153	155	42.3	46.0	45.0	3,997	7,038	6,975
Nev.	14	23	24	35.8	37.0	35.0	507	851	840
Wash.	134	228	205	34.6	37.5	38.0	4,881	8,550	7,790
Oreg.	180	207	230	29.6	34.5	32.5	5,497	7,142	7,475
Calif.	1,205	1,429	1,486	27.1	28.0	27.0	32,754	40,012	40,122
U. S.	11,997	12,359	10,606	22.3	23.0	24.1	273,481	284,426	255,671

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

RYE

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1934-43	Acreage: Harvested: 1944	Acreage: For harvest, 1945	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated 1945
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	21	15	17	16.9	18.0	18.0	357	270	306
N.J.	18	14	15	17.1	17.5	17.0	309	245	255
Pa.	71	49	48	14.3	15.0	15.5	1,002	735	744
Ohio	71	38	31	15.8	16.0	17.5	1,132	608	542
Ind.	133	90	95	12.7	12.0	14.0	1,685	1,080	1,330
Ill.	81	66	59	12.4	11.5	13.5	1,012	759	796
Mich.	114	73	62	12.6	13.0	14.0	1,405	949	868
Wis.	219	100	98	11.5	10.0	13.0	2,559	1,000	1,274
Minn.	370	111	132	13.5	11.0	16.0	5,197	1,221	2,112
Iowa	73	10	12	14.9	15.0	15.5	1,170	150	186
Mo.	45	70	77	11.5	12.0	11.0	512	840	847
N.Dak.	686	192	145	11.1	10.5	14.0	8,346	2,016	2,030
S.Dak.	528	392	290	11.3	11.5	14.0	6,751	4,508	4,060
Nebr.	354	328	344	10.5	10.5	12.5	3,879	3,444	4,300
Kans.	75	94	80	10.7	10.5	11.5	809	987	920
Del.	9	15	15	13.0	15.0	14.5	117	225	218
Md.	18	22	20	13.7	14.5	15.0	240	319	300
Va.	45	41	35	11.7	15.5	14.0	520	636	490
W.Va.	7	4	4	11.5	13.5	12.5	82	54	50
N.C.	54	38	33	8.7	10.5	9.5	461	399	314
S.C.	18	25	26	8.6	9.0	8.5	156	225	221
Ga.	21	20	19	6.9	8.5	8.5	146	170	162
Ky.	16	44	66	11.6	14.0	14.0	183	616	924
Tenn.	38	39	35	8.8	10.0	9.5	343	390	332
Okla.	80	152	122	8.2	10.0	9.5	685	1,520	1,159
Tex.	12	20	20	9.9	15.0	9.0	118	300	180
Mont.	39	28	20	11.1	13.5	14.0	453	378	280
Idaho	7	8	7	13.8	12.0	16.0	93	96	112
Wyo.	20	16	16	7.9	9.5	9.0	171	152	144
Colo.	60	69	69	8.7	8.5	11.0	583	586	759
N.Mex.	7	8	8	10.1	11.0	11.0	73	88	88
Utah	4	9	10	9.2	12.0	11.0	36	108	110
Wash.	22	15	20	10.8	16.0	14.0	243	240	280
Oreg.	36	30	36	13.5	15.0	14.0	488	450	504
Calif.	9	9	10	12.6	12.0	13.0	118	108	130
U. S.	3,379	2,254	2,096	11.9	11.5	13.0	41,434	25,872	27,327

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1945	BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS CROP REPORTING BOARD	Washington, D. C., July 10, 1945 3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

SORGHUM 1/

State	Acreage					
	Planted			Harvested		For harvest,
	Average 1934-43	1944	1945	Average 1934-43	1944	1945
	Thousand acres			Thousand acres		Thous. acres
Ind.	8	7	7	8	7	7
Ill.	22	9	8	22	9	8
Wis.	8	1	1	8	1	1
Minn.	36	12	9	35	12	9
Iowa	84	21	13	82	21	13
Mo.	368	266	251	360	266	251
N.Dak.	104	58	50	97	57	49
S.Dak.	817	606	436	731	585	404
Nebr.	1,033	704	526	954	685	498
Kans.	3,319	3,844	3,197	2,776	3,766	2,921
Va.	4	5	8	4	5	8
N.C.	18	15	14	18	15	14
S.C.	20	20	19	20	20	19
Ga.	43	34	34	43	34	34
Ky.	37	25	26	37	24	26
Tenn.	52	47	49	52	47	49
Ala.	35	39	45	34	38	45
Miss.	36	51	50	36	50	50
Ark.	133	89	80	126	87	78
La.	13	15	15	13	15	15
Okla.	2,069	2,210	1,811	1,831	2,153	1,721
Tex.	6,444	8,303	7,975	6,016	8,187	7,791
Mont.	9	5	4	9	5	4
Wyo.	21	14	16	18	13	15
Colo.	804	785	715	576	741	682
N.Mex.	496	631	513	410	609	493
Ariz.	43	86	72	42	83	70
Calif.	134	115	104	134	115	104
U.S.	16,210	18,017	16,048	14,493	17,650	15,379

1/ Grain and sweet sorghums for all uses except sirup.

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For harvest,	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945
	Average 1934-43	1944	1945						
	Thousand acres			Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Mich.	7	---	--	767	---	--	50	---	--
Wis.	10	3	3	744	780	800	67	23	24
N.Dak.	---	10	10	---	1,100	900	---	110	90
Mont.	29	38	28	1,125	1,200	1,180	329	456	330
Idaho	93	219	153	1,160	1,220	1,250	1,117	2,672	1,912
Wyo.	---	1	2	---	1,200	1,200	---	12	24
Colo.	18	31	31	798	1,050	1,000	143	326	310
Wash.	152	343	250	1,304	1,370	1,360	2,082	4,699	3,400
Oreg.	11	50	26	1,288	1,150	1,700	175	575	442
9 States	319	695	503	1,189	1,277	1,299	3,976	8,873	6,532

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

TAME HAY

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1934-43	Acreage: Harvested: 1944	Acreage: For harvest 1945	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated 1945
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons		
Maine	902	879	889	0.90	0.83	1.00	807	729	889
N.H.	348	337	338	1.11	1.05	1.20	386	354	406
Vt.	890	882	884	1.21	1.12	1.30	1,075	985	1,149
Mass.	351	342	345	1.43	1.18	1.55	502	404	535
R.I.	36	33	34	1.33	1.12	1.35	48	37	46
Conn.	284	280	282	1.43	1.10	1.55	403	307	437
N.Y.	3,923	3,919	3,956	1.32	1.45	1.50	5,177	5,687	5,934
N.J.	227	234	232	1.56	1.37	1.70	354	320	394
Pa.	2,321	2,232	2,275	1.32	1.44	1.45	3,046	3,216	3,299
Ohio	2,484	2,335	2,307	1.35	1.40	1.45	3,323	3,270	3,345
Ind.	1,962	2,045	1,885	1.28	1.26	1.35	2,508	2,577	2,545
Ill.	2,784	2,592	2,483	1.30	1.33	1.45	3,601	3,448	3,600
Mich.	2,600	2,555	2,529	1.32	1.32	1.25	3,424	3,376	3,161
Wis.	3,579	3,969	3,989	1.62	1.65	1.70	5,844	6,549	6,781
Minn.	2,892	3,012	2,815	1.53	1.55	1.60	4,432	4,679	4,504
Iowa	3,344	3,171	3,146	1.48	1.74	1.75	4,952	5,528	5,506
Mo.	2,832	3,157	3,179	1.03	1.10	1.20	2,937	3,481	3,815
N.Dak.	1,070	800	772	1.10	1.40	1.25	1,139	1,122	965
S.Dak.	787	586	581	1.02	1.56	1.50	772	917	872
Nebr.	1,146	1,046	1,036	1.33	1.94	1.90	1,497	2,028	1,968
Kans.	876	930	952	1.47	2.10	2.00	1,274	1,955	1,904
Del.	67	81	82	1.30	1.19	1.40	87	96	115
Md.	401	423	433	1.28	1.15	1.40	514	486	606
Va.	1,157	1,340	1,448	1.06	1.01	1.10	1,236	1,357	1,593
W.Va.	694	771	778	1.10	1.04	1.20	765	805	934
N.C.	1,082	1,212	1,309	.92	.92	.95	1,003	1,121	1,244
S.C.	605	575	594	.71	.71	.70	427	410	416
Ga.	1,177	1,426	1,433	.55	.48	.55	645	688	788
Fla.	107	127	127	.55	.50	.50	59	64	64
Ky.	1,450	1,548	1,718	1.14	1.03	1.30	1,688	1,601	2,233
Tenn.	1,881	1,884	2,069	1.06	.85	1.30	1,995	1,601	2,690
Ala.	949	1,105	976	.74	.65	.70	699	716	683
Miss.	802	899	897	1.17	1.19	1.30	944	1,067	1,166
Ark.	1,042	1,205	1,166	1.02	1.05	1.10	1,075	1,266	1,283
La.	301	296	286	1.18	1.22	1.25	356	362	358
Okla.	778	943	902	1.20	1.41	1.35	936	1,331	1,218
Tex.	1,135	1,623	1,542	.96	.94	.95	1,098	1,526	1,465
Mont.	1,213	1,207	1,219	1.32	1.51	1.50	1,571	1,817	1,828
Idaho	1,016	1,014	996	2.15	2.12	2.25	2,184	2,148	2,241
Wyo.	569	531	545	1.35	1.43	1.45	768	761	790
Colo.	1,018	1,046	1,025	1.63	1.83	1.70	1,660	1,910	1,742
N.Mex.	166	198	202	2.11	2.31	2.05	354	458	414
Ariz.	225	324	300	2.39	2.42	2.50	539	783	750
Utah	490	519	507	2.03	2.20	2.15	1,000	1,140	1,090
Nev.	180	186	185	2.02	2.29	1.90	365	426	352
Wash.	917	1,004	1,011	1.90	1.91	2.05	1,741	1,916	2,073
Oreg.	872	866	879	1.84	1.88	2.00	1,598	1,627	1,758
Calif.	1,624	1,858	1,921	2.84	2.90	3.00	4,607	5,393	5,763
U.S.	57,556	59,547	59,459	1.34	1.41	1.48	77,415	83,845	87,712

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

WILD HAY

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1934-43	Acreage Harvested 1944	Acreage For harvest 1945	Yield per acre Average 1934-43	Yield per acre 1944	Yield per acre Indicated 1945	Production Average 1934-43	Production 1944	Production Indicated 1945	PASTURE Condition July 1 Average 1934-43	PASTURE Condition July 1 1944	PASTURE Condition July 1 1945
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons			Percent		
Maine	7	7	7	0.96	0.90	1.00	7	6	7	87	73	94
N.H.	8	6	7	.90	.95	.90	7	6	6	87	78	93
Vt.	9	7	7	.98	1.00	.95	8	7	7	88	84	96
Mass.	10	10	10	.96	.85	1.00	10	8	10	85	62	94
R.I.	1	1	1	.94	.70	1.00	1	1	1	82	69	87
Conn.	9	6	6	1.07	1.05	1.10	9	6	7	89	68	94
N.Y.	54	51	47	.94	.90	1.00	51	46	47	80	89	95
N.J.	16	14	13	1.28	1.35	1.45	20	19	19	76	77	89
Pa.	16	18	18	.90	.95	.95	14	17	17	80	88	90
Ohio	6	6	6	.77	.80	.85	4	5	5	81	86	93
Ind.	6	5	5	.91	.85	1.00	5	4	5	82	80	93
Ill.	21	23	24	.84	.85	.95	18	20	23	82	88	96
Mich.	34	20	22	.88	.95	.90	29	19	20	82	93	90
Wis.	206	167	150	1.12	1.30	1.20	220	217	180	85	93	92
Minn.	1,436	1,298	1,324	1.01	1.15	1.10	1,448	1,493	1,456	82	90	90
Iowa	144	110	101	1.10	1.35	1.25	156	148	126	82	98	99
Mo.	146	160	152	1.04	1.10	1.30	154	176	198	78	88	96
N.Dak.	1,631	2,060	1,854	.78	1.00	.95	1,334	2,060	1,761	72	94	87
S.Dak.	1,775	3,098	2,943	.61	.90	.80	1,150	2,788	2,354	69	98	94
Nebr.	2,565	3,169	3,264	.66	.85	.80	1,725	2,694	2,611	71	93	93
Kans.	622	650	618	.96	1.20	1.20	600	780	742	70	89	94
Del.	1	1	1	1.04	1.00	1.05	1	1	1	77	75	94
Md.	4	3	2	.88	.90	1.00	3	3	2	77	77	88
Va.	12	11	12	.82	.75	.90	10	8	11	79	72	84
W.Va.	23	22	22	.82	.80	.90	19	18	20	80	85	90
N.C.	18	20	20	1.06	1.10	1.00	19	22	20	77	65	75
S.C.	10	8	8	.88	.85	.80	8	7	6	69	63	65
Ga.	26	32	32	.86	.70	.80	23	22	26	72	62	76
Fla.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	75	64
Ky.	22	28	35	.87	.80	1.00	19	22	35	80	60	95
Tenn.	35	46	46	.80	.55	1.00	28	25	46	72	62	95
Ala.	40	41	43	.80	.75	.85	32	31	37	74	70	78
Miss.	65	72	70	.90	1.00	1.05	58	72	74	74	75	85
Ark.	166	171	162	.98	1.00	1.10	163	171	178	77	82	88
La.	21	26	28	1.14	1.00	1.25	24	26	35	77	76	82
Okla.	402	526	531	.99	1.25	1.20	402	658	637	73	86	88
Tex.	215	231	249	.99	1.05	1.10	212	243	274	74	78	74
Mont.	606	685	685	.84	.90	.90	524	616	616	81	91	90
Idaho	122	121	125	1.10	1.20	1.20	134	145	150	87	95	96
Wyo.	396	444	457	.80	.70	.80	322	311	366	83	97	95
Colo.	366	408	416	.94	.95	1.00	347	388	416	75	89	90
N.Mex.	20	22	18	.73	.90	.50	14	20	9	67	72	40
Ariz.	6	3	3	.89	.80	.90	5	2	3	77	79	76
Utah	68	72	72	1.14	1.30	1.25	79	94	90	76	93	90
Nev.	202	219	219	1.03	1.05	1.05	211	230	230	87	85	89
Wash.	43	42	46	1.20	1.20	1.25	51	50	58	86	88	90
Oreg.	224	224	242	1.06	1.05	1.15	238	235	278	85	88	92
Calif.	174	156	172	1.26	1.25	1.30	223	195	224	82	73	80
U.S.	12,012	14,520	14,295	.83	.97	.94	10,144	14,135	13,444	78	85	89

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

ALFALFA HAY 1/

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For			Indi-			Indi-
	Average 1934-43	1944	harvest 1945	Average 1934-43	1944	cated 1945	Average 1934-43	1944	cated 1945
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons		
Maine	5	7	7	1.41	1.35	1.60	8	9	11
N.H.	4	5	5	1.91	1.80	2.10	7	9	10
Vt.	15	20	18	2.08	1.90	2.25	31	38	40
Mass.	11	17	19	2.18	2.00	2.40	24	34	46
R.I.	1	1	1	2.28	2.15	2.25	2	2	2
Conn.	18	26	26	2.50	2.10	2.85	45	55	74
N.Y.	373	446	437	1.86	1.90	1.95	700	847	852
N.J.	54	66	70	2.17	1.75	2.20	116	116	154
Pa.	242	281	292	1.92	1.80	1.95	464	506	569
Ohio	456	426	452	1.94	1.75	2.00	889	746	904
Ind.	434	423	448	1.80	1.60	1.80	784	677	806
Ill.	477	459	487	2.13	2.15	2.30	1,024	987	1,120
Mich.	1,185	1,129	1,050	1.54	1.45	1.40	1,831	1,637	1,470
Wis.	1,052	824	832	2.05	2.10	2.20	2,191	1,730	1,830
Minn.	1,167	1,130	994	1.86	1.85	2.00	2,234	2,090	1,988
Iowa	905	833	800	2.11	2.45	2.50	1,940	2,041	2,000
Mo.	252	310	319	2.24	2.60	2.40	576	806	766
N.Dak.	127	183	181	1.21	1.60	1.45	163	293	262
S.Dak.	284	300	303	1.17	1.80	1.70	329	540	515
Nebr.	803	761	822	1.49	2.20	2.10	1,181	1,674	1,726
Kans.	619	722	744	1.64	2.30	2.15	1,000	1,661	1,600
Del.	5	5	6	2.18	2.20	2.40	10	11	14
Md.	37	40	44	1.99	1.80	2.20	74	72	97
Va.	56	68	76	1.96	1.95	2.10	109	133	160
W.Va.	33	49	54	1.96	1.80	2.00	66	88	108
N.C.	7	8	10	1.92	2.10	2.00	14	17	20
S.C.	2	2	2	1.56	1.55	1.60	3	3	3
Ga.	5	5	5	1.82	1.65	1.95	9	8	10
Ky.	160	210	227	1.82	1.65	2.10	297	346	477
Tenn.	65	120	150	1.88	1.55	2.30	124	186	345
Ala.	5	7	7	1.46	1.50	1.60	7	10	11
Miss.	63	82	80	2.23	2.10	2.45	141	172	196
Ark.	80	91	85	2.01	2.10	2.10	163	191	178
La.	26	33	25	2.11	1.85	2.15	55	61	54
Okla.	253	300	330	1.82	2.25	2.10	465	675	693
Tex.	107	160	160	2.38	2.80	2.50	260	448	400
Mont.	612	682	696	1.59	1.70	1.70	975	1,159	1,183
Idaho	781	772	757	2.40	2.35	2.50	1,874	1,814	1,892
Wyo.	316	310	316	1.64	1.65	1.70	520	512	537
Colo.	630	651	651	1.94	2.20	2.00	1,222	1,432	1,302
N.Mex.	114	139	142	2.57	2.75	2.50	294	382	355
Ariz.	170	237	225	2.63	2.65	2.70	448	628	608
Utah	438	452	438	2.11	2.30	2.25	927	1,040	986
Nev.	132	132	132	2.29	2.55	2.10	301	337	277
Wash.	281	333	330	2.47	2.15	2.65	694	716	874
Oreg.	280	268	263	2.53	2.45	2.60	710	657	684
Calif.	781	955	1,003	4.23	4.30	4.30	3,304	4,106	4,313
U.S.	13,917	14,480	14,521	2.04	2.19	2.24	28,604	31,702	32,522

1/ Included in tame hay.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY [1]

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1934-43	Acreage: Harvested: 1944	Acreage: For harvest 1945	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated 1945
	Thousand acres				Tons		Thousand tons		
Maine	479	461	466	1.00	0.90	1.10	478	415	513
N.H.	175	166	164	1.23	1.15	1.35	215	191	221
Vt.	585	538	538	1.28	1.20	1.40	745	646	753
Mass.	223	202	204	1.56	1.25	1.70	347	252	347
R.I.	17	15	15	1.44	1.25	1.45	25	19	22
Conn.	145	141	142	1.50	1.10	1.55	218	155	220
N.Y.	2,917	2,804	2,850	1.32	1.48	1.55	3,822	4,150	4,433
N.J.	127	106	108	1.36	1.20	1.50	173	127	162
Pa.	1,888	1,732	1,767	1.26	1.40	1.40	2,354	2,425	2,474
Ohio	1,705	1,675	1,642	1.19	1.35	1.30	2,003	2,261	2,135
Ind.	942	1,123	898	1.08	1.20	1.20	1,009	1,348	1,078
Ill.	1,065	1,261	1,059	1.14	1.30	1.30	1,219	1,639	1,377
Mich.	1,186	1,240	1,265	1.15	1.25	1.15	1,359	1,550	1,455
Wis.	2,053	2,886	2,915	1.43	1.55	1.60	3,041	4,473	4,664
Minn.	770	1,107	1,107	1.32	1.40	1.50	1,044	1,550	1,660
Iowa	1,654	2,159	2,181	1.17	1.50	1.50	1,969	3,238	3,272
Mo.	1,075	1,000	1,000	.86	.90	1.10	904	900	1,100
N.Dak.	6	3	4	1.10	1.30	1.30	7	4	5
S.Dak.	10	14	13	.92	1.30	1.30	10	18	17
Nebr.	13	15	14	1.02	1.35	1.35	12	20	19
Kans.	28	33	36	1.05	1.30	1.35	28	43	49
Del.	36	32	32	1.24	1.20	1.35	45	38	43
Md.	287	281	295	1.19	1.05	1.30	343	295	384
Va.	418	373	407	1.10	1.05	1.15	461	392	468
W.Va.	374	383	398	1.07	1.05	1.20	398	402	478
N.C.	57	62	66	.95	.90	1.00	55	56	66
Ga.	4	4	4	.89	.75	.85	4	3	3
Ky.	306	348	421	1.02	.90	1.20	317	313	505
Tenn.	178	157	168	1.04	.90	1.30	184	141	218
Ala.	5	5	5	.82	.75	.85	4	4	4
Miss.	6	6	6	1.16	1.20	1.25	7	7	8
Ark.	21	19	18	.94	1.05	1.05	19	20	19
La.	[2] 9	15	15	[2] 1.01	.95	1.00	[2] 9	14	15
Mont.	174	193	203	1.40	1.55	1.14	242	299	231
Idaho	120	126	123	1.40	1.55	1.55	168	195	191
Wyo.	96	105	105	1.20	1.35	1.25	115	142	131
Colo.	146	183	188	1.46	1.40	1.45	214	256	273
N.Mex.	7	11	12	1.28	1.35	1.10	9	15	13
Utah	19	25	28	1.58	1.65	1.70	31	41	48
Nev.	22	24	24	1.42	1.70	1.70	31	41	41
Wash.	193	197	207	2.10	2.10	2.15	405	414	445
Oreg.	105	110	110	1.76	1.80	1.90	185	198	209
Calif.	35	35	35	1.81	1.75	1.90	64	61	66
U.S.	19,683	21,375	21,268	1.24	1.35	1.40	24,289	28,771	29,835

[1] Included in tame hay; excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.
[2] Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

State	SOYBEANS Acreage 1/ Average 1934-43	Acreage 1/ 1944	Acreage 1/ 1945	Stocks on farms July 1 1944	Stocks on farms July 1 1945	COWPEAS Acreage 1/ Average 1934-43	Acreage 1/ 1944	Acreage 1/ 1945
	Thousand acres			Thousand bushels		Thousand acres		
N.Y.	15	20	11	138	39	--	--	--
N.J.	28	49	38	47	18	2	1	1
Pa.	66	119	92	107	64	1	1	1
Ohio	748	1,484	1,321	1,236	1,011	--	--	--
Ind.	1,143	1,776	1,705	1,298	926	28	12	11
Ill.	2,713	3,857	4,050	2,465	1,785	201	106	105
Mich.	112	140	140	239	64	--	--	--
Wis.	166	112	92	53	81	--	--	--
Minn.	189	357	464	365	282	--	--	--
Iowa	1,256	2,229	1,984	3,466	2,129	--	--	--
Mo.	513	750	862	348	530	86	30	25
N.Dak.	--	7	10	9	11	--	--	--
S.Dak.	2/13	14	21	43	25	--	--	--
Nebr.	25	30	26	38	28	--	--	--
Kans.	100	238	298	104	116	18	13	14
Del.	46	67	53	35	24	1	1	1
Md.	63	94	75	42	23	9	3	3
Va.	138	176	194	127	85	73	14	13
W.Va.	50	39	32	2	1	2	1	1
N.C.	325	361	325	370	134	179	80	80
S.C.	33	35	21	7	8	436	326	329
Ga.	91	97	84	3	2	353	225	191
Fla.	--	--	--	--	--	28	24	22
Ky.	155	194	175	51	31	51	20	25
Tenn.	177	248	223	19	57	134	40	45
Ala.	265	290	244	24	15	195	110	88
Miss.	328	309	263	68	58	231	105	98
Ark.	232	357	375	114	181	340	130	135
La.	89	85	79	38	16	108	67	60
Okla.	18	17	13	2	5	138	74	56
Tex.	30	13	13	0	0	528	282	226
U.S.	9,120	13,564	13,283	10,858	7,749	3,140	1,665	1,530

1/ Grown alone for all purposes.
2/ Short-time average.

POPCORN 1/

State	Acreage Planted Average 1935-43	Planted 1944	Planted 1945	Harvested Average 1935-43	Harvested 1944	For harvest 1945
	Acres					
Ohio	7,844	13,000	26,000	7,789	13,000	26,000
Ind.	7,833	12,800	30,600	7,811	12,800	30,600
Ill.	9,311	16,100	21,000	9,144	15,800	20,200
Mich.	3,044	3,000	4,000	2,908	2,400	3,500
Iowa	29,700	3/ 51,800	75,000	27,378	3/ 50,300	70,000
Mo.	2/5,857	11,800	17,700	2/5,600	11,500	17,000
Nebr.	5,389	8,800	31,000	4,089	8,700	29,500
Kans.	5,622	5,900	8,300	3,893	5,700	7,900
Ky.	1,589	13,500	10,000	1,533	13,500	10,000
Okla.	--	20,000	46,000	--	18,000	38,000
Tex.	5,478	15,000	20,000	5,311	12,500	20,000
Calif.	2/ 2,156	2,000	2,000	2/2,106	2,000	2,000
U.S.	83,728	3/173,700	291,600	77,418	3/ 166,200	274,700

1/ In principal commercial producing States. 2/ Short-time average. 3/ Revised.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
July 10, 1945
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PEANUTS

State	Acreage for all purposes: Grown alone: Av. 1934-43	Grown alone: 1944 1/	Grown alone: 1945	Interplanted: Av. 1934-43	Interplanted: 1944 1/	Interplanted: 1945	Equivalent solid 2/: Av. 1934-43	Equivalent solid 2/: 1944 1/	Equivalent solid 2/: 1945	Condition July 1: Average 1934-43	Condition July 1: 1945
	Thousand acres									Percent	
Va.	150	160	166	0	0	0	150	160	166	80	92
N.C.	263	303	327	4	2	2	265	304	328	78	84
Tenn.	10	11	8	0	0	0	10	11	8	71	72
TOTAL	422	474	501	4	2	2	425	475	502	78	86
S.C.	33	55	50	4	4	4	36	57	52	71	74
Ga.	815	1,254	1,279	603	430	408	1,117	1,469	1,483	75	83
Fla.	179	256	243	294	258	222	326	385	354	79	78
Ala.	495	738	635	164	100	92	577	788	681	77	76
Miss.	45	40	34	5	4	3	48	42	36	73	77
TOTAL	1,568	2,343	2,241	1,069	796	729	2,102	2,741	2,606	76	80
Ark.	64	35	20	4	2	2	66	36	21	72	68
La.	40	25	16	3	2	1	41	26	16	73	77
Okla.	150	269	285	3	8	8	152	273	289	70	66
Tex.	496	848	890	16	28	30	504	862	905	69	77
TOTAL	750	1,177	1,211	27	40	41	763	1,197	1,231	70	74
U.S.	2,740	3,994	3,953	1,100	838	772	3,290	4,413	4,339	75	79

1/ Revised.
2/ Acres grown alone plus one-half the interplanted acres.

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Acreage Harvested 1/: Average 1934-43	Acreage Harvested 1/: 1944 2/	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944 2/	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944 2/
	Thousand acres		Pounds		Thousand pounds	
Virginia	146	158	1,142	1,210	166,981	191,180
North Carolina	247	289	1,162	1,190	287,180	343,910
Tennessee	10	11	700	750	6,700	8,250
Total (Va.-N.C. area)	403	458	1,143	1,186	460,860	543,340
South Carolina	24	40	626	635	14,501	25,400
Georgia	674	1,028	706	665	472,918	683,620
Florida	84	112	630	650	52,926	72,800
Alabama	342	520	699	630	238,682	327,600
Mississippi	33	27	488	465	16,151	12,555
Total (S.E. area)	1,157	1,727	691	650	795,178	1,121,975
Arkansas	25	15	372	400	9,050	6,000
Louisiana	14	8	370	310	5,094	2,480
Oklahoma	97	218	451	510	42,090	111,180
Texas	384	724	443	450	166,053	325,800
Total (S.W. area)	520	965	439	462	222,286	445,46[illegible]
United States	2,080	3,150	728	670	1,478,325	2,110,775

1/ Equivalent solid acreage.
2/ Revised.

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1945

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1934-43	Acreage: Harvested: 1944	Acreage: For harvest 1945	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated 1945
		Acres				Pounds		Thousand pounds		
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:										
Virginia	11	90,450	103,000	106,000	830	1,050	850	74,423	108,150	90,100
North Carolina	11	233,100	265,000	278,000	846	1,030	950	197,249	272,950	264,100
Total Old Belt	11	323,550	368,000	384,000	841	1,036	922	271,672	381,100	354,200
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	294,600	339,000	353,000	964	1,110	1,125	283,208	376,290	397,125
North Carolina	13	63,950	78,000	83,000	980	1,150	1,150	62,858	89,700	95,450
South Carolina	13	96,400	115,000	120,000	930	1,150	1,100	90,079	132,250	132,000
Total South Carolina Belt	13	160,350	193,000	203,000	950	1,150	1,120	152,936	221,950	227,450
Georgia	14	76,000	95,000	96,000	914	980	1,000	69,735	93,100	96,000
Florida	14	13,290	19,000	20,000	838	900	800	11,023	17,100	16,000
Alabama	14	1/ 271	300	300	1/ 776	810	850	1/ 207	243	255
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	89,480	114,300	116,300	902	966	965	80,903	110,443	112,255
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	867,980	1,014,300	1,056,300	910	1,074	1,033	788,720	1,089,783	1,091,030
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:										
Total Virginia Belt	21	19,960	14,900	15,200	838	950	830	16,592	14,155	12,616
Kentucky	22	22,070	9,000	8,000	851	1,000	925	18,563	9,000	7,400
Tennessee	22	41,530	24,000	24,000	897	1,050	1,000	36,713	25,200	24,000
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	63,600	33,000	32,000	881	1,036	981	55,276	34,200	31,400
Kentucky	23	21,540	13,000	10,500	851	1,000	875	18,088	13,000	9,188
Tennessee	23	5,880	2,500	2,400	878	1,050	950	5,068	2,625	2,280
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	27,420	15,500	12,900	857	1,008	889	23,155	15,625	11,468
Total Henderson Stemming Belt (Ky.)	24	1,660	100	100	857	950	950	1,393	95	95
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-24	112,540	63,500	60,200	868	1,009	923	96,416	64,075	55,579
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:										
3A Light Air-cured										
Ohio	31	12,470	16,500	16,000	896	1,120	975	11,204	18,480	15,600
Indiana	31	9,100	10,700	11,800	918	1,320	1,100	8,392	14,124	12,980
Missouri	31	5,320	7,000	8,000	937	1,100	950	5,039	7,700	7,600
Kansas	31	310	300	300	894	1,000	950	277	300	285
Virginia	31	9,510	13,700	14,800	1,124	1,410	1,300	10,722	19,317	19,240
West Virginia	31	2,970	3,500	3,600	806	1,025	950	2,382	3,588	3,420
North Carolina	31	7,020	12,300	14,000	1,014	1,355	1,300	7,167	16,666	18,200
Kentucky	31	257,800	356,000	374,000	883	1,175	1,025	229,108	418,300	383,350
Tennessee	31	56,550	80,000	87,000	938	1,165	1,050	53,484	93,200	91,350
Alabama	31	1/ 143	100	100	1/ 814	850	900	1/ 116	85	90
Total Burley Belt	31	361,150	500,100	529,600	902	1,183	1,043	327,856	591,760	552,115
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	37,540	40,200	38,500	752	800	750	28,325	32,160	28,875
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	398,690	540,300	568,100	888	1,155	1,023	356,181	623,920	580,990
3B Dark Air-cured										
Indiana	35	400	200	200	870	1,000	950	343	200	190
Kentucky	35	15,660	17,500	20,100	908	1,150	1,000	14,205	20,125	20,100
Tennessee	35	3,700	4,400	5,000	925	1,050	950	3,455	4,620	4,750
Total One Sucker	35	19,760	22,100	25,300	910	1,129	990	18,003	24,945	25,040
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	17,450	15,000	15,000	891	1,100	950	16,464	16,500	14,250
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	3,120	3,300	3,500	848	930	800	2,646	3,069	2,800
Total All Dark Air-Cured	35-37	40,330	40,400	43,800	897	1,102	961	36,113	44,514	42,090

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPES - Continued

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1934-43	Acreage: Harvested: 1944	Acreage: For harvest 1945	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated 1945
		Acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds		
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:										
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	28,230	33,600	35,600	1,412	1,560	1,250	39,981	52,416	44,500
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	13,460	6,300	5,400	1,068	1,090	800	14,228	6,867	4,320
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	2/42,120	39,900	41,000	2/1,293	1,486	1,191	2/54,681	59,283	48,820
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:										
Massachusetts	51	100	100	100	1,599	1,650	1,600	160	165	160
Connecticut	51	7,220	7,700	8,200	1,572	1,670	1,550	11,371	12,859	12,710
Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	7,320	7,800	8,300	1,572	1,670	1,551	11,431	13,024	12,870
Massachusetts	52	4,100	4,600	4,800	1,659	1,760	1,640	6,790	8,096	7,872
Connecticut	52	2,380	2,200	2,200	1,579	1,770	1,600	3,738	3,894	3,520
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	6,480	6,800	7,000	1,629	1,763	1,627	10,528	11,990	11,392
New York	53	800	900	800	1,358	1,300	1,200	1,088	1,170	960
Pennsylvania	53	240	300	300	1,544	1,590	1,550	372	477	465
Total N.Y. and Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,040	1,200	1,100	1,403	1,372	1,295	1,460	1,647	1,425
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	10,010	9,900	11,900	1,435	1,480	1,480	14,309	14,652	17,612
Wisconsin	55	8,300	9,900	11,700	1,446	1,520	1,420	12,066	15,048	16,614
Minnesota	55	470	600	700	1,160	1,240	1,200	550	744	840
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	8,770	10,500	12,400	1,431	1,504	1,408	12,616	15,792	17,454
Georgia	56	1/ 188	100	100	1/ 986	500	900	1/ 190	50	90
Florida	56	1/ 488	100	200	1/1,016	700	900	1/ 515	70	180
Total Georgia-Florida Sun-grown	56	1/ 675	200	300	1/1,014	600	900	1/ 705	120	270
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-56	34,160	36,400	41,000	1,500	1,572	1,488	50,908	57,225	61,023
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:										
Massachusetts	61	1,010	1,000	1,400	1,008	1,120	920	1,015	1,120	1,288
Connecticut	61	5,480	6,300	6,800	951	1,050	920	5,180	6,615	6,256
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	6,490	7,300	8,200	959	1,060	920	6,195	7,735	7,544
Georgia	62	620	600	600	960	1,050	1,050	601	630	630
Florida	62	2,460	2,500	2,300	984	1,135	1,075	2,434	2,838	2,472
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	3,080	3,100	2,900	979	1,119	1,070	3,035	3,468	3,102
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	9,570	10,400	11,100	968	1,077	959	9,230	11,203	10,646
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	85,850	86,700	93,100	1,336	1,473	1,294	114,819	127,711	120,489
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:										
Louisiana Perique	72	350	400	300	403	525	500	141	210	150
United States	All	1,505,840	1,745,600	1,821,800	926	1,117	1,038	1,392,390	1,950,213	1,880,328

1/ Short-time average. 2/ Includes type 45 through 1939.

TOBACCO

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1934-43	Acreage: Harvested: 1944	Acreage: For harvest 1945	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated 1945
	Acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Mass.	5,210	5,700	6,300	1,529	1,646	1,479	7,965	9,381	9,320
Conn.	15,080	16,200	17,200	1,348	1,442	1,307	20,189	23,358	22,486
N.Y.	800	900	800	1,358	1,300	1,200	1,088	1,170	960
Pa.	28,470	33,900	35,900	1,413	1,560	1,253	40,353	52,893	44,965
Ohio	25,930	22,800	21,400	985	1,112	931	25,433	25,347	19,920
Ind.	9,500	10,900	12,000	917	1,314	1,098	8,736	14,324	13,170
Wis.	18,310	19,800	23,600	1,440	1,500	1,450	26,375	29,700	34,226
Minn.	470	600	700	1,160	1,240	1,200	550	744	840
Mo.	5,320	7,000	8,000	937	1,100	950	5,039	7,700	7,600
Kans.	310	300	300	894	1,000	950	277	300	285
Md.	37,540	40,200	38,500	752	800	750	28,325	32,160	28,875
Va.	123,040	134,900	139,500	855	1,073	894	104,382	144,691	124,756
W.Va.	2,970	3,500	3,600	806	1,025	950	2,382	3,588	3,420
N.C.	598,670	694,300	728,000	920	1,088	1,064	550,482	755,606	774,875
S.C.	96,400	115,000	120,000	930	1,150	1,100	90,079	132,250	132,000
Ga.	76,950	95,700	96,700	914	980	1,000	70,679	93,780	96,720
Fla.	16,390	21,600	22,500	873	926	829	14,150	20,008	18,652
Ky.	336,180	410,600	427,700	882	1,162	1,015	296,820	477,020	434,383
Tenn.	107,660	110,900	118,400	920	1,133	1,034	98,719	125,645	122,380
Ala.	1/ 414	400	400	1/ 787	820	862	1/ 323	328	345
La.	350	400	300	403	525	500	141	210	150
U.S.	1,505,840	1,745,600	1,821,800	925	1,117	1,038	1,392,390	1,950,213	1,890,328

1/ Short-time average.

SORGO (For Sirup)

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1934-43	Acreage: Harvested: 1944	Acreage: For harvest 1945
	Thousand acres		
Ind.	3	2	2
Ill.	2	3	3
Wis.	9	2	2
Iowa	3	4	4
Mo.	11	8	9
Kans.	2	2	2
Va.	4	3	2
W.Va.	3	3	2
N.C.	14	11	7
S.C.	12	10	9
Ga.	22	22	16
Ky.	17	12	11
Tenn.	23	15	13
Ala.	36	32	28
Miss.	28	25	22
Ark.	23	18	15
La.	3	2	2
Okla.	5	6	6
Tex.	15	15	15
U.S.	225	195	170

SUGAR BEETS

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1934-43	Acreage: Harvested: 1944	Acreage: For harvest 1945	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated 1945
	Thousand acres			Short tons			Thousand short tons		
Ohio	38	13	21	8.3	8.7	9.5	325	113	200
Mich.	101	59	80	8.3	8.8	7.0	857	519	560
Nebr.	65	46	59	12.5	10.7	12.0	810	490	708
Mont.	68	64	82	12.0	10.7	11.0	820	682	902
Idaho	58	43	54	13.2	14.4	15.0	789	618	810
Wyo.	43	28	35	12.0	11.0	11.5	520	307	402
Colo.	151	117	150	12.7	12.2	13.5	1,900	1,427	2,025
Utah	42	31	33	12.8	12.8	13.0	546	396	429
Calif.	136	71	95	14.6	16.9	17.0	1,991	1,197	1,615
Other States	106	86	106	10.2	11.7	12.0	1,087	1,004	1,268
U. S.	808	558	715	11.9	12.1	12.5	9,644	6,753	8,919

SUGARCANE FOR SIRUP

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1934-43	Acreage: Harvested: 1944	Acreage: For harvest, 1945
	Thousand acres		
S.C.	5	6	5
Ga.	33	33	34
Fla.	12	14	12
Ala.	26	24	22
Miss.	24	22	23
Ark.	1	1	1
La.	26	29	25
Tex.	6	6	4
U. S.	133	135	126

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1934-43	Acreage: Harvested: 1944	Acreage: For harvest: 1945	Yield of cane per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield of cane per acre: 1944	Yield of cane per acre: Indicated 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated 1945
	Thousand acres			Short tons			Thousand short tons		
La.	265.6	268	271.0	18.4	20.0	21.5	4,925	5,349	5,826
Fla.	22.4	28	31.7	32.0	28.5	32.0	715	799	1,014
Total	288.0	296	302.7	19.5	20.8	22.6	5,640	6,148	6,840

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M.(E.W.T.)

POTATOES 1/

GROUP AND STATE	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1934-43	Acreage: Harvested: 1944	Acreage: For harvest: 1945	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated 1945
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:									
Maine	163	201	211	281	268	280	46,102	53,868	59,080
New York, L.I.	51	69	70	224	155	220	11,316	10,695	15,400
New York, Upstate	164	126	117	106	125	105	17,279	15,750	12,285
Pennsylvania	185	165	155	120	116	115	22,318	19,140	17,825
3 Eastern	562	561	553	172.5	177.3	189.1	97,015	99,453	104,590
Michigan	239	170	170	99	108	100	23,669	18,360	17,000
Wisconsin	209	141	130	83	84	80	17,542	11,844	10,400
Minnesota	253	187	159	82	82	90	20,360	15,334	14,310
North Dakota	135	167	177	96	125	110	13,249	20,875	19,470
South Dakota	32	34	33	61	75	75	2,016	2,550	2,475
5 Central	869	699	669	89.1	98.7	95.1	76,836	68,963	63,655
Nebraska	82	70	64	112	120	140	9,078	8,400	8,960
Montana	17	21	21	98	120	118	1,700	2,520	2,478
Idaho	129	163	194	224	225	215	28,910	36,675	41,710
Wyoming	19	14	14	113	155	150	1,954	2,170	2,100
Colorado	84	89	99	169	211	205	14,033	18,779	20,295
Utah	13.6	17.5	18.7	160	158	160	2,194	2,765	2,992
Nevada	2.4	3.4	3.8	174	160	174	409	544	661
Washington	45	47	57	192	220	215	8,713	10,340	12,255
Oregon	40	47	54	183	220	200	7,289	10,340	10,800
California 1/	34	39	44	280	270	290	9,473	10,530	12,760
10 Western	466.8	510.9	569.5	180.2	201.7	202.0	83,753	103,063	115,011
TOTAL 18	1,897.7	1,770.9	1,791.5	136.6	153.3	158.1	257,604	271,479	283,256
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:									
New Hampshire	8.4	7.6	6.8	151	140	145	1,270	1,064	986
Vermont	14.5	12.0	11.9	134	138	120	1,942	1,656	1,428
Massachusetts	17.9	24.0	24.0	138	130	140	2,474	3,120	3,360
Rhode Island	4.5	6.5	6.9	186	190	195	837	1,235	1,346
Connecticut	16.8	21.3	21.7	168	160	170	2,805	3,403	3,689
5 New England	62.2	71.4	71.3	150.6	146.8	151.6	9,327	10,483	10,809
West Virginia	34	34	30	88	60	95	3,012	2,040	2,850
Ohio	108	70	63	105	83	105	11,318	5,810	6,615
Indiana	56	35	33	102	89	105	5,576	3,115	3,465
Illinois	41	30	28	80	60	75	3,226	1,800	2,100
Iowa	65	38	36	88	65	95	5,505	2,470	3,420
5 Central	303	207	190	95.5	73.6	97.1	28,638	15,235	18,450
New Mexico	4.6	5.0	4.5	74	85	65	340	425	292
Arizona	2.1	6.1	6.5	143	220	190	327	1,342	1,235
2 Southwestern	6.7	11.1	11.0	96.5	159.2	138.8	668	1,767	1,527
TOTAL 12	372.3	289.5	272.3	104.9	94.9	113.1	38,633	27,485	30,786
30 LATE STATES	2,270.0	2,060.4	2,063.8	131.5	145.1	152.2	296,237	298,964	314,042
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:									
New Jersey	56	71	72	173	124	170	9,633	8,804	12,240
Delaware	4.8	4.4	3.9	88	62	96	424	273	374
Maryland	25.2	20.5	19.4	104	89	110	2,612	1,824	2,134
Virginia	82	72	69	119	83	117	9,770	5,976	8,073
Kentucky	46	43	43	78	58	90	3,605	2,494	3,870
Missouri	45	36	34	88	62	68	3,844	2,232	2,312
Kansas	28	22	20	84	52	74	2,279	1,144	1,480
TOTAL 7	285.6	268.9	261.3	113.1	84.6	116.7	32,168	22,747	30,483
37 LATE and INTERMEDIATE	2,555.5	2,329.3	2,325.1	129.4	138.1	148.2	328,406	321,711	344,525

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POTATOES 1/ (Continued)

GROUP AND STATE	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1934-43	Acreage: Harvested: 1944	Acreage: For harvest 1945	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated 1945
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
EARLY POTATO STATES:									
North Carolina	86	85	72	101	82	116	8,778	6,970	8,352
South Carolina	24	24	21	112	61	115	2,618	1,464	2,415
Georgia	23	29	27	63	47	75	1,451	1,363	2,025
Florida	30.3	32.5	35.5	123	106	144	3,722	3,445	5,112
Tennessee	44	44	41	72	56	84	3,203	2,464	3,444
Alabama	46	58	50	90	58	106	4,131	3,364	5,300
Mississippi	22	34	27	65	65	68	1,423	2,210	1,836
Arkansas	44	47	38	75	68	62	3,278	3,196	2,356
Louisiana	44	66	51	62	53	58	2,676	3,498	2,958
Oklahoma	33	31	23	69	65	50	2,252	2,015	1,150
Texas	54	66	62	70	76	78	3,840	5,016	4,836
California 1/	31	64	73	299	355	325	9,314	22,720	23,725
TOTAL 12	480.2	580.5	520.5	96.6	99.4	122.0	46,686	57,725	63,509
TOTAL U.S.	3,035.8	2,909.8	2,845.6	124.0	130.4	143.4	375,091	379,436	408,034

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1934-43	Acreage: Harvested: 1944	Acreage: For harvest 1945	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated 1945
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.J.	16	16	16	134	150	145	2,116	2,400	2,320
Ind.	3.2	1.8	1.8	95	125	105	287	225	189
Ill.	4.3	4.5	4.0	85	85	82	358	382	328
Iowa	2	2	2.5	85	100	85	204	200	212
Mo.	9	8	7	87	100	80	798	800	560
Kans.	3.4	2.9	3.8	102	140	120	327	406	456
Del.	4	3	3	124	155	140	493	465	420
Md.	8	8	8	145	160	150	1,134	1,280	1,200
Va.	34	33	33	115	120	125	3,801	3,960	4,125
N.C.	82	78	70	101	115	105	8,235	8,970	7,350
S.C.	61	72	62	84	98	90	5,119	7,056	5,580
Ga.	108	94	94	74	88	77	8,018	8,272	7,238
Fla.	20	20	18	67	70	68	1,308	1,400	1,224
Ky.	18	16	16	83	90	85	1,503	1,440	1,360
Tenn.	49	43	33	90	96	95	4,427	4,128	3,135
Ala.	85	77	69	76	87	80	6,548	6,699	5,520
Miss.	75	71	64	86	88	95	6,499	6,248	6,080
Ark.	30	23	19	72	85	75	2,122	1,955	1,425
La.	105	108	119	70	75	80	7,352	8,100	9,520
Okla.	12	13	10	66	80	65	792	1,040	650
Tex.	58	67	50	74	75	83	4,318	5,025	4,150
Calif.	11	10	9	117	120	115	1,299	1,200	1,035
U.S.	796.6	771.2	712.1	84.2	92.9	90.0	67,059	71,651	64,077

rpw

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/ Average 1934-43	1943	1944	Indicated 1945
	Thousand bushels			
East. States:				
N.Atl.:				
Maine	600	704	912	348
N.H.	733	767	778	257
Vt.	561	722	513	167
Mass.	2,550	2,228	2,747	656
R.I.	271	281	268	85
Conn.	1,364	836	1,523	688
N.Y.	15,887	13,602	3/17,010	4,320
N.J.	3,098	2,028	3/ 2,090	1,480
Pa.	8,684	5,070	9,100	3,900
N.Atl.	33,747	26,238	34,941	11,901
S.Atl.				
Del.	1,034	499	3/ 870	374
Md.	1,829	864	3/ 1,863	954
Va.	10,903	5,590	3/14,580	3,145
W.Va.	4,134	2,046	4,356	1,430
N.C.	1,078	499	1,782	315
S.Atl.	18,978	9,498	23,451	6,218
East.States	52,725	35,736	58,392	18,119
Cent.States:				
Ohio	4,914	2,422	3/ 5,395	1,804
Indiana	1,531	1,010	1,363	1,173
Illinois	3,162	2,790	2,418	2,501
Mich.	7,681	5,888	3/ 7,625	1,750
Wis.	666	862	805	538
Minn.	206	172	182	182
Iowa	253	42	80	52
Mo.	1,404	968	660	968
Nebr.	272	34	84	60
Kans.	735	260	279	225
N.Cent.	20,825	14,448	18,891	9,253
S.Cent.:				
Ky.	285	280	185	294
Tenn.	304	[illegible]	351	432
Ark.	753	563	568	312
S.Cent.	1,342	1,041	1,104	1,038
Cent.States	22,168	15,489	19,995	10,291
West.States:				
Mont.	325	258	400	345
Idaho	2,914	640	3/ 1,900	2,407
Colo.	1,554	1,140	3/ 2,002	1,275
N.Mex.	731	847	760	543
Utah	412	550	3/ 629	371
Wash.	27,446	23,000	31,100	25,160
Oreg.	3,165	2,690	3,432	2,736
Calif.	7,607	8,700	6,144	8,715
West.States	44,153	37,825	46,367	41,552
35 States	119,046	89,050	124,754	69,962

PEACHES

State	Production 2/ Average 1934-43	1944	Indicat. 1945
	Thousand bushels		
N.H.	12	21	10
Mass.	44	48	41
R.I.	15	20	10
Conn.	106	129	118
N.Y.	1,258	1,824	1,645
N.J.	954	1,193	1,040
Pa.	1,601	1,886	1,222
Ohio	732	1,095	688
Ind.	296	674	665
Ill.	1,239	1,470	1,827
Mich.	2,305	3,600	2,790
Iowa	77	20	31
Mo.	695	315	1,098
Nebr.	20	1	32
Kans.	87	15	70
Del.	365	605	224
Md.	391	602	348
Va.	1,110	2,150	434
W.Va.	345	690	250
N.C.	1,892	2,698	2,370
S.C.	2,039	2,460	5,760
Ga.	4,997	4,590	8,091
Fla.	82	121	109
Ky.	619	878	1,235
Tenn.	1,134	686	2,082
Ala.	1,463	1,380	2,440
Miss.	886	1,105	1,400
Ark.	2,061	2,646	2,795
La.	298	390	372
Okla.	477	286	599
Tex.	1,567	1,517	2,850
Idaho	210	442	405
Colo.	1,553	2,112	2,244
N.Mex.	106	122	112
Ariz.	62	60	15
Utah	551	850	810
Nev.	5	8	3
Wash.	1,742	2,604	2,581
Oreg.	416	606	468
Calif.	23,389	34,044	31,128
Clingstone	4/14,430	20,501	19,210
Freestone	8,959	13,543	11,918
U.S.	57,201	75,963	80,432

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple are of each State and include fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sal for fresh consumption. 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1944, estimates of such quantities of apples were - (1,000 bu.): Mass., 82; R.I., 13; Conn., 61; N.Y., 340; Penn., 273; Va., 437; W.Va., 89; N.C., 53; Mont., 12; Utah, 12. 3/ Includes the following quantities harvested but not utilized to abnormal cullage (1,000 bu.): N.Y., 250; N.J., 46; Del., 24; Md., 12; Va., 150; Ohio, 108; Mich., 150; Idaho, 36; Colo., 60; Utah, 17. 4/ Mainly for canning.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

PEARS				GRAPES			
	Production 1/				Production 1/		
State	Average: 1934-43	1944	Indicated: 1945	State	Average: 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945
	Thousand bushels				Tons		
Maine	7	10	3	Mass.	415	250	250
N.H.	9	10	4	R.I.	210	200	150
Vt.	3	3	1	Conn.	1,300	900	900
Mass.	55	48	14	N.Y.	58,890	59,300	39,500
R.I.	7	7	2	N.J.	2,540	2,600	1,50
Conn.	64	77	51	Pa.	17,590	19,500	10,200
N.Y.	1,053	1,157	336	Ohio	22,760	24,400	6,20
N.J.	58	52	39	Ind.	3,310	2,500	1,40
Pa.	513	464	192	Ill.	4,720	3,700	3,20
Ohio	500	373	207	Mich.	41,600	34,000	8,80
Ind.	267	157	158	Wis.	445	600	500
Ill.	517	335	378	Iowa	3,340	3,100	2,700
Mich.	1,114	1,193	303	Mo.	7,490	6,500	7,200
Iowa	104	55	56	Nebr.	1,620	1,300	1,400
Mo.	354	175	370	Kans.	2,640	3,300	4,40
Nebr.	26	10	13	Del.	1,430	1,200	80
Kans.	131	63	116	Md.	425	250	150
Del.	6	7	4	Va.	1,930	1,800	400
Md.	61	52	24	W.Va.	1,175	1,300	350
Va.	349	428	92	N.C.	6,150	6,600	4,200
W.Va.	76	132	30	S.C.	1,340	1,200	1,400
N.C.	317	354	390	Ga.	1,690	2,200	2,300
S.C.	128	160	196	Fla.	635	600	500
Ga.	347	500	515	Ky.	2,030	1,900	1,300
Fla.	136	176	146	Tenn.	2,250	2,300	2,40
Ky.	223	135	274	Ala.	1,280	1,200	1,400
Tenn.	286	188	557	Ark.	8,430	10,600	6,10
Ala.	291	312	432	Okla.	2,750	3,200	2,30
Miss.	360	354	395	Tex.	2,300	2,100	2,200
Ark.	172	228	221	Idaho	530	450	500
La.	163	245	216	Colo.	510	600	600
Okla.	143	96	168	N.Mex.	1,070	1,000	900
Tex.	403	502	536	Ariz.	920	1,500	1,300
Idaho	59	69	73	Utah	840	800	800
Colo.	195	157	238	Wash.	9,480	17,300	17,800
N.Mex.	47	50	48	Oreg.	2,100	2,300	2,400
Ariz.	10	10	5	Calif., all	2,256,700	2,514,000	2,598,000
Utah	127	170	204	Wine var.	540,000	563,000	528,000
Nev.	4	6	3	Table var.	415,900	513,000	531,000
Wash., all	6,260	8,665	8,466	Raisin var.	1,300,800	1,438,000	1,539,000
Bartlett	4,420	6,885	6,686	Raisins 2/	237,300	309,500	--
Other	1,841	1,780	1,780	Not dried	351,600	200,000	--
Oreg., all	3,720	4,354	4,592				
Bartlett	1,553	1,794	2,064				
Other	2,167	2,560	2,528				
Calif., all	9,951	10,417	12,793				
Bartlett	8,722	9,167	11,293				
Other	1,229	1,250	1,500				
U.S.	28,616	31,956	32,861	U.S.	2,474,835	2,736,550	2,736,400

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CHERRIES

State	Sweet varieties Production 1/ Average 1938-43	Sweet varieties Production 1/ 1944	Sweet varieties Production 1/ Indicated 1945	Sour varieties Production 1/ Average 1938-43	Sour varieties Production 1/ 1944	Sour varieties Production 1/ Indicated 1945	All varieties Production 1/ Average 1934-43	All varieties Production 1/ 1944	All varieties Production 1/ Indicated 1945
		Tons			Tons			Tons	
N.Y.	1,983	2,900	2,200	19,150	22,100	5,300	20,535	25,000	7,500
Pa.	1,733	2,200	800	5,850	9,000	3,700	7,600	11,200	4,500
Ohio	663	1,080	400	2,977	3,900	2,100	4,173	4,980	2,500
Mich.	3,033	4,600	500	31,333	50,000	8,800	35,610	54,600	9,300
Wis.	---	---	---	9,333	15,000	5,200	8,766	15,000	5,200
5 Eastern States	7,412	10,780	3,900	68,643	100,000	25,100	76,684	110,780	29,000
Mont.	---	610	520	278	470	400	333	1,080	920
Idaho	1,722	1,910	1,350	510	480	550	2,275	2,390	1,900
Colo.	415	500	320	3,278	4,840	1,960	3,559	5,340	2,280
Utah	2,967	3,300	3,300	1,933	2,400	2,700	3,990	5,700	6,000
Wash.	23,533	23,100	28,700	5,717	6,000	4,500	24,850	29,100	33,200
Oreg.	19,500	18,100	20,200	2,242	2,600	2,100	18,990	20,700	22,300
Calif.	24,667	27,000	31,900	---	---	---	22,460	27,000	31,900
7 Western States	72,837	74,520	86,290	13,958	16,790	12,210	76,457	91,310	98,500
12 States	80,250	85,300	90,190	82,602	116,790	37,310	153,141	202,090	127,500

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

HOPS

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1934-43	Acreage Harvested 1944	Acreage For harvest 1945	Yield per acre Average 1934-43	Yield per acre 1944	Yield per acre Indicated 1945	Production 1/ Average 1934-43	Production 1/ 1944	Production 1/ Indicated 1945
		Acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds	
Wash.	6,030	9,700	11,700	1,822	1,750	1,880	10,996	16,975	21,996
Oreg.	20,680	18,500	19,900	869	925	900	18,069	17,112	17,910
Calif.	7,130	8,400	9,000	1,423	1,620	1,650	10,175	13,608	14,850
U.S.	33,840	36,600	40,600	1,157	1,303	1,349	39,240	47,695	54,756

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities not available for marketing because of economic conditions and the marketing agreement allotments.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.
July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

CROP AND STATE	Production 1/ Average 1933-42	Production 1/ 1942	Production 1/ 1943	Production 1/ Indicated 1944	Condition July 1 (new crop) 1/ Average: 1934-43	Condition July 1 (new crop) 1/ 1944	Condition July 1 (new crop) 1/ 1945
	Thousand boxes				Percent		
ORANGES:							
California, all	41,514	44,329	51,966	58,500	76	80	79
Navels and misc. 2/	16,661	14,241	21,071	21,500	76	72	83
Valencias	24,854	30,088	30,895	37,000	76	84	76
Florida, all	23,890	37,200	46,200	42,800	70	77	55
Early and midseason	13,815	19,100	25,800	21,700	3/68	77	55
Valencias	10,075	18,100	20,400	21,100	3/66	78	54
Texas, all 2/	1,852	2,550	3,550	4,000	66	84	62
Arizona, all 2/	408	730	1,100	1,150	71	81	78
Louisiana, all 2/	273	340	240	360	76	78	71
5 States 4/	67,937	85,149	103,056	106,810	73	79	69
TANGERINES:							
Florida	2,620	4,200	3,600	3,900	58	75	45
ALL ORANGES & TANGERINES:							
5 States 4/	70,557	89,349	106,656	110,710	--	--	--
GRAPEFRUIT:							
Florida, all	18,060	27,300	31,000	22,300	60	70	51
Seedless	6,295	10,300	14,000	8,400	3/62	71	55
Other	11,765	17,000	17,000	13,900	3/56	70	49
Texas, all	10,392	17,510	17,710	22,400	57	81	79
Arizona, all	2,222	2,600	4,030	3,800	73	72	76
California, all	2,184	3,071	3,189	3,405	75	77	83
Desert Valleys	973	1,254	1,198	1,430	--	84	84
Other	1,211	1,817	1,991	1,975	--	73	83
4 States 4/	32,858	50,481	55,979	51,905	62	75	65
LEMONS:							
California 4/	10,970	14,940	11,038	12,800	74	75	80
LIMES:							
Florida 4/	75	175	190	250	68	75	71
July 1 Forecast of 1945 crop Florida limes				320	--	--	--

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of market conditions.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Short-time average.

4/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb., California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb.

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APRICOTS, PLUMS, AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Production 1/ Average 1934-43	1942	1943	1944	Indicated 1945
			Tons Fresh Basis		
APRICOTS:					
California	197,700	204,000	80,000	324,000	180,000
Washington	13,620	21,000	15,400	25,000	24,800
Utah	4,095	3,100	10,100	5,900	8,600
3 States	215,415	228,100	105,500	354,900	213,400
PLUMS:					
Michigan	4,930	5,300	3,400	6,200	1,700
California	66,200	72,000	76,000	92,000	71,000
PRUNES:					
Idaho	16,820	18,200	7,800	22,900	25,200
Washington, all	27,540	2/24,600	23,700	27,000	27,200
Eastern Washington	13,800	17,200	11,800	17,400	16,800
Western Washington	13,740	2/ 7,400	11,900	9,600	10,400
Oregon, all	98,570	70,500	104,000	60,400	98,800
Eastern Oregon	13,290	15,500	10,200	14,400	17,200
Western Oregon	85,280	55,000	93,800	46,000	81,600
			Dry Basis 3/		
California	205,000	172,000	196,000	159,000	212,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1942, 1943, and 1944, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1942 - Apricots, California, 5,000; Plums, California, 6,000; Prunes, Western Washington, 1,800; Western Oregon, 13,000; California, 1,000 (dry basis); 1943 - Prunes, Western Washington, 600; Western Oregon, 4,800; 1944 - Plums, California, 2,000; Prunes, Western Oregon, 3,300. 2/ Includes 200 tons harvested but not utilized due to abnormal cullage. 3/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition July 1 Average 1934-43	1944	1945	Production 1/ Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945
		Percent			Tons	
FIGS:						
California						
Dried)	81	83	84	2/28,350	2/35,200	---
Not dried)				13,650	19,000	---
OLIVES:						
California	59	57	46	41,100	42,000	---
ALMONDS:						
California	--	--	--	13,700	21,000	23,100
WALNUTS:						
California	--	--	--	53,320	62,000	57,000
Oregon	--	--	--	4,310	6,800	5,700
2 States	--	--	--	57,630	68,800	62,700
FILBERTS:						
Oregon	--	--	--	2,894	5,600	5,500
Washington	--	--	--	477	860	690
2 States	--	--	--	3,371	6,460	6,190
AVOCADOS:						
Florida	58	66	69	1,873	5,200	---

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1944, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Walnuts, Oregon, 300; Filberts, Oregon, 100. 2/ Dry basis.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
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Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

FLAXSEED

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For harvest 1945	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945
	Average 1934-43	1944							
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ill.	1/ 14	4	2	1/13.5	10.0	13.0	1/196	40	26
Mich.	8	4	8	8.5	10.5	10.0	69	42	80
Wis.	8	7	9	11.0	12.5	12.0	87	88	108
Minn.	1,038	846	1,125	9.0	7.7	9.5	9,751	6,514	10,688
Iowa	125	101	102	10.8	6.5	10.0	1,525	656	1,020
Mo.	8	11	13	5.3	5.5	2.0	43	60	26
N.Dak.	700	923	1,541	5.4	8.3	7.0	4,415	7,661	10,787
S. Dak.	192	311	435	6.8	9.0	10.5	1,570	2,799	4,568
Nebr.	3	1	2	1/ 7.4	8.0	6.0	25	8	12
Kans.	120	113	87	6.7	4.0	6.0	855	452	522
Okla.	1/ 16	54	35	1/ 7.8	4.0	5.0	1/107	216	175
Tex.	1/ 23	34	63	1/ 8.8	8.0	9.0	1/193	272	567
Mont.	138	199	308	5.3	7.3	6.5	942	1,453	2,002
Idaho	4	---	---	8.9	---	---	33	---	---
Wyo.	---	1	1	---	4.5	5.0	---	4	5
Ariz.	1/ 14	19	16	1/21.9	24.0	19.0	1/315	456	304
Wash.	4	---	1	11.1	---	10.0	36	---	10
Oreg.	3	2	2	11.2	9.0	10.0	36	18	20
Calif.	110	164	113	17.4	17.0	16.0	1,878	2,788	1,808
U.S.	2,498	2,794	3,863	8.1	8.4	8.5	21,684	23,527	32,728

1/ Short-time average.

MUNG BEANS

State	Acreage							
	Planted				Harvested			For harvest, 1945
	1942	1943	1944	1945	1942	1943	1944	
	Thousand acres							
Oklahoma	15	45	75	150	10	35	55	100

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1934-43	Acreage: Harvested: 1944	Acreage: For harvest, 1945	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated 1945
	Thousand acres			Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Maine	8	5	5	1,032	750	900	87	38	45
Vt.	2	1	1	630	600	600	16	6	6
N.Y.	144	116	102	855	630	750	1,232	731	765
Mich.	543	660	554	839	630	750	4,509	4,158	4,155
Wis.	4	3	1	517	575	600	20	17	6
Minn.	4	6	6	467	660	600	20	40	36
N.Dak.	--	2	1	--	500	500	--	10	5
S.Dak.	--	1	--	--	300	--	--	3	--
Nebr.	26	47	48	1,178	1,250	1,400	321	588	672
Kans.	2	1	--	3/317	420	--	4	4	--
Tex.	--	5	4	--	200	200	--	4/10	4/8
Mont.	23	20	17	1,230	1,200	1,250	274	240	212
Idaho	117	144	111	1,470	1,450	1,500	1,731	2,088	1,665
Wyo.	59	91	83	1,216	1,375	1,240	729	1,251	1,029
Colo.	314	360	313	488	580	570	1,574	2,088	1,784
N.Mex.	187	240	221	337	350	250	661	840	552
Ariz.	12	15	14	466	425	470	56	64	66
Utah	5	7	5	676	680	480	33	48	24
Wash.	2	4	4	3/1,053	1,000	1,100	25	40	44
Oreg.	2	2	1	773	1,050	1,100	14	21	11
Calif.	367	327	327	1,261	1,175	1,213	4,634	3,843	3,967
U.S.	1,822	2,057	1,818	872	784	828	15,942	16,128	15,052

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).
3/ Short-time average.
4/ Not including Blackeye peas.

RICE

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1934-43	Acreage: Harvested: 1944	Acreage: For harvest, 1945	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated 1945
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ark.	190	273	276	50.1	53.0	48.0	9,537	14,469	13,248
La.	503	561	572	40.4	39.5	41.0	20,214	22,160	23,452
Tex.	267	392	400	49.2	49.0	53.0	12,938	19,208	21,200
Calif.	142	240	252	69.0	60.0	67.0	9,656	14,400	16,884
U.S.	1,103	1,466	1,500	47.8	47.9	49.9	52,346	70,237	74,784

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES
1934-43 Average, 1944, and 1945

Month	Monthly total: Average 1934-43	Monthly total: 1944	Monthly total: 1945	1945 / 1944	Daily average per capita: Average 1934-43	Daily average per capita: 1944	Daily average per capita: 1945
	Million pounds			Pct.		Pounds	
May	10,979	11,908	12,584	106	2.70	2.79	2.91
June	11,470	12,498	13,182	105	2.92	3.02	3.15
Jan.-June Incl.	55,726	61.674	64,090	103.9	2.35	2.46	2.54

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	July 1: Average 1934-43	July 1: 1944	July 1: 1945	State and Division	July 1: Average 1934-43	July 1: 1944	July 1: 1945
		Pounds				Pounds	
Me.	17.3	19.5	19.9	Md.	16.5	17.1	18.0
N.H.	17.4	18.0	19.4	Va.	13.5	13.4	15.5
Vt.	18.8	20.1	21.3	W.Va.	14.5	13.9	16.3
Mass.	19.1	20.6	20.3	N.C.	13.2	13.8	13.9
Conn.	19.3	19.5	20.6	S.C.	11.3	10.8	11.6
N.Y.	22.1	22.9	24.5	Ga.	9.5	9.7	9.6
N.J.	21.2	21.7	22.9	S.ATL.	12.78	13.07	14.01
Pa.	20.2	19.6	21.7	Ky.	13.9	13.6	14.9
N.ATL.	20.53	20.91	22.24	Tenn.	11.9	11.9	13.5
Ohio	18.8	18.7	20.3	Ala.	9.1	10.1	9.6
Ind.	17.2	17.1	19.6	Miss.	8.2	8.4	9.2
Ill.	17.6	17.8	19.9	Ark.	10.1	9.8	10.8
Mich.	21.4	21.5	23.4	Okla.	12.5	12.1	12.3
Wis.	22.3	21.4	24.6	Tex.	10.3	9.8	9.5
E.N.CENT.	20.12	20.00	22.14	S.CENT.	10.87	10.62	11.21
Minn.	20.2	18.8	21.6	Mont.	18.7	19.6	20.1
Iowa	17.9	18.0	20.4	Idaho	21.0	22.2	23.1
Mo.	12.6	13.3	14.3	Wyo.	17.3	18.6	19.6
N.Dak.	18.3	18.1	19.0	Colo.	17.3	18.4	18.2
S.Dak.	16.2	15.6	16.7	Utah	17.9	19.3	20.0
Nebr.	17.0	15.9	17.4	Wash.	22.2	22.8	23.4
Kans.	15.1	14.6	16.1	Oreg.	20.4	21.8	20.9
				Calif.	20.2	22.5	22.5
W.N.CENT.	16.96	16.51	18.29	WEST.	19.31	20.82	21.12
				U. S.	16.86	16.89	18.25

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions, and U. S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona and Nevada.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1945
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JUNE EGG PRODUCTION

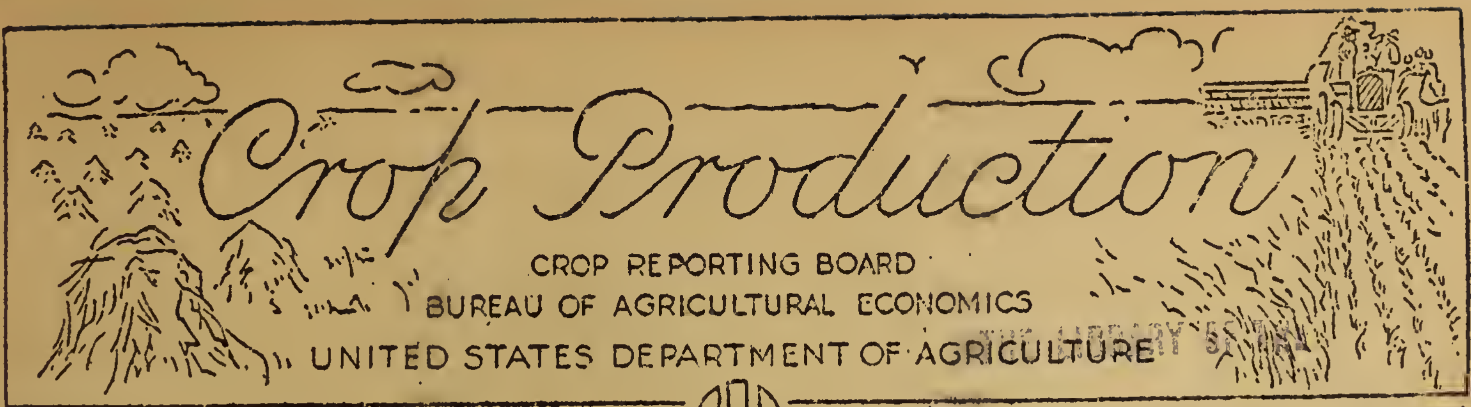
State and Division	Number of layers on hand during June 1944	Number of layers on hand during June 1945	Eggs per 100 layers 1944	Eggs per 100 layers 1945	Total eggs produced During June 1944	Total eggs produced During June 1945	Total eggs produced Jan. to June, incl. 1944	Total eggs produced Jan. to June, incl. 1945
	Thousands		Number		Millions			
Me.	1,750	1,750	1,656	1,752	29	31	223	214
N.H.	1,645	1,602	1,614	1,668	27	27	205	199
Vt.	880	773	1,827	1,854	16	14	107	101
Mass.	4,285	4,254	1,635	1,728	70	74	537	527
R.I.	369	330	1,695	1,671	6	6	44	43
Conn.	2,285	2,188	1,572	1,578	36	35	259	255
N.Y.	11,462	9,412	1,698	1,710	195	161	1,286	1,119
N.J.	5,212	4,195	1,554	1,590	81	67	581	520
Pa.	15,396	12,934	1,596	1,626	246	210	1,663	1,461
N.Atl.	43,284	37,438	1,631	1,669	706	625	4,915	4,439
Ohio	16,262	15,374	1,566	1,686	255	259	1,753	1,667
Ind.	11,700	11,733	1,560	1,656	183	194	1,295	1,221
Ill.	18,317	17,124	1,452	1,584	266	271	1,801	1,715
Mich.	9,766	9,279	1,638	1,668	160	155	1,050	997
Wis.	14,238	13,520	1,620	1,665	231	225	1,452	1,375
E.N.Cent.	70,283	67,030	1,558	1,647	1,095	1,104	7,351	6,975
Minn.	21,146	21,889	1,632	1,707	345	374	2,288	2,298
Iowa	28,255	26,571	1,530	1,638	432	435	2,759	2,700
Mo.	19,571	18,621	1,536	1,644	301	306	1,994	1,853
N.Dak.	4,606	4,700	1,527	1,602	70	75	432	422
S.Dak.	7,566	7,134	1,566	1,626	118	116	709	679
Nebr.	12,605	12,494	1,566	1,641	197	205	1,285	1,295
Kans.	13,710	13,484	1,533	1,608	210	217	1,422	1,363
W.N.Cent.	107,459	104,393	1,557	1,647	1,673	1,728	10,889	10,610
Del.	797	734	1,611	1,455	13	11	82	75
Md.	2,757	2,558	1,506	1,530	42	39	272	262
Va.	6,818	6,324	1,386	1,464	94	93	649	631
W.Va.	3,458	2,602	1,530	1,635	53	43	334	273
N.C.	8,441	8,336	1,146	1,191	97	99	659	671
S.C.	3,320	3,294	1,122	1,230	37	41	237	240
Ga.	6,304	5,448	1,182	1,206	75	66	441	407
Fla.	1,528	1,350	1,299	1,323	20	18	134	119
S.Atl.	33,423	30,646	1,290	1,338	431	410	2,808	2,678
Ky.	7,854	7,367	1,386	1,464	109	108	812	738
Tenn.	8,066	7,721	1,296	1,335	105	103	742	684
Ala.	6,244	5,148	1,254	1,260	78	65	464	402
Miss.	6,212	5,822	1,092	1,125	68	65	431	396
Ark.	7,048	6,455	1,209	1,296	85	84	518	475
La.	4,025	3,510	1,089	1,152	44	40	267	242
Okla.	10,744	9,852	1,470	1,521	158	150	1,073	993
Tex.	25,706	24,045	1,353	1,422	348	342	2,234	2,095
S.Cent.	75,899	69,920	1,311	1,369	995	957	6,541	6,025
Mont.	1,762	1,603	1,566	1,632	28	26	163	153
Idaho	2,029	1,523	1,581	1,644	32	25	204	161
Wyo.	689	544	1,560	1,599	11	9	67	52
Colo.	3,514	2,785	1,566	1,623	55	45	315	270
N.Mex.	1,111	774	1,398	1,467	16	11	96	74
Ariz.	452	397	1,365	1,365	6	5	45	36
Utah	2,248	2,246	1,665	1,608	37	36	218	212
Nev.	253	251	1,596	1,650	4	4	24	24
Wash.	5,176	4,658	1,686	1,656	87	77	547	521
Oreg.	2,908	2,593	1,674	1,638	49	42	306	288
Calif.	14,494	12,168	1,659	1,566	240	191	1,449	1,237
West.	34,636	29,542	1,631	1,594	565	471	3,434	3,028
U.S.	364,984	339,469	1,497	1,560	5,465	5,295	35,938	33,755

INDEX

Page
Acreage, Harvested 9-10
  Planted 31-32
Alfalfa Hay 43
Apples 53
Apricots 57
Barley 38
Beans (Dry) 59
Cherries 55
Citrus Fruits 56
Clover & Timothy Hay 44
Comments 3-30g
Corn (All) 35
Cowpeas 45
Egg Production 61
Flaxseed 58
Grapes 54
Hay, Tame 41
  Wild 42
Hops 55
Milk Production 60
Misc. Fruits & Nuts 57
Mung Beans 58
Oats 37
Pasture 42
  Maps 6

Page
Peaches 53
Peanuts 46
Pears 54
Peas (Dry) 40
Plums & Prunes 57
Popcorn 45
Potatoes 51-52
Rice 59
Rye 39
Sorghums 40
Sorgo Sirup 49
Soybeans 45
Stocks (Grain) 36
Sugar Beets 50
Sugarcane Sirup 50
Sugarcane Sugar 50
Sweetpotatoes 52
Tobacco by States 49
  by Types 47-48
U. S. Summary 1-2
Wheat, Spring 34
  Winter 33
  Durum 34
Wheat by Classes 34

38.125
AC
.1



Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release: - August 10, 1945 BAE 3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

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AUGUST 1, 1945

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated: Aug. 1, 1945	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated July 1, 1945	Indicated Aug. 1, 1945
Corn, all.....bu.	26.8	33.2	30.8	2,433,060	3,228,361	2,685,328	2,844,478
Wheat, all.... "	14.7	18.2	17.6	789,080	1,078,647	1,128,690	1,146,283
Winter...... "	15.3	18.8	18.0	585,994	764,073	834,189	836,969
All spring.. "	13.2	16.9	16.7	203,085	314,574	294,501	309,314
Durum...... "	12.1	15.1	16.9	29,330	31,933	27,217	31,896
Other spring"	13.3	17.2	16.7	173,756	282,641	267,284	277,418
Oats.......... "	29.6	29.9	36.9	1,068,399	1,166,392	1,418,993	1,546,032
Barley........ "	22.3	23.0	25.4	273,481	284,426	255,671	269,867
Rye........... "	11.9	11.5	13.3	41,434	25,872	27,327	27,883
Buckwheat..... "	16.9	17.8	17.4	7,121	9,166	---	7,715
Flaxseed...... "	8.1	8.4	8.8	21,684	23,527	32,728	33,972
Rice.......... "	47.8	47.9	50.8	52,346	70,237	74,784	76,136
Sorghums for grain.... "	13.7	19.9	15.7	70,310	181,756	---	113,977
Hay, all tame..ton	1.34	1.41	1.52	77,415	83,845	87,712	90,228
Hay, wild..... "	.83	.97	.97	10,144	14,135	13,444	13,856
Hay, clover & timothy 1/. "	1.24	1.35	1.45	24,289	28,771	29,835	30,903
Hay, alfalfa.. "	2.04	2.19	2.30	28,604	31,702	32,522	33,326
Beans, dry edible 100 lb. bag	2/ 872	2/ 784	2/ 809	15,942	16,128	15,052	14,714
Peas, dry field ."	2/1,139	2/1,277	2/1,074	3,976	8,873	6,532	5,521
Soybeans for beans......bu.	17.6	18.4	18.1	86,732	192,863	---	188,284
Peanuts 3/....lb.	728	670	713	1,478,325	2,110,775	---	2,308,950
Potatoes......bu.	124.0	130.4	147.7	375,091	379,436	408,034	420,206
Sweetpotatoes. "	84.2	92.9	94.3	67,059	71,651	64,077	67,133
Tobacco........lb.	926	1,117	1,062	1,392,390	1,950,215	1,890,328	1,934,069
Sugarcane for sugar & seed.ton	19.5	20.8	23.0	5,640	6,148	6,840	6,976
Sugar beets... "	11.9	12.1	13.1	9,644	6,753	8,919	9,332
Broomcorn..... "	2/ 281	2/ 354	2/ 262	40	67	---	31
Hops...........lb.	1,157	1,303	1,358	4/ 39,240	47,695	54,756	55,154
Apples, com'l..bu.	---	---	---	4/119,046	4/124,754	69,962	68,882
Peaches....... "	---	---	---	4/ 57,201	4/ 75,963	80,432	82,650
Pears......... "	---	---	---	4/ 28,616	4/ 31,956	32,861	33,162
Grapes 5/.....ton	---	---	---	4/ 2,475	2,737	2,736	2,802
Cherries (12 States). "	---	---	---	4/ 153	4/ 202	128	133
Pecans.........lb.	---	---	---	97,346	140,185	---	148,331
	Condition Aug. 1 (Pct.)						
Pasture	71	72	88	---	---	---	---
Soybeans	80	77	83	---	---	---	---
Cowpeas	74	67	78	---	---	---	---

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. 2/ Pounds. 3/ Picked & threshed. 4/ Includes some quantities not harvested. 5/ Production includes all grapes for fresh fruit, juice, wine, & raisins.

Release:
August 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CROP PRODUCTION, AUGUST 1, 1945
(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For harvest, 1945	1945 Percent of 1944
	Average 1934-43	1944		
Corn, all	91,209	97,235	92,229	94.9
Wheat, all	53,829	59,309	64,961	109.5
Winter	38,526	40,714	46,434	114.0
All spring	15,303	18,595	18,527	99.6
Durum	2,361	2,116	1,890	89.3
Other spring	12,943	16,479	16,637	101.0
Oats	35,783	38,984	41,950	107.6
Barley	11,997	12,359	10,606	85.8
Rye	3,379	2,254	2,096	93.0
Buckwheat	420	515	443	86.0
Flaxseed	2,498	2,794	3,863	138.3
Rice	1,103	1,466	1,500	102.3
Sorghums for grain	4,886	9,117	7,268	79.7
Cotton 1/	26,359	20,354	18,355	90.2
Hay, all tame	57,556	59,547	59,459	99.9
Hay, wild	12,012	14,520	14,295	98.5
Hay, clover & timothy 2/	19,683	21,375	21,268	99.5
Hay, alfalfa	13,917	14,480	14,521	100.3
Beans, dry edible	1,822	2,057	1,818	88.4
Peas, dry field	319	695	514	74.0
Soybeans for beans	4,812	10,502	10,392	99.0
Cowpeas 3/	3,140	1,665	1,530	91.9
Peanuts 4/	2,080	3,150	3,238	102.8
Potatoes	3,036	2,910	2,846	97.8
Sweetpotatoes	797	771	712	92.3
Tobacco	1,506	1,746	1,822	104.4
Sorgo for sirup	225	195	170	87.2
Sugarcane for sugar & seed	288	296	303	102.3
Sugarcane for sirup	133	135	126	93.3
Sugar beets	808	558	715	128.1
Broomcorn	291	380	240	63.2
Hops	34	37	41	110.9

1/ Acreage in cultivation July 1.
2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.
3/ Grown alone for all purposes.
4/ Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:

J. B. Hutson

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CROP REPORT
as of
August 1, 1945

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

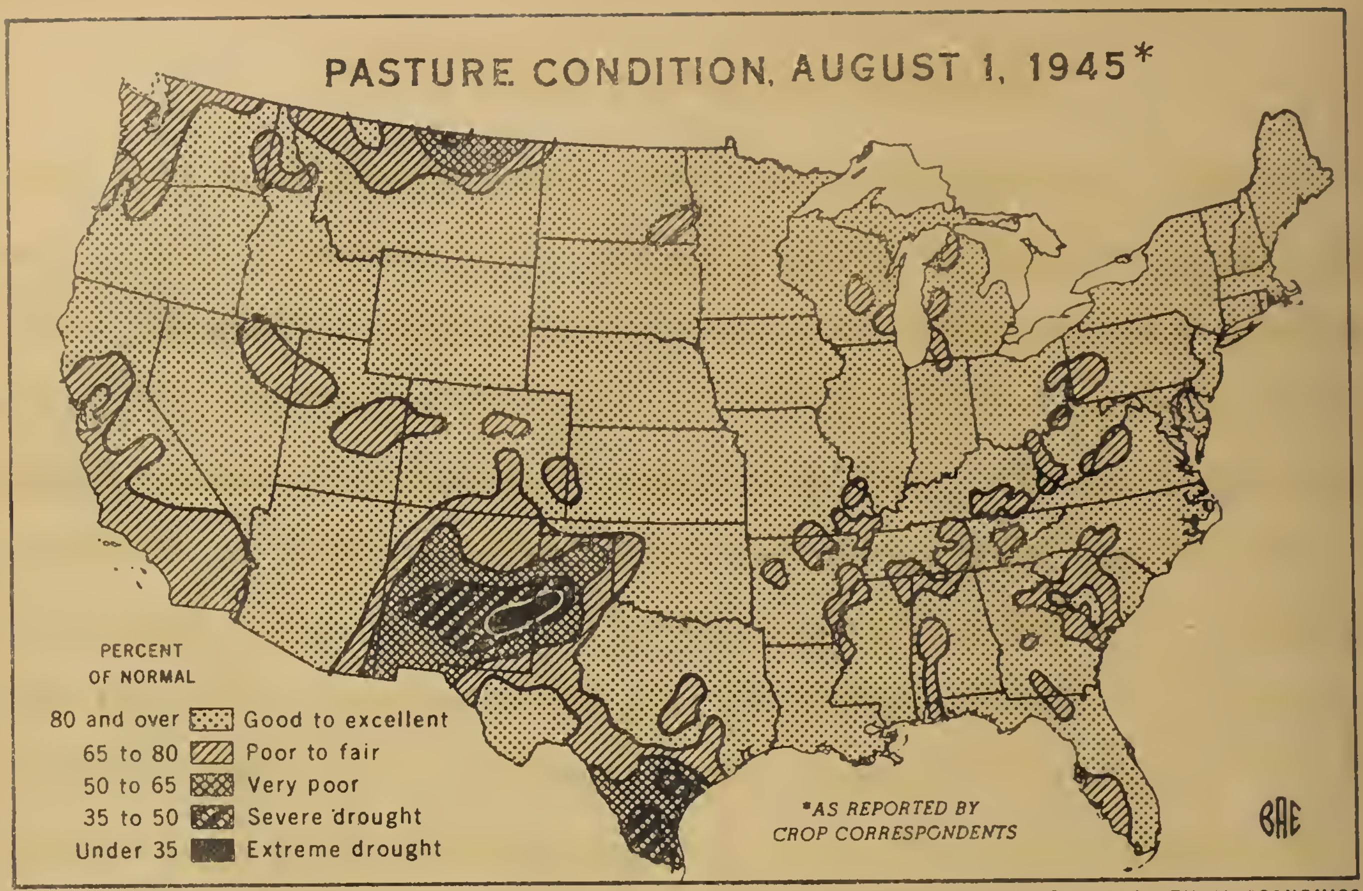
Washington, D. C.,
August 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF AUGUST 1, 1945

National crop prospects improved during July, with the total 1945 output now promising to be nearly 21 percent above the 1923-32 average. A volume this size would be about 2.5 percent below the records of 1942 and 1944, but would be about 4 percent above the 1943 total and 8 percent above aggregate production in any other year. The better outlook on August 1 reflected the generally favorable growing conditions prevailing over most of the country during July. While excessive rainfall in the Middle Atlantic States caused light to severe damage to many crops, and hot, dry weather reduced prospects in the Northwest, gains registered in the rest of the country more than offset those losses. The weather during the first half of July was too cool for some crops, especially corn, but was ideal for hay and pastures and for filling small grains. Higher temperatures during the latter half of July and the first few days of August speeded up ripening of small grain crops and favored development of corn, cotton and other crops. The return to below normal temperatures early in August is retarding the advancement of corn in the important Northern States. Outcome of the corn crop is still uncertain despite improvement during July, and large quantities may be soft if frosts come early. This crop needs plenty of warm, favorable weather in view of its delayed progress to date.

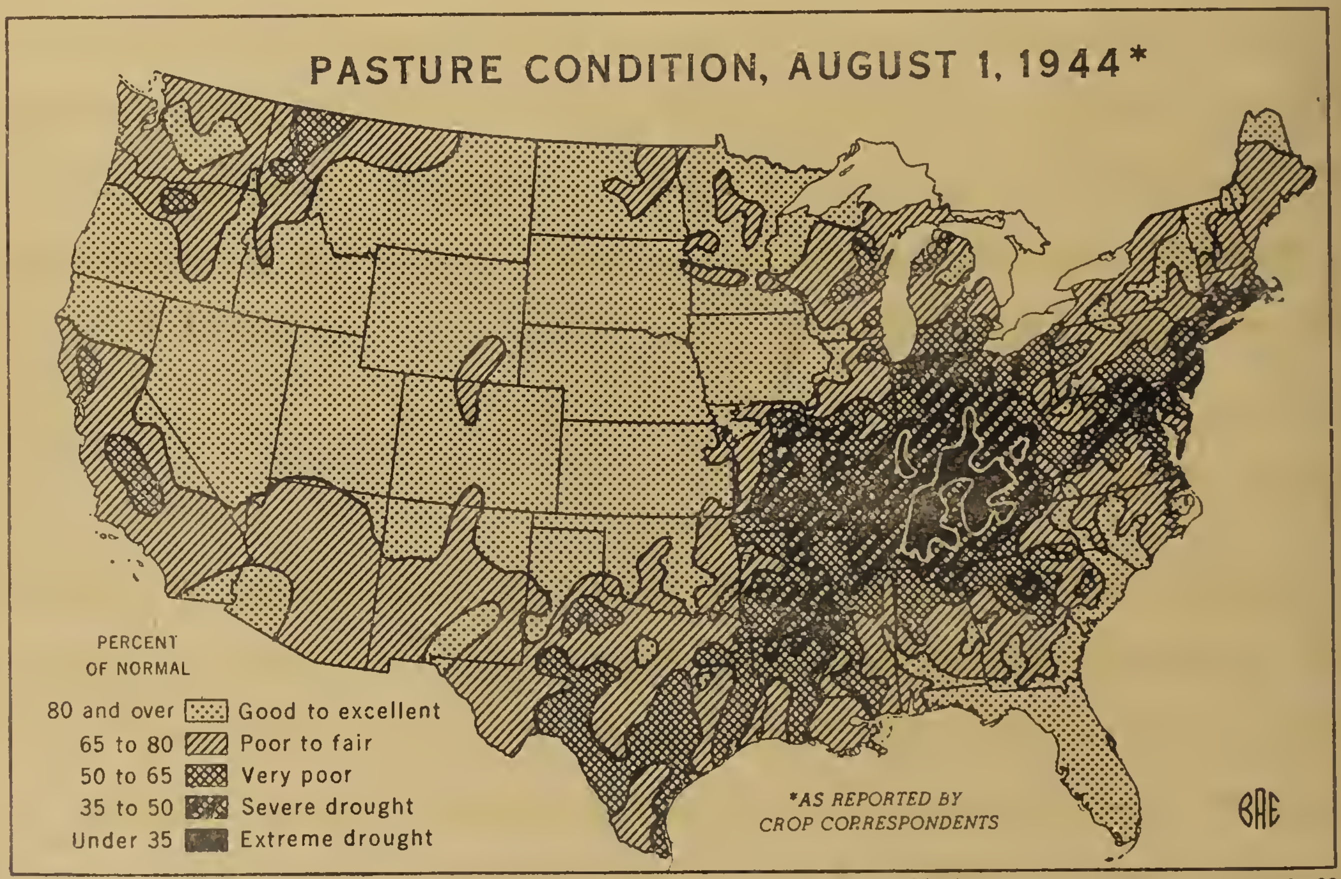
Lateness still characterizes the season both in development of crops and the progress of seasonal farming operations. Liberal rains are needed to relieve drought conditions in the Northwest and in local areas of the Southwest. Parts of the Great Plains and the Corn Belt need rain to replenish surface moisture supplies. A period of dry weather would be welcome in the Middle Atlantic States to check damage to quality and yield of grain, hay, tobacco and other crops and to enable farmers to catch up on field work, especially harvesting operations.

Contributing to the third largest volume of crops ever produced in this country are record crops of wheat, oats, peanuts, rice, peaches, pecans and truck crops for market, near-record crops of hay, tobacco, soybeans, sugarcane, and some fruit crops and big crops of potatoes, sorghum grain, and flaxseed. The record



PASTURE CONDITION, AUGUST 1, 1945*

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 45433 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



PASTURE CONDITION, AUGUST 1, 1944*

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG 43824 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

wheat crop totals 1,146 million bushels. The oats crop, at 1,546 million bushels, breaks a record that stood for 25 years. Yields per acre are above average for practically all field crops -- the main exceptions being peanuts and dry beans. The first estimate of the 1945 cotton crop placed production at 10,134,000 bales--the smallest crop since 1934 on the smallest acreage since 1885. Corn prospects made a marked improvement during July. The August forecast of 2,844 million bushels is 159 million bushels above the July 1 estimate. With sorghum grain estimated at 114 million bushels the combined tonnage of 4 feed grains -- corn, oats barley and sorghum for grain -- is expected to be 114 million tons. The condition of pastures is the highest for August 1 in 30 years. Range conditions are generally good except in areas affected by drought.

Although July precipitation for the country as a whole was somewhat above normal, sharp variations were recorded in different parts of the country. Rainfall was excessive in the Middle Atlantic States but much below normal in the Northwest and in Illinois. The dry situation in the Southeast, which had persisted since early in the season, was completely relieved by generous rains. Scattered rains temporarily broke the drought in local areas in the Southwest, particularly in Texas and Arizona, although the situation is still very serious over much of eastern New Mexico. The large area in the central part of the country which suffered from excessive rains since early spring, finally experienced some clear weather. As a result, crops made a favorable response and the outlook is much improved over a month ago. In this area planting of corn, sorghums and soybeans extended over a long period and these crops vary widely in their stages of development.

In the eastern parts of the Middle Atlantic States from New York to North Carolina, excessive rains during much of July caused widespread damage to yields and quality of crops. Over large areas grains sprouted in the shocks, cut hay rotted in the windrow, and the quality of hay ready for harvest deteriorated. Seasonal farm work was at a standstill. Truck crops, especially tomatoes in Maryland, were damaged. Tobacco was hard hit in southern Maryland and quality was impaired in parts of North Carolina. On the other hand, corn, growing hay crops and pastures were benefited, especially in the central and western parts of both North Carolina and Virginia where crops needed a good rain.

In Montana and the Pacific Northwest hot, dry weather reduced prospects from the favorable outlook existing on July 1. Dryland grain crops, pastures and ranges in the area show a marked decline in condition. With July rainfall less than half of normal in Montana, spring wheat was being forced to maturity much too fast. Other grain crops and flax were in need of immediate rain to check deterioration.

Notwithstanding the reductions in yield caused by adverse weather in some sections, for the country as a whole, practically all crops for which comparisons are available have better prospects than a month ago. The exceptions are apples, apricots, dry beans and dry peas. The apple crop, reflecting effects of severe frosts early in the season, is extremely short, and dry bean production is more than a million bags below average. The outlook for food crops continues exceptionally bright although deciduous fruit production is somewhat below average. Food grains promise a record harvest. The combined tonnage of wheat, rice, rye and buckwheat totals 37 million tons -- 2 million tons above last year's output. Prospective production of truck crops for fresh market and potatoes are well above average. The 1945 potato crop, indicated at 420 million bushels has been exceeded in only 2 previous years. Sweetpotatoes appear to be about an average crop even though the acreage is comparatively small. The sugar crops have made favorable progress. Tonnage of both sugar beets and sugarcane are substantially above the production last year with sugarcane promising the second largest tonnage ever recorded.

Tobacco experienced both favorable and unfavorable conditions during July, but registered a net gain to reach 1,934 million pounds, which is just slightly below the record. Peanuts also have been affected by variable conditions, but good stands on a large acreage point to the biggest crop ever to be picked and threshed.

Feed crops have profited by generally favorable growing conditions during July. Corn prospects are very uncertain in many areas where the crop is unusually late and June and July temperatures have averaged too cool for proper development. Nevertheless, the outlook for corn is much better than a month ago when there was still appreciable acreage yet to plant and much acreage still to germinate. Improved varieties of oats and, for the most part, ideal filling and ripening weather are reflected in the first oats crop to reach the 1.5 billion bushel mark. If these better prospects fully materialize, feed grains supplies per animal unit will be liberal, but not as plentiful as the supplies for the 1944-45 season. The hay crop of 104 million tons would provide the largest supply per hay consuming unit since 1927.

The season so far continues to favor milk and egg production. For the fourth consecutive month, milk production surpassed the previous peak for the month. Laying flocks continued to produce at a record rate per layer. With fewer layers, egg production for the first seven months of 1945 is about 6 percent below the corresponding period last year.

It still appears that supplies of fresh market commercial truck crops for the entire year may slightly exceed the 1944 record, and doubtless will be materially above average. Indications to date, covering the first 3 quarters of the year and approximately one-fourth of the fall acreage, show an aggregate tonnage for this year 2 percent greater than comparable 1944 production and 22 percent above averag Comparatively large summer supplies of beets, cabbage, cantaloups, carrots, cauliflower, sweetcorn, cucumbers, honeydew melons, green peppers, and watermelons are i prospect being above both 1944 production and average. Green lima beans and spinach are larger crops this summer than last, but are moderately below average. Prospective supplies of summer snap beans, eggplant, lettuce, onions and tomatoes are smaller than in 1944 but are above average. Green peas are the same as last summer but below average, while celery is below both last summer and average.

Fruit crops developed well in most areas during July and the aggregate tonnage of the 8 major deciduous fruits (apples, peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, plums, prunes and apricots) is indicated about one percent more than on July 1 but 12 percent less than in 1944 and 2 percent less than average. Larger indicated crops of peaches, grapes, cherries, and pears than on July 1 more than offset declining apple prospects in the eastern and central regions. Peaches are a record large crop and apples a record low. Apples are extremely short in the Eastern and Great Lakes States and a fair sized crop in the West.

Prospects for the 1945-46 citrus crops continued favorable in California, Texas and Arizona and improved in Florida. Florida citrus groves received almost daily rains during July and appear to have almost recovered from effects of the spring drought.

August 1 prospects for processing vegetables were favorable for a slight increase over 1944 in the tonnage available for 1945. Tonnage estimates for four vegetables, green peas, snap beans, sweetcorn, and tomatoes, indicate that this year's total production may exceed the 1944 aggregate tonnage for these crops by at least 4 percent. In 1944, these four crops constituted almost 90 percent of the total commercial production of the 11 processing vegetables for which estimates were made.

mbp

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
August 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.
August 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

While the 1945 crop of green peas for processing, estimated in mid-July at 462,780 tons, is expected to exceed all previous production records, snap beans and sweet corn promised on August 1 to produce near-record large tonnages for this year; however, in the case of each of these two crops, the tonnage indicated is not a record high production. August 1 indications on tomatoes for processing point to about 3 percent less tonnage for this year than was produced in 1944, or 3,066,100 tons for 1945 compared with 3,169,900 tons for 1944.

CORN: Marked improvement in prospects during July has resulted in an August 1 estimate of about 2,844 million bushels for the 1945 corn crop. The occurrence of "corn weather" during the latter part of July in most important corn growing areas favored better than average progress -- in some sections remarkable progress -- to bring about an increase of 159 million bushels in the prospective corn crop since July 1. The current estimate, while below 3 successive 3-billion bushel crops in 1942, 1943 and 1944, exceeds production in any year except 1923 and 1932 of the two preceding decades. The average yield of 30.8 bushels compares with 29.1 estimated a month ago, 33.2 last year and the average of 26.8 bushels per harvested acre.

A wide range in progress is still evident in the nation's corn fields, varying from corn below a foot in height to some tasseling at a normal date in the North, some harvested in Texas. Planted under extreme weather difficulties and with varying degrees of delay, the crop progressed slowly during the first half of July. During the last two weeks of the month, however, favoring temperatures combined with ample soil moisture supplies to help the struggling plants "catch up" in their growth. In spite of this extraordinary growth, much of the acreage is still backward and may have to be salvaged as fodder or silage. Because of poor germinating conditions, some stands are thin and irregular. Color of the crop is generally good, some is weedy although most fields have been well cultivated, but it will require good growing weather until a late frost date for all to reach maturity. A factor expected to prove significant, however, is the increased proportion planted to hybrids. Large quantities of the early-maturing strains were available for late planting and replanting. In addition, the uniformity in development of hybrids may reduce the spread between the earliest and latest maturity in the same field.

The only areas to show poorer prospects than on July 1 were in Wisconsin and Minnesota, where progress was below normal, and drouthy sections of Florida, Montana and Arizona, where corn production is of minor importance. In many of the States from New England along the northern border to the Pacific Northwest, in some Mountain States and in Iowa no change occurred in prospects. But in virtually all other States, including those in the major producing area, yield prospects improved from 1 to 6 bushels per acre during July. It is significant, however, that in a large part of the North Central Region, particularly a wedge-shaped area extending from southeastern South Dakota, eastern Nebraska and Kansas, across southern Iowa, northern Missouri into southern parts of Illinois and Indiana, some of the prospective production may be of the "soft-corn" grade if first frosts should occur at about the usual date this fall.

Most of the improvement in national prospects during July occurred in the Corn Belt. Yield prospects improved sharply in Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas, and to a less degree in Illinois and South Dakota. No appreciable change occurred in Iowa, but in Wisconsin and Minnesota the crop remained backward and prospects faded. A few sections began to need additional moisture, but rains in early August were both timely and ample. In spite of late planting, corn borers are numerous, but with growing conditions so favorable are not likely to be a heavy factor in yields. The corn shows a tendency to tassel at less than usual height in late-planted fields.

Much of the latest planted has little prospect of producing anything but fodder. The probability of much "soft corn" will not materially affect yield and production, but will necessitate feeding of large quantities on farms and will limit quantity and quality of the commercial crop.

Along the Atlantic Seaboard warm, humid weather with heavy rainfall enabled corn to make excellent progress during July. Much late-planted corn in the Southern States progressed rapidly and with continued favorable August conditions will contribute to record yields in several States. Much of the corn in Western States was planted late and faces the frost hazard following poor to fair growing conditions to date; but in Colorado with more than half of the acreage of the West, nearly ideal conditions contribute to an optimistic outlook.

WHEAT: With an indicated production of 1,146,283,000 bushels, the 1945 wheat crop tops all previous records. Production prospects increased 17½ million bushels during July, primarily because of improvement in spring wheat attending ample moisture and favorable temperatures in the principal northern Great Plains States. This production would outdistance last year's 1,079 million bushels crop, the previous record, by 6 percent, and would be 45 percent above the 10-year average production.

A winter wheat crop of about 837 million bushels, the largest ever produced in the Nation, is indicated by August 1 conditions and harvest returns. This is about one-tenth more than the 764 million bushels produced last year and considerably above production in other years except 1931 when 825 million bushels were harvested. Production is about 3 million bushels more than indicated a month ago. The beneficial effect of very favorable filling weather over most of the Corn Belt and Great Plains States more than offset losses from hot, dry weather in Montana, Washington, and Oregon and from excessive rain in a number of eastern States. Yield per acre at 18.0 bushels is almost a bushel lower than the 1944 yield but is 2.7 bushels above the 10-year average.

Wet weather over the eastern half of the Nation delayed and hampered harvest operations rather generally and caused extensive sprouting of wheat in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia. Prospects declined 8 million bushels during July in Montana, Washington and Oregon due to high temperatures, wind and shortage of soil moisture. Due to relatively cool weather that was very favorable for filling, production in Nebraska and Colorado is about 6 million bushels greater than indicated July 1. Ohio's crop exceeds earlier expectations by almost 7 million bushels -- because of almost ideal weather for filling and ripening. Production is also larger than indicated on July 1 in Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, New Mexico, Idaho and Utah. The crop was smaller than expected in Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri and southern Illinois. Production of winter wheat in most other States is unchanged from the July forecast.

The indicated production of all spring wheat, 309,314,000 bushels, is only about 1.5 percent less than last year's production of 314,574,000 bushels but 52 percent above the 10-year average. Due to the favorable moisture situation in most sections of the northern Great Plains States and absence of any prolonged excessively hot spells during July, production prospects of all spring wheat improved approximately 15 million bushels, despite the deterioration caused by heat and drought in Montana and the Pacific Northwest. The indicated production of durum wheat, 31,896,000 bushels, reflects the very favorable conditions in July during the critical heading and filling stage. The improvement in production prospects during July amounts to 4-2/3 million bushels, and makes this year's crop equal to last year despite the reduced acreage.

Other spring wheat production is placed at 277,418,000 bushels -- about 10 million bushels above a month ago, but a little short of last year's 282,641,000 bushels.

The season to date has been unusually favorable for spring wheat and much of the crop is assured, or in advanced maturity, excepting in northermost zones. Durum wheat looks unusually good, is standing up well, and is filling under generally favorable moisture and temperature conditions. Because of the heavy straw growth and comparative absence of heavy rains or high winds the plant growth is less weather seasoned than usual. There is no appreciable stem rust and only a limited amount of leaf rust. In scattered spots there has been some forcing to maturity, but this usually is associated with shortness of root growth, and late shortage of moisture. Harvest in the northern zone will not be general for 2 to 3 weeks. Other spring wheat is in a very favorable situation in the northern Great Plains States. Moisture has been sufficient in that section in general, and although the crop is one to two weeks late, the absence to date of prolonged heat during the critical stage of heading and filling has been favorable to development of well-filled kernels.

In the 3 States of Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota, all spring wheat production prospects gained 31 million bushels during July. In Montana and the Pacific Northwest, however, yield prospects were severely cut by heat and dry weather which are not yet terminated. Prospects declined 34 million bushels during July in Montana, Washington, and Oregon.

The spring wheat yield of 16.7 bushels, although relatively high, was exceeded by the 1942 record yield of 20.2 bushels per acre, and by 2 other years -- 1915 and 1943. The yield of durum wheat, 16.9 bushels per acre, has been exceeded only by the unusually high yield of 21.2 bushels in 1942, and the 17.0 bushels in 1943. The other spring wheat yield is estimated at 16.7 bushels. Last year the other spring wheat yield was 17.2 bushels per acre. The record was 20.0 bushels in 1942.

OATS: The 1945 oats crop is now expected to be the largest of record, the Nation's first 1½ billion bushel crop. Prospects for oats in the country as a whole improved materially during July. The current forecast of 1,546 million bushels is 9 percent above that of July 1, 1945, 33 percent larger than the 1944 crop of 1,166,392,000 bushels, and 45 percent larger than the 1934-43 average of 1,068,399,000 bushels.

Conditions on August 1 indicated a yield per acre of 36.9 bushels -- a yield exceeded only once in the 80 years of record. The yield in 1944 was 29.9 bushels while the 1934-43 average is 29.6 bushels. In the North Central States, which account for about three-fourths of the national oat acreage, yield prospects improved during July in all States except Missouri and Kansas. The generally good yields in this area this season are due largely to two factors: (1) the increased use of the improved rust-resistant varieties, and (2) the cool, moist weather which was unusually favorable for oats development and maturity. Test weights are reported unusually high in sections where harvest is in progress.

In most States outside of the North Central region, prospects are not greatly different than on July 1 when the outlook was unusually good compared with 1944 and average. In Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, however, the hot, dry weather in July resulted in some decline in prospective oats production.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
August 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
August 10, 1945
3:00 P.M.(E.W.T.)

BARLEY: August 1 conditions indicate a production of 269,867,000 bushels of barley. This is 5 percent less than the 1944 crop of 284,426,000 bushels and 1 percent below the 1934-43 average of 273,481,000 bushels.

The indicated yield per acre on August 1 is 25.4 bushels, or an increase of 1.3 bushels since July 1. The present indicated yield is 2.4 bushels higher than in 1944 and 3.1 bushels above the 1934-43 average, and has been exceeded but three times in the past 20 years.

In response to generally favorable weather for the crop, yield prospects have improved since July 1 in practically all of the North Central States and in Colorado. Prospects have declined perceptibly however in Montana, Washington, and Oregon because of hot, dry weather. In California, the prospective production is the same as on July 1. Diseases and insects, which usually cause considerable damage, have caused little or no damage this year in most of the heavy producing areas.

RYE: Prospects for the 1945 rye crop improved during July. The August 1 forecast of 27,883,000 bushels is slightly above the 27,327,000 indicated on July 1. This year's crop, although about 8 percent larger than the 25,872,000 bushels produced last year is only about two-thirds of the 10-year average production. With the exception of last year it is the smallest crop since the drought year of 1936.

A yield of 13.3 bushels per acre is indicated compared with only 11.5 bushels in 1944 and a 10-year average of 11.9 bushels. Nebraska, which this year has over 16 percent of the United States acreage for harvest, expects a yield of 13.0 bushels. This is an increase of half a bushel over last month's indication and 2½ bushels above last year and average. Cool weather during the first three weeks of July was favorable for development and as a result rye filled out better than expected. North Dakota and South Dakota expect good yields well above both last year and average. However, the North Dakota crop ripened slowly due to the unusually cool season, with very little of the crop harvested by August 1. South Dakota still has considerable acreage to harvest and could suffer some loss if heavy rains or winds are received before the fields are harvested. Minnesota also has some acreage still unharvested due to weather conditions and to the desirability of cutting other grains first. Harvesting in most other States has been completed under favorable circumstances except in the Northeastern States where rainfall has been excessive.

BUCKWHEAT: Buckwheat production on August 1 is estimated at 7,715,000 bushels. This is 16 percent less than last year's large crop of 9,166,000 bushels but 8 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average of 7,121,000 bushels.

The acreage for harvest is estimated at 443,000 acres, a decrease of 14 percent from the 515,000 acres harvested in 1944 but still 5 percent above the 10-year average. Compared with a year ago decreases in acreage were reported in all of the larger producing States with New York showing a reduction of 12 percent, Pennsylvania 16 percent, and Minnesota 35 percent. Excessive rainfall at planting time was an important factor in reducing the acreage.

The indicated yield per acre of 17.4 bushels compares with 17.8 bushels last year and 16.9 bushels the 10-year average. Prospective yields are above average in practically all producing States. Moisture supplies are ample and generally good growing conditions have prevailed to date. Some acreage remained to be planted in Tennessee, while many Minnesota and Dakota fields were in bloom.

RICE: Better than usual growing conditions in most of the rice-producing area during July improved prospects for a record crop in 1945. Estimated production of 76 million bushels of rice, as of August 1, exceeds the July 1 estimate by 2 percent and the previous record production in 1944 by 8 percent. Better than average yields on a record acreage for harvest are the factors responsible for the large prospective production.

Optimum growing conditions in Arkansas improved yield prospects in that State by 2 bushels, with improvement most marked in the northern area where prospects had been least favorable on July 1. Fields show good color, good stands, are clean and without insect damage. Louisiana reports the best condition in 25 years and a crop two weeks ahead of last year. Harvest began the latter part of July with the first new-crop rice delivered to a mill on July 31. In Texas, also, harvest was in progress 2 weeks ahead of last year as a result of early planting and nearly ideal growing conditions. A heavy shift has continued, however, to locally adapted late-maturing varieties. California prospects remained very good as the crop made satisfactory progress during July in all sections.

Farm Stocks of old rice in the southern rice area on August 1 are estimated at 55,000 bushels, a relatively low total considering the record crops of the last few years. Early maturity of the new crop, combined with strong demand at ceiling prices has moved most rice to markets. California farm stocks are negligible.

FLAXSEED: Production of flaxseed, indicated at 33,972,000 bushels, is 10½ million bushels larger than last year's crop of 23½ million bushels and exceeds the 10-year (1934-43) average by about 57 percent.

Very favorable growing weather prevailed in the important flaxseed producing States of Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota. These 3 States have about 80 percent of the total acreage for harvest. In Montana, fourth State in importance with 308,000 acres, drought caused a decline from the July prospective yield and material loss of acreage is expected. The indicated yield in North Dakota is 7.5 bushels per acre, an increase of 0.5 bushel from July, but nearly a bushel below the splendid yield of 1944 and about 2 bushels above average. Minnesota has an indicated production of nearly 12 million bushels, which would be 81 percent greater than last year and 21.7 percent above average. South Dakota, another important producing State has an indicated yield of 10.5 bushels, the same as a month earlier but 1½ bushels greater than last year. The expected production in this State is 4,568,000 bushels, 63 percent greater than last year's crop and nearly three times average.

A large percentage of the greatly expanded acreage was seeded to rust resistant varieties. This fact, together with the cool spring, have greatly reduced the prevalence of rust and disease infection. Some rust damage has occurred, but primarily to non-resistant varieties; wilt damage occurred to some extent. With the wet weather experienced this year there are some very weedy fields, but these occur mainly where the acreage expanded to land less adapted to flaxseed. In general, stands are good and fields are relatively clean of weeds. Except for some late plantings, fields were in bloom on August 1 in the Northern zones, and in the boll and advancing toward ripening in the middle to lower zones of the northern Great Plains flaxseed States. In all but the extreme northern portion the crop is far enough advanced so that there is little danger of further damage from heat, rust or disease.

TOBACCO: The August 1 forecast of 1945 tobacco production, - 1,934 million pounds is approximately 2 percent above the estimate of last month, and second only to the all time record - 1,950 million pounds produced last year.

Losses occasioned by excessive rainfall in eastern North Carolina were more than offset by improvement in the old belt of North Carolina and Virginia. Local conditions in other areas have made significant changes in prospects for some types. The indicated yield per acre declined sharply from a month earlier in southern Maryland where heavy rainfall did considerable damage.

The production of tobacco used primarily in cigarettes, flue-cured and light air-cured, is indicated at 1,713 million pounds -- 1,135 million pounds of flue-cured, and 578 million pounds of light air-cured tobacco. The total for these tobaccos is approximately equal to the total last year, there being about 45 million pounds more flue-cured tobacco than last year with a corresponding reduction in burley and southern Maryland types.

Changes in prospective production of dark air-cured tobacco, during July, were negligible. A total of 42.3 million pounds is forecast compared with 44.5 million in 1944 and 36.1 million pounds, the 10-year (1934-43) average.

Estimated production of total cigar leaf, 121.6 million pounds, compares with last year's production of 127.7 million pounds and 114.8 million pounds, th average. The indicated reduction below last year is due to low yield prospects for fillers in both Pennsylvania and Ohio. Difficulties in cultivation due to excessive rainfall in Pennsylvania and general lateness in both States contribut to the poor production prospects.

BROOMCORN: A production of broomcorn this year less than half as large as the near-record crop of last year, and a little more than three-fourth an average crop, is indicated by August 1 conditions. The 1945 production is fo cast at 31,400 tons, compared with 67,200 tons in 1944 and the 10-year (1934-43 average of 40,130 tons. The greatest declines from the average are indicated fo Illinois and New Mexico. On the other hand, larger than average crops are in prospect in Colorado and Texas, but even in the latter States production this ye is expected to be much smaller than in 1944.

The small crop this year is attributed chiefly to unfavorable weather du ing the spring and early summer, fear that labor at harvest will be inadequate, and declines in prices and demand after much of the 1944 crop had moved from farms. At the normal planting times in the various districts, and for a number of weeks afterwards, it was too dry in some States, notably New Mexico and Colorado, and too wet and cool in other States, chiefly Oklahoma and Illinois. The result was that planting was delayed greatly and more replanting than usual was necessary. Abandonment, mostly because of drought, is estimated at 11.4 percen of the planted acreage this year compared with 5.2 percent last year, and is expected to be greater than usual. The crop up to August 1 made slower progres than normally.

Acreage for harvest this year is estimated at 240,000 acres, compared wi 380,000 in 1944 and the average of 291,400 acres. Reductions from last year's acreage range from 22 percent in Texas to as much as 50 percent in Kansas. The average reduction is about 37 percent for the 6 principal broomcorn States. Co- pared with the average, the 1945 acreage is indicated to be larger only in Texa and Colorado, with percentage declines most marked for Illinois and Kansas.

The August 1 condition reports indicate a United States yield of 262 pounds per acre, compared with 354 pounds in 1944 and the average of 281 pounds. The greatest percentage reductions from last year's large yields generally are shown for New Mexico, where a record low yield is in prospect, and also for Oklahoma.

SOYBEANS: August 1 conditions point to a 1945 soybean crop of 188,284,000 bushels. This is only 2.4 percent below the 192,863,000 bushels last year and 2.5 percent less than the record crop of 193,125,000 bushels produced in 1943. The crop as a whole was planted late and got off to a rather poor start. Growing conditions, however, have been favorable and except for lateness soybeans look good. The late planted acreage will be subject to fros damage in some areas.

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A yield of 18.1 bushels per acre is indicated as of August 1, slightly less than last year's yield of 18.4 bushels but above the 1934-43 average of 17.6 bushels per acre. All soybean-producing States except New York and Illinois expect better-than-average yields. However, the Illinois yield of 19 bushels is more than a bushel per acre below average. The crop in Illinois is exceptionally late, especially in the southern half of the State where plantings were delayed as much as a month from the usual planting time. The northern part of the State had better planting conditions but even here the crop will probably average a week later than usual. However, since planting time the weather has been very favorable for growth and the crop has made excellent progress. The Missouri and Kansas crop were also planted late and yields well below last year are expected, but with favorable growing weather the crop made good progress during the past month.

Ohio and Indiana both have prospects of good crops. The 21-bushel yield expected in Ohio is 4 bushels above last year and 2 bushels above average. The State has some late planted beans but with normal weather most of the crop should mature with little loss. Indiana also has considerable late planted acreage, especially in the southwestern counties, but with favorable growing weather the crop has made rapid progress. The yield of 18 bushels is well above last year and almost a bushel per acre above average. A higher than usual proportion of the acreage was planted in rows this year with these beans appearing in better condition than those planted solid. This shift in method of planting, plus more acreage planted with new improved varieties of seed, may more than offset the effects of any lowering of yields because of late planting.

COWPEAS: The August 1 condition of cowpeas was well above average. Reported at 78 percent, the condition on August 1 this year was 4 points above the 10-year average and 11 points above the low figure of August 1 a year ago.

Planting was delayed in some areas largely because of wet weather but growing conditions have been favorable and the crop has made good progress, especially in the major producing States. The Eastern and Southern States from Virginia to Texas report an August 1 condition above last year and above average, with the exception of Florida where the condition is the same as a year ago but slightly below average. In the minor producing States of Indiana, Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee, the reported condition was better than last year but below average. Plantings were delayed in these States by floods and excessive wet weather.

Should the favorable conditions continue for the remainder of the season, cowpea production would still be comparatively low due to the very small acreage planted this year.

PEANUTS: The acreage of peanuts for picking and threshing, based on August 1 intentions of growers, is indicated to be 3,238,000 acres. This is 3 percent more than the 3,150,000 acres harvested last year, 10 percent less than the record acreage in 1943 but 56 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average. Acreages have increased over 1944 in all the major producing States except Alabama which shows a decrease of 12 percent. Oklahoma and Texas show the largest increases of 17 and 10 percent respectively. The increase in the North Carolina acreage is 8 percent, Virginia 4 percent and Georgia 2 percent. The smaller producing States either show no change or a reduction in acreage.

August 1 conditions indicate a production of peanuts picked and threshed of 2,309 million pounds, the largest crop of record. If this production materializes it will be 9 percent larger than last year's crop of 2,111 million pounds and 4 percent above the previous record production in 1942.

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In the Virginia-Carolina area too much rain in July prevented proper cultivation and resulted in many grassy fields. Stands are good and excellent growth has been made in those fields that are relatively free from grass. Too much rain has hindered dusting operations which will probably mean more leaf spot than usual. In Georgia, the heavy July rainfall has caused a heavy vine growth. Rains in July brought relief from dry weather in Alabama and yield prospects are satisfactory. Yields are expected to be above average in Texas, where moisture conditions are favorable, and in Oklahoma, where the weather was more favorable in July than in earlier months.

DRY BEANS: The dry edible bean production is forecast at 14,714,000 bags of 100 lbs. uncleaned. This is 1,414,000 bags or 9 percent less than the 1944 crop and 1,228,000 bags or 8 percent less than the 10-year (1934-43) average of 15,942,000 bags.

In the important bean producing States such as Michigan, New York, Idaho, Wyoming, and Colorado seeding was prolonged due to the very wet spring and many fields were seeded late. This has resulted in vines being in various stages of growth. Much of the early seeding has bloomed and set pods. Where heat has been intense there has been quite a heavy loss of bloom or failure to set pods.

In the Mountain States there is danger of severe losses if an early killing frost should occur because much of the crop is from one to two weeks late. Neither diseases nor insects have caused material damage. Excessive weediness in some fields in the humid areas is a serious handicap to the growth of the beans. Rains have been too frequent to permit proper cultivation of fields in the Eastern States.

Indicated yields range from fair to good but for the U. S. they average only 809 pounds (uncleaned basis) per acre, compared with 784 pounds last year and a 10-year (1934-43) average of 872 pounds.

DRY PEAS: Hot weather during July caught the dry pea crop in the Northwest at a critical stage of development. Maturity was hastened and further development of many pods was prevented in the very important Washington-Oregon-Northern-Idaho area. The production indicated by August 1 reports from growers is less than 5 million 100-pound bags in these 3 States and only 5½ million bags for the United States. This is a reduction of about 1 million bags from the production indicated by the information available on July 1. Last year's crop totaled 8.9 million bags but the 10-year (1934-43) average production was less than 4 million bags. Indicated production of 5½ million bags this year includes an allowance for dry peas harvested from about 11,000 acres originally intended for fresh or processing peas in Oregon.

HOPS: The record-breaking crop of hops that was in prospect on July 1 has improved during the month, and now gives promise of 55,154,000 pounds. This increase of nearly 400,000 pounds is due to improvement of the crop in Oregon, since in California and Washington the outlook on August 1 was the same as on July 1. If the final harvest from the hop yards confirms present indications the crop will be the biggest in the 30 years of record.

In Oregon during late June the crop was beginning to be attacked by downy mildew, but hot weather during July checked this damage and caused the vines to grow rapidly. Non-irrigated yards were beginning to need rain on August 1, although those in the Willamette Valley that have irrigation systems have an ample water supply. The Oregon crop is now forecast at 18,308,000 pounds. In Washington the 21,996,000 pounds in prospect is the same as a month earlier. Red spider damage is beginning to appear, but growers are alert, and dusting with airplanes is being done throughout the commercial hop area. The picking of Early Clusters is expected to begin soon after August 20 and end by September 10; Late Clusters will be picked throughout September, and Fuggles during the last half of August. In California, the crop forecast remains at 14,850,000 pounds, and the crop is in excellent condition. Harvesting is expected to start late this month.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
August 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
August 10, 1945
3:00 P.M.(E.W.T.)

COMMERCIAL APPLES: Production of apples in commercial areas is indicated to be 68,882,000 bushels, a record low and only 55 percent of the 124,754,000 bushels produced in 1944. During July, a small improvement in prospects in the western States did not offset declining prospects in the east and the August 1 estimate is about one million bushels less than indicated on July 1. For the eastern States as a group the 1945 crop is only 31 percent of average and for the central States about 46 percent of average. For the Western region production is indicated about 4 percent below average.

For the North Atlantic area the production prospect declined 14 percent during July. The total is now indicated at 10,294,000 bushels, only 31 percent of the 1934-43 average production. In some sections the drop was heavier than expected. Rainy, humid weather during July was favorable for the development of scab and unfavorable for spraying. Some orchards have so few apples that spraying has been discontinued. The large moisture supplies have been favorable for growth of the small crop and sizes should be large. The early apples such as Duchess, Transparent and Wealthys, are relatively larger sized crops than the late varieties. In New England Gravenstein and Delicious are practically a failure and the set of McIntosh is light. This was the "off" year for Baldwins in most orchards and a light crop would have been harvested even with favorable conditions. In New York, all apples are sizing well but the early varieties show some cracking. The crop is very short in all sections of the State. The Lake Ontario crop is so near a failure that the market supplies from this section will be negligible. Prospects are more favorable in the Hudson Valley where a few Wealthys are now being harvested. The New York State crop is indicated at 3,510,000 bushels, about one-fifth of the 1944 production. Production in Pennsylvania is indicated at about 40 percent of last year. Much cracking is reported in the Adams-Franklin-York area and Staymans are dropping. In New Jersey most of the early varieties had been harvested by the end of July and Gravenstein and Wealthys are now moving, which is about 10 days earlier than usual.

In the South Atlantic States the crop is indicated about the same size as on July 1, one-fourth as large a production as last year. Declining prospects in Delaware and Maryland offset an increase in West Virginia. In Virginia, production prospects indicate the same size crop as July 1, or 3,145,000 bushels. This is about one-fifth of the 1944 production. Apples are about 10 days to 2 weeks earlier than usual. Soil moisture is ample for sizing but quality of the crop is the poorest in years.

The Central States total is indicated to be about one-half of the 1944 production. Larger-than-last year but below-average crops are expected in Illinois and Missouri. Spring freeze damage and poor pollination weather resulted in extremely short crop prospects in Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin. In Ohio and Michigan frequent rains decreased the effectiveness of control sprays with the result that scab and worm injury is large. In Illinois, cool weather and good subsoil moisture supplies were favorable for sizing and the production prospect improved during July.

In the Western States, prospects improved moderately during July and production for the region is now indicated to be 42,219,000 bushels, 9 percent below last year. Production is indicated considerably above last year in California and Idaho but below 1944 in Washington, Oregon, and Colorado. In Washington, hot, dry July weather was mostly favorable for development and sizing. However, production of all principal varieties of apples will be lighter than

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last year. Prospects appear least favorable for Jonathans and best for the Winesaps and Delicious varieties. The June drop was unusually heavy this season.

In the Hood River Valley of Oregon, Newtons and Spitzenbergs are expected to produce lighter crops than last year, but the Delicious crops is indicated to be as large and perhaps larger than in 1944. For the other Oregon commercial areas all important varieties appear in shorter supply than last year. California expects the largest production since 1937 or a crop 45 percent above last year and 17 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average. Gravensteins are estimated at 2,400,000 bushels in comparison with 1,782,000 in 1944. The crop is now moving in volume and making better sizes than expected earlier. Quality is good. In Colorado, prospective production is about two-thirds of last year's large crop. In Delta county, the principal carlot shipping area, apples are sizing well and quality is good. The Idaho crop is spotted with some orchards in the Twin Falls area short of fruit and large crops reported on many of the orchards in the southwestern section that had heavy crops in 1944.

PEACHES: Further improvement in the peach crop is reported and the August 1 estimate of 82,650,000 bushels is 3 percent above the 80,432,000 bushels estimated last month. This is a record production and is 9 percent larger than the 1944 crop of 75,963,000 bushels and about 44 percent above the 1934-1943 average of 57,201,000 bushels. Production in 1931 -- the previous record crop -- was 77,846,000 bushels. Improvement over July 1 estimates is indicated for every region and was greatest in the central States and in Michigan in particular. With moisture supplies abundant to excessive in all areas, the peach crop is sizing up unusually well. Damage from brown rot and insects has been heavy in excessively wet areas, however.

In the 10 Southern States, harvest was nearing completion on August 1 with the crop turning out even better than was expected a month ago. Production in this group of States is now estimated at 27,453,000 bushels which compares with 17,193,000 bushels last year and 15,762,000 bushels, the 10-year (1934-43) average. The previous record crop for this area was 24,903,000 bushels produced in 1941.

Harvesting of midseason varieties was beginning around August 1 in the North Atlantic States with Golden Jubilees ripening as far north as New York. Production for this region is expected to be above average though less than in 1944. New Jersey peaches are maturing from a week to ten days earlier than usual and Elberta harvest is expected to begin around August 20 with the peak expected before September 1. In Pennsylvania, Elberta prospects are good and peak harvest will probably occur between September 1 and September 15.

In the Central States peach prospects improved materially during July for Michigan, Ohio and Indiana. Size and quality in these States are expected to be good. Early varieties should be on the market in volume by mid-August with peak movement of the principal varieties during the first or second week of September. In Illinois, a minor tornado struck peach areas in Union County on July 25 breaking and uprooting some trees and blowing off many peaches. Estimated production for the State dropped from 1,827,000 bushels a month ago to 1,806,000 on August 1. Peak harvest is expected in the Carbondale area and south about August 12-15 and in the Centralia area about August 17-20.

In Mesa County, Colorado, volume shipments are expected from August 23 to September 1 and in the Delta County area from September 1 to September 15. Colorado peaches improved in size and quality during July and the largest crop on record for the State is indicated. Utah has prospects for the largest crop since 1923 with trees in many orchards loaded to the breaking point.

In California prospects for Clingstone peaches improved further in July and production was estimated on August 1 at 19,668,000 bushels in comparison with 20,501,000 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 14,430,000 bushels. Freestone production at 11,918,000 bushels compares with 13,543,000 bushels in 1944 and the 1934-43 average of 8,959,000 bushels. California peaches are maturing later than usual and there is some fear that sharp peaks in ripening will occur which may overtax facilities for handling.

PEARS: Production prospects improved slightly during July, and the indicated production is now 33,162,000 bushels compared with 31,956,000 bushels in 1944 and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 28,616,000 bushels. Prospects in the Western and Southern States improved somewhat, but in the North Central and North Atlantic States the production outlook continues to be very poor because of damage by spring freezes.

In the three Pacific Coast States the indicated crop is the largest of record. A total of 26,031,000 bushels is indicated for these three States compared with 23,436,000 bushels in 1944 and the 10-year average of 19,931,000 bushels. The three Pacific Coast States have about 78 percent of the total United States crop this season. The Bartlett crop in these States is placed at 20,245,000 bushels compared with 17,846,000 bushels in 1944 and the 10-year average of 14,695,000 bushels. Other pears in the three States are placed at 5,786,000 bushels compared with 5,590,000 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 5,237,000 bushels.

In Washington Bartlett pears are sizing very well and another lage crop is in prospect. Weather conditions have been favorable and harvest is expected to get under way late in August. Other pears in this State are developing satisfactorily. Most varieties are showing the best prospects for harvest in years. In Oregon, sizes of Bartlett pears may not be up to earlier expectations because some farmers were very late in getting their orchards thinned. Harvesting of Bartletts should start in the Medford area about the middle of August and in the Hood River Valley approximately 10 days later. Other pears in Oregon are slightly below last season' crop but are substantially above average. Harvesting of California Bartletts for the fresh market started about July 9 and these are now moving steadily from all shipping areas except Nevada, El Dorado and Lake counties. A smaller volume than usual has gone to storage for canning. The crop is large and the fruit is reported to be clean and of good quality. Other pear varieties in California have improved in production prospects. Hardys will be ready for canning or shipping before the Bartlett harvest finishes. Most of the Hardys probably will go for canning.

In the more important Eastern producing States of New York and Michigan the pear crop in most commercial areas is a near failure due to spring freezes.

GRAPES: August 1 conditions point to a United States grape crop of 2,801,900 tons in 1945 compared with 2,736,550 tons in 1944 and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 2,474,835 tons. Prospective production for 1945 is the second largest crop of record, being exceeded only by the crop of 2,972,900 tons produced in 1943.

Growing conditions were mostly favorable during July and crop prospects increased about 2 percent over the estimate of July 1. The weather in California was warm during the month and grapes in that State continued to make good development. The August 1 estimates for wine and table grapes are the same as those of July 1, but for raisin grapes the production prospects are slightly higher than those of a month ago. Shipments of Thompson Seedless and Red and White Malagas

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from southern San Joaquin Valley areas began late in July. These varieties, along with other table varieties, will be available in continuous supply for many weeks unless limited by a scarcity of refrigerator cars for shipment. In Washington a large crop is also in prospect. Conditions in eastern Washington were excellent in July and grapes have made good progress.

In the Northeastern, South Atlantic, North Central and South Central region the prospective grape crop is very light due largely to spring freezes. These regions have only 4 percent of the 1945 grape crop, whereas the Western States have 96 percent. California alone has 95 percent of the United States crop this season.

In the more important Eastern producing States of New York, Ohio, Michigan and in Arkansas the crop is later than usual and production prospects are very unce tain because production will be mostly on secondary growth. Some concern is felt by growers in the Lake Erie region about the possibility of damage by October frosts.

CITRUS: Condition of the 1945-46 United States orange crop averaged 70 percent on August 1 compared with 69 percent on July 1 and 79 percent on August 1 last year. Grapefruit averaged 67 percent on August 1, compared with 65 percent July 1 and 75 percent on August 1, 1944.

Florida citrus groves received almost daily rains during July and appear to have almost recovered from effects of the severe spring drought. Most groves put on a heavy late bloom in July but the set is somewhat irregular with several different sizes of fruit on the same trees. The outcome from this late bloom and set is still uncertain. Condition of Florida oranges was reported at 61 percent on August 1 compared with 55 percent a month earlier and 77 percent on August 1, 1944. Grapefruit condition was reported at 57 percent compared with 51 on July 1 and 72 on August 1, 1944. Tangerine condition improved from 45 percent on July 1 to 55 percent on August 1 but is still sharply below last year's August condition of 79 percent.

In the Texas citrus area, temperatures during July were above average and rainfall was considerably below average. Although water for irrigation had reached a critically low stage early in July, rains in other areas of the Rio Grand watershed the latter part of July enabled most groves to be sufficiently irrigated. Only a few groves appeared to be suffering from heat and lack of moisture. Growth of fruit, however, has been slow, although still possibly ahead of last year to the same date. August 1 condition of Texas oranges was reported at 80 percent -- 2 points less than July 1 and 2 points less than a year earlier. August 1 conditio of grapefruit was 76 percent -- 3 points less than a month earlier and also 3 point less than a year earlier.

Arizona citrus prospects are varied, with the outlook better for grapefruit than for oranges. Trees are in good condition but April frosts caused a poor set of fruit in many groves. Condition of oranges was reported at 76 percent, the same as on July 1 but 7 points below August 1, 1944. Grapefruit condition was 77 percent, 1 point above a month earlier but 1 point below a year earlier.

California citrus prospects continue favorable. Groves are in good condition, amply irrigated, and generally well cared for. Condition of oranges is 76 percent -- 3 points less than last month and 4 points less than August 1 last year. Grapefruit condition is 82 percent -- 1 point down from July 1 but 3 points above a year ago. Lemon condition averaged 77 percent which is 3 points less than last month but the same as a year ago.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1945	BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS CROP REPORTING BOARD	Washington, D. C., August 10, 1945 3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Plum production in California is indicated at 71,000 tons, which is 23 percent smaller than the record 1944 crop but is 7 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average. Harvesting continued steadily during July and is expected to continue throughout August and September. The plum crop in Michigan is extremely light, the 1,700 tons now indicated being 73 percent below last year and 66 percent below average.

Prospective production of dried prunes in California remains at 212,000 tons (dried basis) - about one-third greater than the short 1944 production and 3 percent above the 10-year average. Prunes in most orchards made good growth during July. The first picking is expected to commence in the earlier coastal areas late in August.

Washington, Oregon and Idaho have prospects for a total prune crop for all purposes of 152,600 tons (fresh basis), a slight increase over the July 1 indication. The prospective crop this year is 38 percent greater than 1944 production and 7 percent above average. Warm weather has benefited prunes in both eastern and western Washington, and good sizes are developing. Harvest in the main areas is expected to commence late in August or early in September. In the Milton-Freewater district of eastern Oregon, some drop has occurred and in Union County the crop definitely is less than was indicated a month ago. It now appears that a portion of the Milton-Freewater crop may be frozen this year. The western Oregon crop is very late, with harvest not expected to become general until about mid-September. Indications are that a larger-than-usual proportion of the crop may be canned and frozen. Idaho has prospects for a heavy prune crop this year. The crop is generally "clean", although prunes in some orchards are badly marked from hail damage. Harvesting is expected to get under way about September 1.

CHERRIES: Production of sweet and sour varieties combined is now estimated at 133,360 tons in the 12 commercial cherry States. This is 5 percent higher than was estimated a month ago but 34 percent below the 202,090 tons harvested last year and 13 percent below the 1934-43 average production of 153,141 tons. Harvesting of both sweet and sour cherries was practically completed during July with both types turning out better than was expected on July 1. Sweet cherry production is indicated at 93,770 tons this year in comparison with 85,300 tons last year and the 6-year (1938-43) average of 80,250 tons. The 1945 production is the highest of record since the beginning of the present series of estimates in 1938. In contrast, sour cherry production this year is indicated at only 39,590 tons - the lowest in a similar series. Production in 1944 was 116,790 tons and the 1938-43 average was 82,602 tons.

Of the three most important western sweet-cherry States, Washington and Oregon have the largest crops of record and the California crop has only been exceeded by those of 1942 and 1939. In Oregon, harvesting weather was very good until July 21 and by that time practically the entire sweet crop had been harvested except in the late, elevated areas. Heavy worm infestation in western Oregon caused the loss of a considerable tonnage of cherries in that area.

With abundant rainfall and a light set, sweet cherries in New York sized well and production is now estimated at 2,600 tons - an increase of 400 tons over the July 1 indication. Sweet cherries cracked badly in western New York. In Pennsylvania and Ohio production turned out slightly less than was expected a month ago and in Michigan where the crop was almost wiped out by early season frosts no change is shown from the July estimate of only 500 tons.

The sour cherry harvest was completed in New York by August 4 except for a few Morellas. Because of the large size attained, production, at an estimated 7,300 tons, has turned out much above that expected on July 1 but is still far below the 1944 production of 22,100 tons and the 1938-43 average of 19,150 tons.

Pennsylvania sour cherries were generally under-sized and of poor color in the Adams County section due to the defoliated condition of many trees. In the Erie belt size was fair. The Pennsylvania harvest was over by August 1. In Michigan harvest is nearing completion with an estimated production of only 8,800 tons which compares with 50,000 tons in 1944 and 31,333 tons the 5-year average.

In the 6 western sour cherry States production is estimated at 12,190 tons - 27 percent below the 1944 production and 13 percent below the 1938-43 average.

APRICOTS: Production of apricots in the three important States (California, Washington and Utah) is now placed at 210,500 tons, a reduction of about 1 percent from the July 1 estimate. The prospective crop this year is 41 percent smaller than the record 1944 production but is only 2 percent below the 1934-43 average.

In California, very few apricots remained to be harvested after August 1, and these were in very late areas of little commercial importance. The crop did not turn out as well as was expected on July 1, being currently estimated at 177,000 tons compared with 180,000 tons indicated a month ago, 324,000 tons produced last year and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 197,700 tons. Canners and freezers took a large portion of the crop, which will result in a relatively small production of dried apricots.

The prospective Washington crop of 23,100 tons is 7 percent below the July 1 indication and 8 percent less than the 1944 outturn but is 70 percent greater than the 1934-43 average. High temperatures during July hastened maturity and did not permit proper sizing. Picking started the first week in July and is now well along.

Prospects in Utah improved during July. The indicated production of 10,400 tons is 21 percent above the July forecast, 76 percent greater than the 1944 crop, and more than double the average. Harvesting is in full swing now, with the light Washington County crop already gathered. The crop was late ripening, but fruit for the most part is of excellent size and quality. However, there was some local hail damage, and in some orchards sizes will run small because growers were unable to get the crop thinned.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS AND FILBERTS: The 63,700 tons of walnuts in prospect are 5,100 tons less than last year's crop, but 6,070 more than the 10-year average. In California the crop is heaviest in the areas north of the Tehachapis, being more irregular in the southern counties. Over the entire State there is less than the usual amount of blight.

California's all-time record almond crop of 23,100 tons is approaching maturity, and knocking is expected to begin during the latter part of August. Yields are especially heavy in the upper San Joaquin Valley.

A total of 5,860 tons of filberts are forecast for Washington and Oregon, which is 600 tons less than in 1944, but 2,489 tons more than the 10-year average. The Washington crop of 860 tons is equal to the record crop of last year, but Oregon's 5,000 tons compares with 5,600 a year ago, and the record of 6,200 tons in 1943.

CRANBERRIES: A heavy cranberry bloom in Massachusetts and New Jersey failed to produce a heavy set. Limited frost damage, excessive flooding, and heavy rains are believed to have affected the set. Prospects are still for a much larger crop in Massachusetts than the very light production last year but not as large as was expected at blossoming time. Fruit worm infestation has been quite light to date in Massachusetts. The season is very late in Wisconsin with prospect for a crop considerably smaller than the large crop last year. A good crop is expected in Washington.

FIGS AND OLIVES: California figs have made good development to date, and the condition of 82 percent, while 3 points below 1944, is the same as the 10-year average. The crop of Calimyrnas is lighter than last year, but prospects for other varieties are relatively better. Olives, with a condition of 40 percent, show prospects for a relatively light crop. On August 1 last year the condition of olives was 52 percent, and the 10-year average is 57.

PECANS: Prospects as of August 1 indicate a record crop of 148,331,000 pounds of pecans this season. This is 6 percent larger than the 1944 production of 140,165,000 pounds and 52 percent greater than the 10-year (1934-43) average of 97,346,000 pounds. Larger crops than last season are expected in all States except Florida, Louisiana, and Texas. Indicated production of improved varieties is 66,130,000 pounds, compared with 59,146,000 pounds last season. The prospective crop of seedling pecans is 82,201,000 pounds, compared with 81,019,000 pounds in 1944.

A record crop is expected in Georgia where weather has been favroable for pecans although rainfall in July hampered spraying to some extent. No serious damage has been caused so far by diseases although a period of dry weather with ample sunshine is now needed for continued favorable development of the crop. In North Carolina and South Carolina, large crops are expected again this year. Indications are for good crops in Alabama and Mississippi although there has been considerable shedding of pecans in Mississippi, particularly in the southeast counties. Production of pecans in Louisiana is expected to be much smaller than the bumper crop of last season, especially in the Shreveport area. In this area, a light crop of pecans set and later it was damaged extensively by case bearers. The outlook is variable in other areas, being more favorable in the central, north central, and northeast parishes than elsewhere. The Oklahoma crop is expected to be above that of 1944 as well as larger than average. Production in Texas is expected to be smaller than the bumper crop of last season, but much larger than average. Some insect damage is reported in southern counties. A good crop is expected in central Texas, but prospects are poor in the eastern counties.

POTATOES: A potato crop of 420,206,000 bushels is indicated for the Nation as prospective production improved about 12 million bushels in July. A crop of 379,436,000 bushels was harvested in 1944 and the 10-year (1934-43) average is 375,091,000 bushels. Only in 1928 and 1943, when production amounted to 427,249,000 and 464,999,000 bushels respectively, has the crop now in prospect been exceeded. A U. S. yield of 147.7 bushels is in prospect. The yield of 139.6 bushels produced in 1943 is the previous record high. Indicated yields in most areas of the country exceed both the 1944 and 10-year average yields.

For the 18 surplus late States, a crop of 291,641,000 bushels is in prospect, compared with 271,479,000 bushels in 1944 and the 10-year average of 257,604,000 bushels. Prospects in these States improved about eight and one-third million bushels in July.

Compared with the July estimate, there is an increase of about 3 million bushels in the three eastern surplus late States. Most of this increase is in the Long Island crop which is producing near-record yields. Some improvement also is reported in the up-state, New York crop although conditions are irregular as the result of late plantings. Excessive moisture on mucklands and low spots has prevented proper cultivation. In Aroostook County, Maine, the crop made good growth during July. Stands are generally good. A large set of tubers is reported and late blight has not developed significantly even though July rainfall was heavy The crop in Pennsylvania deteriorated slightly in July because wet weather prevented adequate spraying.

Yield prospects improved during the past month in each of the 5 central surplus late States except Michigan. Cool weather prevailed in these States during July and the supply of moisture has been adequate - in fact, growing conditions have been excellent since mid-June. Early potato harvest has started in the Bay County area of Michigan.

In the 10 western surplus late States, August 1 conditions indicate a crop only slightly higher than indicated last month. Improved prospects in Nebraska, Idaho and Nevada were almost offset by declines in Montana, Colorado and Oregon. In Nebraska, the early crop is yielding unusually well and late potato prospects have improved. The crop in Idaho made rapid development in July. In Colorado, the early crop is not yielding as high as expected a month ago and yields are below the average of recent years. The crop declined in the San Luis Valley during the past month as early frost damage appears to be heavier than indicated July 1. In Oregon, potatoes made satisfactory growth during July and are in very good condition in Malheur County and in parts of the Crook-Deschutes irrigated area. The early crop in the Malheur section is yielding unusually well. The crop in the Klamath Falls area is in fair to good condition as much of this acreage was planted late. In Washington the early crop is yielding very satisfactorily, but hot weather in July reduced the prospective crop on some non-irrigated acreage. In the Tulelake area of northern California, cold weather at planting time delayed the crop. However, it made favorable development in July.

Prospective production in the 12 other late States is estimated at 31,712,000 bushels -- up about a million bushels from the July 1 estimate. In the 5 other New England States, increased prospective production in New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts was almost off-set by lower prospects in Rhode Island and Connecticut where excessive rainfall has leached the fertilizer from the soil. Only light yields are being harvested from the early acreage in the Connecticut Valley. Prospective production improved during July in the 5 central States with higher yields now indicated for Indiana, Illinois and Iowa.

Each of the 7 Intermediate States, except Delaware, has prospects for a larger crop than was indicated on July 1. The commercial early crop in Kansas and Missouri was not damaged as severely by blight as was indicated a month ago. Harvest of the commercial early crop in Virginia and Maryland is about completed. In New Jersey, the crop improved last month despite an extended period of wet weather.

In the early potato States, marketing of the commercial early crop is about complete. Only in California and the Texas Panhandle are shipments still moving in volume. Unusually good yields are being harvested in the latter area.

SWEETPOTATOES: Conditions during July were for the most part favorable for sweetpotato growth, and the production indicated on August 1 is about 5 percent above the July forecast. A crop of 67,133,000 bushels is now indicated, which is 6 percent less than the 1944 production of 71,651,000 bushels but is slightly above the 10-year (1934-43) average of 67,059,000 bushels, despite the fact thatt acreage for harvest this year is about 11 percent below average. The indicated yield per acre of 94.3 bushels this year is the highest since 1929, when it was slightly above 100 bushels, and compares with 92.9 bushels in 1944 and the 10-year average of 84.2 bushels.

Yield prospects improved during July in all States except New Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, Kentucky and Tennessee, where yields indicated by conditions on August 1 were the same as those in prospect a month earlier. Only in Virginia, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas are 1945 yields expected to exceed those of last year, but these will be more than sufficient to offset lower yields in 12 other States. The indicated yield per acre for each sweetpotato State is above its 10-year average.

Prospects improved 5 percent during July in both the South Central and South Atlantic States, which together are expected to produce more than 90 percent of the crop this season. Conditions were very favorable in most of these States, although excessive moisture did some damage to the commercial crop in Virginia, especially in low-lying fields, and rain is needed in some sections of Arkansas and Kentucky. In Louisiana, which usually accounts for approximately one-half of the rail carlot shipments, an excellent crop of good quality sweetpotatoes is in prospect. Most of the crop in this State was "laid by" prior to July rains. Conditions there have been favorable for rapid vine growth and a good set of potatoes. In the North Central States, where the crop is of relatively minor importance, the indicated production is 10 percent above July 1 prospects, with all States showing improvement. New Jersey prospects remain at the level indicated a month ago. A 4 percent increase is shown for California. Harvesting was general by August 1 in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and south central Texas.

SUGAR BEETS: The prospects for a favorable yield of sugar beets improved during July due to favorable weather and an adequacy of irrigation water in the Western States. Production for the United States is forecast at 9,332,000 tons which is about 38 percent above the production of last year and only 3 percent lower than the 10-year (1934-43) average production.

Despite the adverse conditions during the seeding period and labor shortages n some areas during the blocking and thinning season, the crop has attained satisactory development. In the Great Lakes States the planting season extended over a much longer period than usual -- from early April till July. As a result there is much irregularity as to size of plants. Stands range from poor to excellent in Michigan where most fields show good color and heavy top growth. The final outcome f this area will be determined largely by the character of the weather in late all. The Western States had relatively warm temperatures during July and ample ater was available for irrigation. While the United States average yield increased uring the month only a little more than 1/2 ton per acre to 13.1 tons per acre, no tate showed a lower yield than was indicated on July 1.

If recovery of sugar should be the same per ton as in 1944, and if the resent forecast of beet production is realized, sugar production from the present eet crop should approximate 1,350,000 tons of sugar, compared with the 985,000 ons produced in 1944.

UGARCANE FOR SUGAR & SEED: Total production of sugarcane for sugar and seed is forecast at 6,976,000 tons, about 2 percent above the rop indicated a month earlier. This compares with production in 1944 of 6,148,000 ons.

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With good stands in Louisiana and fields well cultivated, much of the sugarcane shows larger growth than usual on August 1. Beneficial rains fell over most of the sugar belt in July but still more moisture is needed in some areas for optimum development. After a poor start in the spring due to dry weather, the cane crop in south Florida is now making good progress.

ALL SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN: Another large sorghum grain crop is in prospect for 1945. Present indications are that about 114 million bushels will be produced this year. A crop of this size would be the second largest of record and although far below the record crop of 182 million bushels produced last year, would be about 62 percent above the 1934-43 average production of over 70 million bushels. The only other year in which production approached that indicated this year was in 1941 when approximately 112 million bushels were produced. The sharp decrease in production compared with a year ago is due in large part to a smaller acreage of all sorghums and to unfavorable weather at planting time, which prevented farmers from planting grain varieties at the optimum time to permit maturity.

The indicated acreage of all sorghums to be harvested for grain is 7,268,000 acres, about 20 percent less than the 9,117,000 acres harvested for grain last year, but almost 49 percent above the 1934-43 average. The 1945 acreage for grain is expected to be materially below that harvested a year ago in all main producing States from South Dakota southward through Oklahoma and Texas and also in producing States west of this area. Acreage for grain is 39 percent below a year ago in Kansas, 19 percent in Oklahoma, 11 percent in Texas, and 52 percent below in New Mexico. Approximately 47 percent of the total acreage of all sorghums for harvest will be harvested for grain. This compares with 51 percent a year ago and about 33 percent, the 10-year average. In the past 4 or 5 years an upward trend has occurred in the percentage of total sorghums harvested for grain. The increase in combine varieties in recent years is largely responsible for this trend.

Indicated 1945 yields per acre are materially below a year ago in all main producing States but range from 1 to 6 bushels above the 10-year average. The indicated United States average yield of 15.7 bushels per acre, although far below the 1944 yield of 19.9 bushels per acre, slightly exceeds the 1943 yield and is 2 bushels above the 1934-43 average. The final outturn of the crop depends, in large part, on the weather during the remainder of the season.

The sorghum crop, as a whole, was planted unusually late this year. Stages of growth vary considerably. As usual, the Texas crop shows a wide range in development. Harvest is about over in south Texas commercial areas. Some acreage is still being planted in the southern plains territory but such acreage will be primarily for forage. Conditions are particularly unfavorable in northeast New Mexico, where rains were not sufficient for farmers to plant their intended acreage. Dry conditions now prevail in parts of Kansas, further delaying the crop which was already off to a late start. There the crop varies from just coming up to shoulder high.

HAY: August 1 reports from crop reporters indicate that 104 million tons of hay will be made in 1945. Unusually good growing weather in most States has resulted in some heavy stands which have been harvested with difficulty because the cool, rainy weather interfered with proper curing. Most farmers have plenty of hay but some of it is of rather poor quality. A few farmers have put up all the hay they need and have stopped cutting. If 104 million tons are finally harvested, this year's crop will be only 1 million tons smaller than the record 105 million ton crop made in 1942. The 1944 crop was only 98 million tons.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
August 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
August 10, 1945
3:00 P.M.(E.W.T.)

Production of alfalfa hay is expected to exceed 33 million tons this year compared with less than 32 million in 1944. Indicated yields of alfalfa hay per acre are near or above average in all States. Yields of clover-timothy hay are also generally above average and production will be nearly 31 million tons which would be some 2 million more than last year. This year's crop of all kinds of tame hay is now expected to exceed 90 million tons compared with 84 million in 1944. However, with exceptionally high yields per acre some farmers may limit cuttings to what they can handle to advantage. Wild hay yields per acre are generally above average and indicated production is almost 14 million tons, which would be nearly as much as was harvested in 1944.

PASTURES: With ample moisture in most sections maintaining a good growth of grass, an abundance of green feed was available in farm pastures through July this year. The condition of pastures on August 1 averaged 88 percent of normal, the highest for the date in a quarter of a century. The decline from July 1 this year was only 1 point as compared with the average (1934-43) drop of 7 points. The excellent August 1 pasture condition contrasted sharply with that a year ago when most of the Eastern half of the country was affected by drought and there was an extreme shortage of pasture feed along the central Atlantic seaboard and in much of the area from the central Great Lakes southwestward to Texas.

There were a few sections of the Southwest and Northwest that did not share in the good grazing conditions on August 1. In central and southeastern New Mexico and the adjacent high plains of Texas, pastures and ranges showed no material improvement from drought conditions that have prevailed for several months. Likewise sections of South Texas continued short of rain. However, in Arizona, northeastern New Mexico and the Trans-Pecos area of Texas, pasture and range condition improved considerably as the result of July rains. Pastures in the Northwest deteriorated from the unusually good condition at the beginning of July. Declines in condition of 10 points or more were registered in Montana, Washington, and Oregon, with northern Montana and western Oregon and Washington showing affects of dry weather. These areas received no appreciable relief during the first week of August.

East of the Rockies, pastures averaged unusually good for August 1 and were supplying livestock an abundance of green feed in nearly all sections. Between the Mississippi River and the Atlantic seaboard pastures were markedly better than on August 1 last year. Condition of pastures was 15 points or more above that a year ago in all of these States except South Carolina which was up 9 points and Florida which did not quite equal the good conditions on August 1 last year. In southern New England, Ohio, Indiana, Maryland, Virginia, and Tennessee the condition of pastures was more than 30 points higher than a year ago and in New Jersey, Delaware, and Kentucky more than 50 points up. In the Appalachian area from western Pennsylvania to Tennessee and in South Carolina and eastern Georgia there were some local areas where pastures were only fair, but rains since the first of August have been helpful. West of the Mississippi River, States having much better pasture feed than a year ago included Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana. In the West North Central States, pastures averaged slightly better than the lush growth of 1942 and reported condition for the region was the highest since 1915.

MILK PRODUCTION: July milk production on farms, at 12.4 billion pounds, not only continued at record levels but showed the sharpest gain (7 percent) from the corresponding month a year earlier than has occurred for any month since 1941. While milk cow numbers have begun to decline, high milk production per cow has maintained total production at a relatively high level. Excellent pasture feed this year in contrast to the drought conditions in central and eastern regions of the country a year earlier is, in part, responsible for the

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sharp gain. Continuation of the high rate of concentrate feeding also contributed to the record milk flow per cow. During the first 7 months of this year milk production totaled 76.3 billion pounds -- over 3 billion pounds or 4 percent more than last year's record output for the same months. Due to the extremely high milk flow during July, a much larger production of the total milk was utilized in manufactured products this year than a year earlier.

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES
1934-43 Average, 1944 and 1945

Month	Monthly total				Daily average per capita		
	Average 1934-43	1944	1945	1945 / 1944	Average 1934-43	1944	1945
	Million pounds			Pct.	Pounds		
June	11,470	12,498	13,030	104	2.92	3.02	3.11
July	10,697	11,570	12,363	107	2.63	2.70	2.85
Jan.-July Incl.	66,423	73,244	76,301	104.2	2.39	2.50	2.58

Although production per cow declined less than usual from July 1 to August 1, the decline was much the same as that of the most recent four years omitting 1943. All regions declined seasonally except the South Central which showed a contra-seasonal gain. Decreases ranged from 1 percent in the South Atlantic region to 14 percent in the East North Central. In crop correspondents' herds, mil production per cow was reported at 16.43 pounds on August 1 which was 8 percent higher than on the same date last year and exceeds the previous August 1 record of 1942 by 3 percent. Milk flow was the highest ever shown for the date in all geographic regions except the South Central and the West. Gains from the same date a year earlier ranged from 9 to 11 percent in all regions but the West. In that area, production per cow on August 1 was only fractionally lower than a year earlier and was exceeded in other years only by 1941 and 1943. Substantiall higher production per cow than the 10-year (1934-43) average was shown in all regions. The proportion of milk cows in crop correspondent's herds reported milked was 73.7 percent on August 1. While above the proportion reported a year earlier it is lower for the date than any other year in the past decade. The decline from July 1 to August 1 in the proportion milked was less marked than during the previous 3 years but about the same as in 1939 and 1940. With this year' extremely high milk flow, it is likely that cows which ordinarily would have beer turned dry still furnished sufficient milk on August 1 to justify their being milked.

GRAIN AND CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: This summer farmers have fed milk cows liberally with grain and concentrates despite the unusual abundance of pasture feed. In herds kept by crop reporters the amount of concentrate ration fed per milk cow on August 1 averaged 3.39 pounds, a gain of 8 percent over the 3.13 pounds reported a year earlier. The increase over comparable dates last year was considerably less than on June 1 when rates of feeding were stimulated by cool weather, but was somewhat more tha on February 1 or April 1 this year.

Financial incentives for feeding concentrates to milk cows have been good this summer. The July milk-feed price ratio, including allowances for dairy pro- duction payments, averaged the second highest in 35 years of record, having been exceeded only in 1941. The July buttorfat-feed price ratio was likewise the most favorable of any year of record except 1941. July 1 stocks of feed grains on farms were well above either last year or the 10-year average.

In general the gains in rate of feeding appear to be greatest in the Plai States where pasture condition this year is not much different from a year ago.

and the smallest in those sections where drought last year encouraged liberal supplementary feeding at that time but which now are well supplied with grass. Regionally the South Central group was up most sharply with most the gain in the States west of the Mississippi River, especially Texas. The West North Central States were also up sharply. East of the Mississippi River, increases in rates of feeding were comparatively small with the South Atlantic area showing no change from last year and the North Atlantic and East North Central showing gains of 4 and 3 percent respectively. In the Western States as a group the amount of concentrates fed per milk cow showed an average increase of 9 percent.

NUMBER OF MILK COWS TURNS DOWNWARD: Results of the Department of Agriculture's mid-year livestock survey indicate that the number of milk cows in the United States has apparently passed its peak. In June 1945 there were about 2 percent fewer milk cows on farms than at the same time in 1944, according to the analysis of reports on some 140,000 milking herds obtained in cooperation with the Post Office Department. The upward trend in milk cow numbers, which began in the late 1930's and reached a maximum rate of increase in late 1941 and early 1942, gradually leveled off in the more recent war years. Numbers apparently reached a high point in the late summer of 1944, and then began a gradual decline which extended through the first half of 1945.

Factors behind the decline of milk cow numbers are not entirely clear, but it appears that the cumulative effect of tight labor supply on farms has been a strong influence. The tendency to cut back milk cow numbers, already in evidence in the Northern Plains and some Western States a year ago, has spread eastward and southward. Most sharply affected have been the sideline dairy areas in which the dual-purpose type cows milked can be readily shifted to use for beef production when available help has to be concentrated on crops or livestock enterprises other than dairy. In the first 5 months of 1945 slaughter of cows and heifers was considerably heavier than a year earlier, and for the last year and a half farmers have been saving fewer heifer calves to replace milk cows.

In some of the more important dairy areas, the slowing up of the rate of increase may indicate that milk cow numbers, after considerable expansion, are approaching the limits of present feed resources. This year feed supplies in most areas have been adequate and price relationships including Government production payments have been rather favorable to milk production. Good pastures coupled with a high rate of concentrate feeding have pushed milk output per cow to new high records this spring and summer, and total milk production has been very high despite the somewhat smaller number of milk cows on United States farms.

The area of sharpest decline in milk cow numbers during the past year centered in the Great Plains. In the Dakotas, Nebraska, Montana, and Colorado decreases exceeded 5 percent. In all those States, as well as in Iowa, Kansas and Arizona where 4 percent decreases were reported, the mid-year change represented an acceleration of a declining trend already in evidence at the beginning of 1945 and, in some cases, as far back as mid-1944.

On the other hand, milk cow numbers in a few of the more important dairy States increased during the 12-month period ending in mid-1945. In New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and California milk cow numbers were slightly greater than a year earlier. Some less important dairy States including New Hampshire, Florida, Arkansas, and Louisiana also showed increases. Except for Arkansas, the sale of whole milk is the principal market outlet for milk from farms in these States. In Vermont, New Jersey, Indiana, and Mississippi milk cow numbers were maintained at the mid-1944 level.

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In Minnesota and Missouri, the principal whole milk selling States of the West North Central group, milk cow numbers were 3 percent lower than a year earl In Missouri a sharp reversal of the previous upward trend was indicated. In the States of the North Atlantic and East North Central area where declines in milk cow numbers were recorded, the decreases were mostly small but unusually contrasted with previous increases. In southern New England shortage of roughage the result of last year's drought appears to have contributed to the decline of percent in milk cow numbers. Influence of drought on winter feed supplies was also probably at work in Tennessee and Kentucky where declines of 4 percent and 3 percent, respectively, were registered.

In the group of States extending from Maryland to Alabama, declines of 1 2 percent in milk cow numbers were in evidence. In North Carolina the decline followed a period of rather rapid increase. In Texas, Washington, and Oregon numbers dropped 4 percent during the year, the first decline of major significan after a short period of fairly stable numbers.

Milk Cows on Farms in June
Percentage of previous year, by regions, 1940-45

Region	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Perce
N. Atlantic	101.3	101.4	100.1	99.8	102.1	100.
E. N. Central	101.9	102.8	103.5	102.0	102.6	99.
W. N. Central	102.3	103.2	103.5	102.6	99.5	95.
S. Atlantic	101.0	102.7	103.2	102.4	102.7	98.
S. Central	100.3	103.1	105.6	102.8	101.5	98.
Western	102.6	103.7	104.0	101.2	101.3	97.
UNITED STATES	101.7	102.8	103.5	102.0	101.4	98.

HEIFER CALVES SAVED FOR MILK COWS: The number of heifer calves saved this sprin for later use as milk cows was considerably smaller than in 1944 and apparently the lowest since the late 1930's. In answer to the question, "Number of this spring's heifer calves being saved for milk cows?", farmers reporting in the June Livestock Survey indicated a decrease from a year earlier in all major regions. Considering both the number of calves reported saved and the number of milk cows on farms reporting it would appear that the nationwide decline in spring heifer calves saved was about 6 percent. Regio ally, the percentage declines were sharpest in coastal and southern portions of the country and smallest in the North Central area. Following last year's decrease, the downward trend has now extended through two years.

While the entire year's calf crop is not covered by the June reports, experience in previous years has been that they are a rather good indiction of direction of yearly change. Thus, the decrease in heifer calves saved points toward a smaller number of replacements for milking herds 1½ to 2 years hence. The influence of fewer replacements on the number of milk cows on farms could, o course, be tempered or even offset by a lower rate of culling. Furthermore some heifer calves not now intended for the milking herd may later be used for th purpose if conditions warrant. However, with the number of milk cows on farms already smaller than a year ago, present prospects for increases in milk cows in the near future do not look particularly bright.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 4,591,000,000 eggs in July -- 2 percent fewer than in July last year but 33 percent more than the 10-year (1934-43) average. Egg production reached new record high level for the month in the North Central States and equaled the record of last year in the South Central States. However, egg production decreased in all other parts of the country with decreases ranging from 3 percent in the South Atlantic to 18 percent in the Western States. The aggregate production for the first 7 months of this year, for the country as a whole, was 38,346,000,000 eggs -- 6 percent fewer than were produced during the same period last year, but 36 percent more than the 10-year average. The 7 month production was below that of last year in all parts of the country.

The rate of egg production per layer in July was 14.5 eggs, a new record high for the month, compared with 13.8 last year and 13.1 for the 10-year average. The rate in July was the highest of record in all parts of the country except the West where there was a decrease from last year. Favorable weather during July and close culling of unproductive birds were conducive to a heavy rate of lay. The rate of lay during the first 7 months of this year, for the United States as a whole, was 102.6 eggs compared with 99.9 last year and 92.1 for the 10-year average.

There were 316,844,000 layers on farms during July -- a decrease of 6 percent from last year, but 21 percent above the 10-year average. Farm flocks decreased 24,846,000 birds from July 1 to August 1 this year, about the same number as last year, although there were 6 percent fewer layers on July 1 this year than a year earlier.

The number of potential layers on farms August 1 (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) was about the same as a year ago. Numbers of potential layers on August 1 were above a year ago in the North Atlantic and North Central States, but these increases were offset by decreases in all other parts of the country.

Pullets not of laying age on farms August 1 were estimated at 318,288,000 birds.-- 7 percent more than a year ago and 15 percent above the 5-year (1939-43) average. Increases from a year ago were 12 percent in the North Atlantic, 9 percent in the West North Central, 6 percent in the South Atlantic, 5 percent in the South Central, 4 percent in the East North Central and 2 percent in the Western States. Ordinarily an increase in pullets not of laying age on August 1 would indicate an increase in layers at the end of the year. However, because of a later hatching season this year, relatively fewer pullets have entered the laying flocks than at this time last year, resulting in about the same number of potential layers on August 1. Usually a smaller percentage of the late hatched pullets enter the laying flock after August 1 and with an expected heavier than usual culling of hens this fall the number of hens and pullets on January 1, 1946 is expected to be about the same or only slightly larger than the number on hand on January 1 of this year.

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, AUGUST 1 1/
(Thousands)

Year	North Atlantic	E.North Central	W.North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
Av. 1939-43	73,651	112,687	157,061	49,061	104,544	50,332	547,335
1944	81,328	127,605	187,239	54,885	119,149	53,738	623,944
1945	81,800	127,637	193,760	54,263	116,020	49,229	622,709

PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, AUGUST 1

Year	North Atlantic	E.North Central	W.North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
Av. 1939-43	38,326	58,766	82,310	23,581	49,189	24,165	276,337
1944	41,192	65,240	96,134	23,931	49,279	21,312	297,538
1945	46,224	68,088	104,675	25,476	51,500	22,325	318,288

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT	BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS	Washington, D. C.,
as of	CROP REPORTING BOARD	August 10, 1945
August 1, 1945		3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-July averaged 37.9 cents per dozen, equal to the record high price of July 1919, compared with 31.2 cents a year ago and 21.9 cents for the 10-year (1934-43) average. They advanced 2.1 cents per dozen during the month ending July 15, compared with 3.1 cents last year and an average of 1.5 cents.

Egg markets were extremely firm and short of supplies during July. Fresh egg supplies declined seasonally with heavier reliance than normal for July on short held and storage stocks. Prices were at O. P. A. ceiling levels and practically all of the trading was on consumer grades.

Chicken prices advanced 1.0 cents per pound during the month compared with an advance of 0.4 cents last year. Mid-July chicken prices averaged 28.5 cents per pound, the highest for the month in 36 years of record, compared with 24.2 cents a year ago and 16.0 cents for the 10-year average. Demand for poultry continued extremely broad and only a portion of the trade could be satisfied. However, there was gradual improvement in the supply situation during the month owing to the seasonal increases in marketing and to Government authorization for processing plants to release 30 percent of their production.

Turkey prices in mid-July averaged 33.4 cents per pound, the same as a month earlier. This was the highest price for the month in 12 years of record.

The average cost of a United States farm poultry ration at mid-July prices was $2.90 per 100 pounds, compared with $2.88 a month earlier and $2.99 a year earlier. The egg-feed, chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships in mid-July were more favorable than a year earlier or the 10-year average.

CROP REPORTING BOARD.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
August 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
August 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CORN, ALL

State	Acreage			Production		
	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated Aug.1, 1945	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated Aug.1, 1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	39.5	40.0	39.0	575	640	585
N.H.	41.0	40.0	41.0	631	640	615
Vt.	37.7	37.0	38.0	2,722	2,553	2,622
Mass.	41.2	41.0	42.0	1,677	1,763	1,806
R.I.	37.5	32.0	41.0	326	288	369
Conn.	39.5	40.0	41.0	1,942	2,080	2,173
N.Y.	35.3	35.0	34.0	24,076	25,655	24,684
N.J.	38.4	35.0	45.0	7,278	6,755	8,010
Pa.	41.0	38.0	41.0	54,266	53,580	56,088
Ohio	43.8	38.0	50.0	152,119	142,956	180,600
Ind.	41.2	38.0	47.0	172,832	176,244	215,824
Ill.	42.6	45.0	43.0	349,054	403,695	374,186
Mich.	33.8	32.0	33.0	53,378	57,760	59,565
Wis.	35.8	43.5	35.0	84,991	116,536	94,710
Minn.	35.3	43.0	35.0	163,330	253,399	211,400
Iowa	44.2	54.0	47.0	436,342	607,608	518,269
Mo.	24.1	34.0	27.0	102,409	162,554	117,477
N.Dak.	17.4	29.0	20.0	19,280	36,250	24,240
S.Dak.	15.6	36.0	21.0	47,634	140,292	83,475
Nebr.	15.7	37.0	26.0	115,032	329,855	222,508
Kans.	15.3	31.0	24.0	45,090	114,793	72,864
Del.	28.5	27.0	30.0	3,956	3,645	3,930
Md.	33.6	35.0	36.0	16,333	17,150	16,776
Va.	25.1	25.5	29.0	34,502	34,272	35,467
W.Va.	28.4	26.0	30.0	12,798	10,426	10,350
N.C.	19.9	22.0	23.0	47,516	51,524	51,175
S.C.	13.8	16.0	16.0	23,398	24,160	22,704
Ga.	10.4	11.5	12.5	43,561	40,802	43,025
Fla.	9.9	10.0	9.0	7,250	7,190	6,147
Ky.	24.7	24.0	27.0	66,321	67,080	69,417
Tenn.	23.4	22.0	23.0	64,820	59,950	58,282
Ala.	13.2	16.0	14.5	45,310	48,128	41,441
Miss.	15.1	16.0	18.0	44,412	42,224	45,126
Ark.	15.5	17.0	17.5	33,844	32,300	28,262
La.	15.2	15.0	18.0	23,297	18,870	21,060
Okla.	14.9	18.0	16.0	26,321	32,958	23,440
Tex.	15.6	14.0	17.0	77,427	69,622	70,176
Mont.	13.7	22.5	12.5	2,265	3,308	1,712
Idaho	42.8	51.0	50.0	1,823	1,581	1,450
Wyo.	11.2	14.0	12.5	1,734	1,260	1,212
Colo.	11.4	19.0	18.0	11,335	16,283	13,266
N.Mex.	14.2	18.0	12.0	2,628	3,510	1,800
Ariz.	11.4	9.5	9.5	411	361	361
Utah	25.8	29.0	28.0	654	754	700
Nev.	30.8	30.0	28.0	89	120	84
Wash.	35.8	41.0	45.0	1,206	1,189	1,305
Oreg.	31.6	34.5	34.0	1,907	1,587	1,462
Calif.	32.4	33.0	34.0	2,458	2,211	2,278
U.S.	26.8	33.2	30.8	2,433,060	3,228,361	2,844,478

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
August 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
August 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

WINTER WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1934-43	1944	Preliminary 1945	Average 1934-43	1944	Preliminary 1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	22.8	25.5	26.0	6,526	8,874	9,594
N.J.	22.0	23.0	21.0	1,218	1,330	1,386
Pa.	19.5	22.0	21.5	18,061	20,108	20,446
Ohio	20.2	23.0	27.5	40,831	46,305	62,508
Ind.	17.1	20.0	23.0	27,210	26,380	37,536
Ill.	17.8	19.5	19.5	32,850	24,472	27,358
Mich.	20.3	24.0	26.5	16,085	22,992	26,156
Wis.	17.5	21.0	24.5	680	735	784
Minn.	18.2	16.0	23.5	3,116	1,904	2,702
Iowa	18.4	17.5	23.0	6,266	2,118	2,645
Mo.	14.4	17.0	14.5	26,420	23,800	24,360
S.Dak.	11.5	10.5	15.0	1,480	2,079	3,675
Nebr.	14.8	13.0	23.0	42,787	35,009	84,962
Kans.	12.8	17.0	16.0	133,700	191,624	214,624
Del.	18.8	20.0	21.0	1,348	1,280	1,407
Md.	19.3	23.5	19.5	7,465	8,906	7,605
Va.	14.2	20.5	16.5	7,902	11,275	8,712
W.Va.	14.7	17.5	16.5	1,867	1,680	1,666
N.C.	12.7	16.0	14.0	6,112	8,928	6,412
S.C.	10.7	13.0	13.0	2,238	3,653	2,964
Ga.	9.8	13.0	13.0	1,824	2,964	2,821
Ky.	14.3	18.0	13.5	5,975	7,902	5,872
Tenn.	12.0	14.5	12.5	4,942	6,714	5,638
Ala.	11.2	14.5	15.0	87	218	255
Miss.	1/ 26.5	24.0	22.0	1/ 192	432	484
Ark.	9.8	12.0	10.5	516	588	483
Okla.	11.9	18.0	13.5	48,435	85,914	73,332
Tex.	10.1	19.0	9.0	30,337	74,746	37,891
Mont.	17.1	22.0	21.0	17,379	25,806	23,917
Idaho	23.5	28.0	27.5	14,279	17,780	13,672
Wyo.	14.0	18.0	20.5	1,508	2,106	3,136
Colo.	14.9	15.8	24.0	13,126	16,827	30,840
N.Mex.	10.2	13.0	8.5	2,127	2,795	1,921
Ariz.	22.0	22.0	22.0	844	528	550
Utah	13.5	23.0	22.5	3,245	5,083	4,568
Nev.	28.3	31.0	29.0	111	155	145
Wash.	26.3	28.5	28.5	30,039	40,270	46,712
Oreg.	22.1	26.0	23.5	13,355	18,350	16,873
Calif.	18.0	19.0	19.0	13,623	10,393	10,317
U.S.	15.3	18.8	18.0	585,994	764,073	836,969

1/ Short-time average.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
August 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
August 10, 1945
3:00 P.M.(E.W.T.)

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated Aug.1, 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated Aug.1, 1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	19.4	20.0	18.0	75	40	36
N.Y.	17.8	19.5	18.0	88	58	54
Pa.	18.1	20.0	17.5	188	130	158
Ind.	15.2	18.0	17.0	107	108	51
Ill.	17.0	20.0	23.0	356	160	184
Mich.	17.5	15.0	17.0	235	30	34
Wis.	16.7	21.5	23.0	978	688	644
Minn.	14.3	17.0	19.0	19,362	18,088	18,202
Iowa	14.0	14.5	17.0	332	130	68
N.Dak.	11.1	16.5	17.0	60,426	132,660	140,777
S.Dak.	8.8	13.0	15.0	17,327	34,502	42,195
Nebr.	8.5	11.0	15.0	1,545	935	1,170
Kans.	7.6	9.0	11.0	91	45	55
Mont.	12.7	18.0	12.0	30,193	48,078	29,484
Idaho	28.5	33.5	32.0	10,501	12,529	13,056
Wyo.	13.0	13.0	15.0	1,285	1,092	1,170
Colo.	14.4	15.0	18.0	3,531	2,310	2,862
N.Mex.	13.6	17.0	11.0	263	391	231
Utah	29.7	34.0	33.0	2,132	2,278	2,541
Nev.	25.6	27.0	27.0	330	324	351
Wash.	20.4	24.0	19.5	18,962	23,760	19,695
Oreg.	21.0	23.0	20.0	5,369	4,255	4,400
U.S.	13.3	17.2	16.7	173,756	282,641	277,418

DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated Aug.1, 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated Aug.1, 1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Minn.	14.9	17.0	18.0	1,118	697	558
N.Dak.	12.4	15.5	17.0	23,936	28,970	28,594
S.Dak.	9.8	11.0	15.5	4,276	2,266	2,744
3 States	12.1	15.1	16.9	29,330	31,933	31,896

WHEAT: Production by Classes, for the United States

Year	Winter: Hard red	Winter: Soft red	Spring: Hard red	Spring: Durum 1/	White (Winter & Spring)	Total
	Thousand bushels					
Av. 1934-43	333,272	197,242	139,862	30,232	88,451	789,080
1944	472,995	224,983	244,608	32,823	103,238	1,078,647
1945 2/	524,000	243,065	242,698	32,653	103,867	1,146,283

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.
2/ Indicated August 1, 1945.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
August 1, 1945

Washington, D.
August 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.

OATS

State	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated Aug.1, 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated Aug.1, 1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	37.1	37.0	38.0	3,933	3,515	3,040
N.H.	37.9	37.0	38.0	276	259	266
Vt.	31.6	31.0	30.0	1,662	1,395	1,200
Mass.	33.2	33.0	35.0	183	165	210
R.I.	30.9	30.0	34.0	43	30	34
Conn.	31.6	27.0	31.0	142	108	124
N.Y.	29.0	31.0	28.0	23,761	25,017	20,776
N.J.	30.0	31.0	29.0	1,346	1,209	1,102
Pa.	29.0	28.5	31.0	25,296	23,912	26,009
Ohio	33.8	33.0	43.0	40,285	37,224	52,890
Ind.	29.6	25.0	42.0	39,340	31,400	60,648
Ill.	34.2	32.0	46.0	118,622	101,984	158,332
Mich.	32.7	31.5	40.0	43,223	44,100	62,720
Wis.	33.4	43.0	47.0	80,256	118,938	140,389
Minn.	33.6	35.0	45.0	140,307	155,960	238,635
Iowa	33.4	30.0	41.0	182,260	144,270	222,794
Mo.	23.9	18.0	22.0	42,694	29,970	35,156
N.Dak.	24.1	34.5	33.0	40,050	82,041	80,817
S.Dak.	25.4	32.5	41.0	47,258	92,430	139,933
Nebr.	23.2	18.0	32.5	42,078	35,586	74,522
Kans.	24.1	18.0	18.5	37,770	28,098	21,090
Del.	29.0	29.0	32.0	78	116	128
Md.	29.4	30.0	30.0	1,052	1,170	1,110
Va.	22.2	27.0	28.0	2,303	3,672	3,892
W.Va.	21.8	22.0	25.0	1,694	1,430	1,625
N.C.	23.1	28.5	28.0	5,602	8,151	8,568
S.C.	21.3	23.5	24.5	11,083	15,064	16,023
Ga.	19.1	24.0	24.5	8,644	13,080	14,700
Fla.	13.9	20.0	18.0	154	400	432
Ky.	18.6	20.5	23.0	1,434	1,538	1,909
Tenn.	13.8	23.0	24.0	1,886	3,611	4,344
Ala.	19.2	24.0	24.0	2,729	4,608	5,064
Miss.	28.9	37.0	33.0	4,900	15,096	15,477
Ark.	23.2	28.5	27.0	5,464	9,405	8,559
La.	28.8	30.5	29.5	2,103	4,880	5,015
Okla.	19.5	19.0	19.0	27,048	27,569	22,059
Tex.	23.2	25.0	23.5	33,425	38,600	43,546
Mont.	29.5	39.0	30.0	10,362	15,717	11,370
Idaho	38.0	39.5	37.0	6,239	7,308	6,586
Wyo.	27.9	32.0	30.5	3,013	4,320	4,606
Colo.	28.9	29.0	32.0	4,578	5,452	6,304
N.Mex.	24.4	30.0	25.0	667	1,050	675
Ariz.	27.7	29.0	31.0	219	319	403
Utah	38.8	43.0	41.5	1,462	2,107	2,158
Nev.	37.9	42.0	41.0	181	252	287
Wash.	45.0	46.0	42.0	7,913	7,728	6,720
Oreg.	30.5	35.5	30.0	8,998	10,828	8,670
Calif.	29.8	30.0	31.0	4,376	5,310	5,115
U.S.	29.6	29.9	36.9	1,068,399	1,166,392	1,546,032

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
August 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
August 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

BARLEY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated Aug.1, 1945	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated Aug.1, 1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	27.5	28.0	28.0	118	84	84
Vt.	27.2	25.0	26.0	147	100	78
N.Y.	24.5	25.0	24.0	3,319	2,325	2,088
N.J.	26.6	28.0	30.0	124	196	180
Pa.	28.2	28.0	33.0	2,722	2,632	3,135
Ohio	24.4	25.0	30.0	732	475	660
Ind.	22.7	24.0	27.0	1,025	1,296	1,134
Ill.	25.6	25.0	25.5	2,983	1,500	1,096
Mich.	26.4	26.0	30.0	5,172	3,900	4,050
Wis.	28.7	26.5	35.0	19,589	5,062	3,255
Minn.	23.9	19.5	28.0	44,401	13,884	13,944
Iowa	23.9	18.5	28.0	8,979	259	84
Mo.	18.8	20.0	20.0	2,550	1,800	1,540
N.Dak.	18.3	22.5	24.0	33,018	59,062	57,336
S.Dak.	17.2	16.0	25.5	28,353	28,448	31,748
Nebr.	17.2	12.0	23.0	20,160	8,928	13,179
Kans.	13.6	17.0	17.5	10,294	14,348	6,948
Del.	30.3	30.0	32.0	108	270	352
Md.	28.5	31.5	30.0	1,575	2,174	2,070
Va.	24.8	29.5	27.0	1,538	2,124	1,998
W.Va.	24.3	25.0	24.5	198	225	245
N.C.	21.0	26.0	20.5	428	1,170	922
S.C.	17.2	19.5	18.5	111	195	185
Ga.	1/17.5	20.0	19.0	1/ 112	200	209
Ky.	22.5	23.0	22.5	1,250	1,932	1,462
Tenn.	18.5	19.0	18.0	1,093	1,862	1,872
Ala.	---	19.0	19.0	---	152	190
Miss.	---	32.0	28.0	---	416	504
Ark.	15.5	17.0	18.0	126	170	162
Okla.	15.7	19.0	16.0	4,970	3,990	2,352
Tex.	16.3	28.0	14.5	3,345	10,780	5,075
Mont.	24.0	30.0	23.0	5,537	16,290	13,731
Idaho	34.3	37.0	35.0	7,580	12,728	12,040
Wyo.	25.7	27.5	27.5	1,963	3,162	2,998
Colo.	21.8	21.5	26.0	10,729	14,986	18,486
N.Mex.	23.4	28.0	26.0	362	896	650
Ariz.	31.7	38.0	33.0	1,159	2,812	2,508
Utah	42.3	46.0	45.0	3,997	7,038	6,975
Nev.	35.8	37.0	38.0	507	851	912
Wash.	34.6	37.5	33.5	4,881	8,550	6,868
Oreg.	29.6	34.5	28.0	5,497	7,142	6,440
Calif.	27.1	28.0	27.0	32,754	40,012	40,122
U.S.	22.3	23.0	25.4	273,481	284,426	269,867

1/ Short-time average.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
August 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
August 10, 1945
3:00 P.M.(E.W.T.)

RYE

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1934-43	1944	Preliminary 1945	Average 1934-43	1944	Preliminar 1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	16.9	18.0	19.0	357	270	323
N.J.	17.1	17.5	15.0	309	245	225
Pa.	14.3	15.0	15.5	1,002	735	744
Ohio	15.8	16.0	19.5	1,132	608	604
Ind.	12.7	12.0	14.0	1,685	1,080	1,330
Ill.	12.4	11.5	13.5	1,012	759	796
Mich.	12.6	13.0	15.0	1,405	949	930
Wis.	11.5	10.0	12.0	2,559	1,000	1,176
Minn.	13.5	11.0	16.5	5,197	1,221	2,178
Iowa	14.9	15.0	15.5	1,170	150	186
Mo.	11.5	12.0	11.0	512	840	84
N.Dak.	11.1	10.5	14.0	8,346	2,016	2,030
S.Dak.	11.3	11.5	15.5	6,751	4,508	4,495
Nebr.	10.5	10.5	13.0	3,879	3,444	4,472
Kans.	10.7	10.5	11.0	809	987	880
Del.	13.0	15.0	14.0	117	225	210
Md.	13.7	14.5	13.5	240	319	270
Va.	11.7	15.5	14.0	520	636	490
W.Va.	11.5	13.5	13.5	82	54	54
N. C.	8.7	10.5	10.0	461	399	330
S. C.	8.6	9.0	8.5	156	225	221
Ga.	6.9	8.5	8.5	146	170	162
Ky.	11.6	14.0	13.0	183	616	858
Tenn.	8.8	10.0	9.0	343	390	315
Okla.	8.2	10.0	9.5	685	1,520	1,159
Tex.	9.9	15.0	9.0	118	300	180
Mont.	11.1	13.5	15.0	453	378	300
Idaho	13.8	12.0	16.0	93	96	112
Wyo.	7.9	9.5	8.5	171	152	136
Colo.	8.7	8.5	12.0	583	586	828
N.Mex.	10.1	11.0	8.0	73	88	64
Utah	9.2	12.0	11.0	36	108	110
Wash.	10.8	16.0	13.5	243	240	270
Oreg.	13.5	15.0	13.0	488	450	468
Calif.	12.6	12.0	13.0	118	108	130
U.S.	11.9	11.5	13.3	41,434	25,872	27,883

RICE

State	Indicated Aug.1, 1945		Stocks on farms Aug. 1 1/		
	Yield per acre	Production	Average 1934-43	1944	1945
	Bushels	Thousand bushels		Thousand bushels	
Arkansas	50.0	13,800	25	12	14
Louisiana	41.0	23,452	73	43	22
Texas	55.0	22,000	15	17	19
California	67.0	16,884	--	--	--
U.S.	50.8	76,136	114	72	55

1/ 3 States only.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
August 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
August 10, 1945
3:00 P.M.(E.W.T.)

BUCKWHEAT

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1934-43	Acreage: Harvested: 1944	Acreage: For harvest, 1945	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated Aug.1, 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated Aug.1, 1945
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	9	6	6	15.6	20.0	18.0	137	120	108
Vt.	1	1	1	19.5	22.0	19.0	26	22	19
N.Y.	138	150	132	17.4	18.0	18.0	2,396	2,700	2,376
Pa.	126	147	123	19.0	20.0	19.5	2,406	2,940	2,393
Ohio	16	14	16	17.3	21.0	19.0	283	294	304
Ind.	12	10	10	13.6	15.0	15.0	171	150	150
Ill.	6	5	7	15.4	16.5	16.0	103	82	112
Mich.	25	33	26	15.0	15.5	16.0	386	512	416
Wis.	15	27	25	13.2	15.5	14.5	193	418	362
Minn.	20	63	41	11.5	15.0	14.0	237	945	574
Iowa	4	12	9	14.6	17.5	16.0	63	210	144
Mo.	1	1	1	10.9	12.5	12.5	11	12	12
N.Dak.	5	4	8	9.3	16.0	13.0	46	64	104
S.Dak.	3	6	5	9.4	15.0	14.0	22	90	70
Md.	5	6	6	19.6	20.0	21.0	102	120	126
Va.	9	8	7	14.9	16.5	16.0	132	132	112
W.Va.	15	10	8	17.8	18.5	19.0	272	185	152
N.C.	4	5	4	15.1	14.5	15.0	64	72	60
Ky.	2	2	2	11.2	13.0	13.0	24	26	26
Tenn.	2	5	6	13.2	14.5	15.0	29	72	90
U.S.	420	515	443	16.9	17.8	17.4	7,121	9,166	7,715

HOPS

State	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated Aug.1, 1945	Production 1/: Average 1934-43	Production 1/: 1944	Production 1/: Indicated Aug.1, 1945
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Washington	1,822	1,750	1,880	10,996	16,975	21,996
Oregon	869	925	920	18,069	17,112	18,308
California	1,423	1,620	1,650	10,175	13,608	14,850
United States	1,157	1,303	1,358	39,240	47,695	55,154

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities not available for marketing because of economic conditions and the marketing agreement allotments.

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CROP REPORT
as of
August 1, 1945

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
August 10, 1945
3:00 P.M.(E.W.T.)

SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1934-43	Acreage: Harvested: 1944	Acreage: For harvest, 1945	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated Aug.1, 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated Aug.1, 1945
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ill.	2	1	1	24.4	27.0	25.0	46	27	25
Iowa	4	1	1	21.2	18.0	20.0	82	18	20
Mo.	58	77	60	15.7	21.0	18.0	981	1,617	1,080
N.Dak.	--	1	1	--	12.0	12.0	--	12	12
S.Dak.	101	123	74	8.9	17.0	12.0	1,022	2,091	888
Nebr.	150	115	84	11.1	19.5	15.0	1,786	2,244	1,260
Kans.	915	1,961	1,200	10.8	25.2	16.5	11,406	49,468	19,800
N.C.	--	2	2	--	30.0	30.0	--	60	60
Ark.	12	9	7	12.8	16.0	14.5	150	144	102
La.	2	2	2	15.7	17.0	19.0	35	34	38
Okla.	717	898	727	9.9	14.4	11.0	7,316	12,915	7,997
Tex.	2,466	5,103	4,542	14.8	19.0	16.0	38,497	96,724	72,672
Colo.	128	289	240	9.2	16.4	14.0	1,295	4,746	3,360
N.Mex.	171	359	173	11.8	15.5	8.0	2,234	5,560	1,384
Ariz.	28	64	53	30.2	34.0	31.0	856	2,176	1,643
Calif.	131	112	101	34.6	35.0	36.0	4,592	3,920	3,636
U.S.	4,886	9,117	7,268	13.7	19.9	15.7	70,310	181,756	113,977

FLAXSEED

State	Indicated Aug.1, 1945: Yield per acre	Indicated Aug.1, 1945: Production	State	Indicated Aug.1, 1945: Yield per acre	Indicated Aug.1, 1945: Production
	Bushels	1,000 bu.		Bushels	1,000 bu.
Ill.	12.0	24	Okla.	2.5	88
Mich.	9.0	72	Tex.	9.0	567
Wis.	11.5	104	Mont.	4.0	1,232
Minn.	10.5	11,812	Wyo.	5.0	5
Iowa	12.0	1,224	Ariz.	19.0	304
Mo.	3.0	39	Wash.	11.0	11
N.Dak.	7.5	11,558	Oreg.	11.0	22
S.Dak.	10.5	4,568	Calif.	16.0	1,808
Nebr.	6.0	12			
Kans.	6.0	522	U.S.	8.8	33,972

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ROP REPORT
as of
ugust 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
August 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

TAME HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated Aug.1, 1945	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated Aug.1, 1945
	Tons			Thousand tons		
Maine	0.90	0.83	1.00	807	729	889
N.H.	1.11	1.05	1.25	386	354	422
Vt.	1.21	1.12	1.30	1,075	985	1,149
Mass.	1.43	1.18	1.60	502	404	552
R.I.	1.33	1.12	1.35	48	37	46
Conn.	1.43	1.10	1.55	403	307	437
N.Y.	1.32	1.45	1.50	5,177	5,687	5,934
N.J.	1.56	1.37	1.80	354	320	418
Pa.	1.32	1.44	1.45	3,046	3,216	3,299
Ohio	1.35	1.40	1.50	3,323	3,270	3,460
Ind.	1.28	1.26	1.40	2,508	2,577	2,639
Ill.	1.30	1.33	1.45	3,601	3,448	3,600
Mich.	1.32	1.32	1.40	3,424	3,376	3,541
Wis.	1.62	1.65	1.85	5,844	6,549	7,380
Minn.	1.53	1.55	1.65	4,432	4,679	4,645
Iowa	1.48	1.74	1.75	4,952	5,528	5,506
Mo.	1.03	1.10	1.25	2,937	3,481	3,974
N.Dak.	1.10	1.40	1.40	1,139	1,122	1,081
S.Dak.	1.02	1.56	1.50	772	917	872
Nebr.	1.33	1.94	1.95	1,497	2,028	2,020
Kans.	1.47	2.10	2.05	1,274	1,955	1,952
Del.	1.30	1.19	1.40	87	96	115
Md.	1.28	1.15	1.45	514	486	628
Va.	1.06	1.01	1.20	1,236	1,357	1,738
W.Va.	1.10	1.04	1.25	765	805	972
N.C.	.92	.92	1.00	1,003	1,121	1,309
S.C.	.71	.71	.75	427	410	446
Ga.	.55	.48	.55	645	688	788
Fla.	.55	.50	.55	59	64	70
Ky.	1.14	1.03	1.35	1,688	1,601	2,319
Tenn.	1.06	.85	1.30	1,995	1,601	2,690
Ala.	.74	.65	.75	699	716	732
Miss.	1.17	1.19	1.35	944	1,067	1,211
Ark.	1.02	1.05	1.20	1,075	1,266	1,399
La.	1.18	1.22	1.35	356	362	386
Okla.	1.20	1.41	1.40	936	1,331	1,263
Tex.	.96	.94	1.00	1,098	1,526	1,542
Mont.	1.32	1.51	1.50	1,571	1,817	1,828
Idaho	2.15	2.12	2.25	2,184	2,148	2,241
Wyo.	1.35	1.43	1.45	768	761	790
Colo.	1.63	1.83	1.75	1,660	1,910	1,794
N.Mex.	2.11	2.21	2.20	354	458	444
Ariz.	2.39	2.42	2.40	539	783	720
Utah	2.03	2.20	2.19	1,000	1,140	1,110
Nev.	2.02	2.29	2.05	365	426	379
Wash.	1.90	1.91	2.05	1,741	1,916	2,073
Oreg.	1.84	1.88	2.00	1,598	1,627	1,758
Calif.	2.84	2.90	2.95	4,607	5,393	5,667
U.S.	1.34	1.41	1.52	77,415	83,845	90,228

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1945
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C.,
August 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

State	ALFALFA HAY 1/ Ind. Aug. 1, 1945: Yield per acre	ALFALFA HAY 1/ Ind. Aug. 1, 1945: Production	CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY 1/ Ind. Aug. 1, 1945: Yield per acre	CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY 1/ Ind. Aug. 1, 1945: Production	WILD HAY Ind. Aug. 1, 1945: Yield per acre	WILD HAY Ind. Aug. 1, 1945: Production	PASTURE Condition Aug. 1: Average 1934-43	PASTURE Condition Aug. 1: 1945
	Tons	1,000 tons	Tons	1,000 tons	Tons	1,000 tons	Percent	Percent
Maine	1.75	12	1.10	513	1.00	7	83	96
N.H.	2.20	11	1.45	238	.90	6	80	96
Vt.	2.30	41	1.40	753	.95	7	84	99
Mass.	2.50	48	1.75	357	1.00	10	77	98
R.I.	2.40	2	1.50	22	.90	1	74	79
Conn.	2.75	72	1.55	220	1.10	7	81	94
N.Y.	1.95	852	1.55	4,433	1.00	47	71	96
N.J.	2.35	164	1.55	167	1.45	19	69	94
Pa.	1.95	569	1.40	2,474	1.05	19	74	88
Ohio	2.00	904	1.40	2,299	.90	5	75	89
Ind.	1.90	851	1.25	1,122	1.10	6	72	93
Ill.	2.40	1,169	1.35	1,430	.95	23	73	92
Mich.	1.60	1,680	1.30	1,644	.95	21	69	87
Wis.	2.45	2,038	1.70	4,955	1.30	195	71	91
Minn.	2.05	2,038	1.55	1,716	1.15	1,523	71	91
Iowa	2.50	2,000	1.50	3,372	1.30	131	73	98
Mo.	2.70	861	1.10	1,100	1.30	198	65	92
N.Dak.	1.55	281	1.40	6	1.00	1,854	66	90
S.Dak.	1.70	515	1.30	17	.80	2,354	57	91
Nebr.	2.15	1,767	1.40	20	.85	2,774	57	92
Kans.	2.25	1,674	1.35	50	1.25	772	57	91
Del.	2.40	14	1.30	42	1.10	1	77	101
Md.	2.20	97	1.35	398	1.00	2	72	95
Va.	2.10	160	1.30	529	.90	11	83	92
W.Va.	2.05	111	1.25	498	.90	20	80	88
N.C.	2.10	21	1.10	73	1.20	24	83	89
S.C.	1.60	3	--	--	.85	7	74	80
Ga.	2.10	10	.90	4	.95	30	77	86
Fla.	--	--	--	--	--	--	84	84
Ky.	2.10	477	1.30	547	1.00	35	78	90
Tenn.	2.25	338	1.30	218	.95	44	76	84
Ala.	1.60	11	.85	4	.85	37	79	82
Miss.	2.45	196	1.30	8	1.10	77	76	86
Ark.	2.20	187	1.20	22	1.15	186	68	86
La.	2.35	59	1.05	16	1.30	36	79	87
Okla.	2.30	726	--	--	1.20	637	59	87
Tex.	2.75	440	--	--	1.10	274	71	77
Mont.	1.70	1,183	1.55	315	.90	616	72	80
Idaho	2.50	1,892	1.55	191	1.20	150	82	91
Wyo.	1.70	537	1.25	131	.85	388	74	94
Colo.	2.00	1,302	1.45	273	1.00	416	67	87
N. Mex.	2.60	369	1.30	16	.60	11	68	56
Ariz.	2.60	585	--	--	.90	3	76	82
Utah	2.30	1,007	1.65	46	1.20	86	71	82
Nev.	2.25	297	1.70	41	1.05	230	86	89
Wash.	2.60	858	2.15	445	1.25	58	76	76
Oreg.	2.60	684	1.90	209	1.10	266	77	81
Calif.	4.20	4,213	1.95	68	1.35	232	80	78
U.S.	2.30	33,326	1.45	30,903	.97	13,856	71	88

1/ Included in tame hay; clover and timothy hay excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ROP REPORT
as of
ugust 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
August 10, 1945
3:00 P.M.(E.W.T.)

SOYBEANS : SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Condition August 1			Production		
	Average 1934-43	1944	1945	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated Aug.1,1945
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
.Y.	79	85	78	--	--	--
.J.	85	69	90	--	--	--
a.	85	82	86	--	--	--
hio	81	73	87	9,889	22,457	24,969
nd.	80	69	86	11,894	23,150	24,030
ll.	81	82	79	39,010	71,400	67,716
ich.	79	82	87	837	1,595	1,705
is.	82	87	88	319	735	636
inn.	1/84	81	86	993	4,340	5,600
owa	85	86	39	13,783	42,580	37,680
o.	71	75	71	2,397	10,605	10,295
.Dak.	--	75	81	--	--	--
.Dak.	--	85	88	--	--	--
ebr.	1/73	83	86	--	--	--
ans.	67	86	82	605	3,315	3,162
el.	89	64	93	--	--	--
d.	85	80	86	--	--	--
a.	83	71	91	680	945	1,425
.Va.	84	71	86	--	--	--
.C.	83	80	85	1,922	2,058	2,088
.C.	74	79	80	--	--	--
a.	74	61	84	--	--	--
y.	81	63	84	375	780	600
enn.	78	63	78	302	1,044	1,088
la.	76	61	80	--	--	--
iss.	79	65	82	721	1,150	1,120
rk.	74	66	77	1,139	3,612	3,360
a.	81	75	84	--	--	--
kla.	64	80	79	--	--	--
ex.	1/73	65	90	--	--	--
ther States	--	--	--	1,866	3,097	2,810
.S.	80	77	83	86,732	192,863	188,284

/ Short-time average.

COWPEAS

State	Condition August 1			State	Condition August 1		
	Average 1934-43	1944	1945		Average 1934-43	1944	1945
	Percent				Percent		
.J.	86	87	93	Ga.	73	64	78
a.	1/81	74	81	Fla.	79	77	77
Ind.	79	59	78	Ky.	80	62	75
Ill.	75	68	76	Tenn.	76	62	72
o.	71	68	70	Ala.	75	69	76
ans.	67	86	80	Miss.	75	65	79
el.	86	47	90	Ark.	72	59	75
d.	86	76	88	La.	75	59	80
a.	82	72	87	Okla.	67	83	78
.Va.	83	61	83	Tex.	72	56	79
.C.	79	79	82				
.C.	72	73	79	U. S.	74	67	78

1/Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
August 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.
August 10, 1945
3:00 P.M.(E.W.T.

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated Aug.1, 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated Aug.1, 1945
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Thousand bags 2/	Thousand bags 2/	Thousand bags 2/
Maine	1,032	750	900	87	38	45
Vermont	630	600	630	16	6	6
New York	855	630	750	1,232	731	765
Michigan	839	630	660	4,509	4,158	3,656
Wisconsin	517	575	600	20	17	6
Minnesota	467	660	600	20	40	36
Total N.E.	--	631	675	--	4,990	4,514
North Dakota	--	500	500	--	10	5
South Dakota	--	300	--	--	3	--
Nebraska	1,178	1,250	1,500	321	588	720
Montana	1,230	1,200	1,200	274	240	204
Wyoming	1,216	1,375	1,200	729	1,251	996
Idaho	1,470	1,450	1,570	1,731	2,088	1,743
Washington	3/1,053	1,000	1,025	25	40	41
Oregon	773	1,050	1,000	14	21	10
Total N.W.	--	1,364	1,403	--	4,241	3,719
Kansas	3/ 317	420	--	4	4	--
Texas	--	200	200	--	4/ 10	4/ 8
Colorado	488	580	600	1,574	2,088	1,878
New Mexico	337	350	210	661	840	464
Arizona	466	425	420	56	64	59
Utah	676	680	510	33	48	30
Total S.W.	--	486	438	--	3,054	2,439
California, Lima	1,344	1,296	1,350	2,091	2,203	2,403
California, Other	1,199	1,045	1,100	2,544	1,640	1,639
Total California	1,261	1,175	1,236	4,634	3,843	4,042
United States	872	784	809	15,942	16,128	14,714

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).
3/ Short-time average.
4/ Not including Blackeye peas.

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Indicated Aug.1, 1945: Yield per acre	Indicated Aug.1, 1945: Production	State	Indicated Aug.1, 1945: Yield per acre	Indicated Aug.1, 1945: Production
	Pounds	1,000 bags 2/		Pounds	1,000 bags 2/
Wis.	900	27	Colo.	900	279
N.Dak.	900	90	Wash.	1,120	2,800
Mont.	1,000	280	Oreg.	1,000	3/ 370
Idaho	1,080	1,652	8 States	1,074	3/5,521
Wyo.	1,150	23			

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned). 3/ Acres for harvest increased since July to 37,000 acres in Oregon and 514,000 acres for the United States.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

ROP REPORT
as of
August 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
August 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

PEANUTS

State	Acreage 1/ Harvested Average 1934-43	Acreage 1/ Harvested 1944	Acreage 1/ For harvest, 1945	Yield per acre Average 1934-43	Yield per acre 1944	Yield per acre Indicated 1945	Production Average 1934-43	Production 1944	Production Indicated 1945
	Thousand acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Va.	146	158	164	1,142	1,210	1,150	166,981	191,180	188,600
N.C.	247	289	312	1,162	1,190	1,125	287,180	343,910	351,000
Tenn.	10	11	8	700	750	750	6,700	8,250	6,000
Total	403	458	484	1,143	1,186	1,127	460,860	543,340	545,600
S.C.	24	40	40	626	635	650	14,501	25,400	26,000
Ga.	674	1,028	1,049	706	665	740	472,918	683,620	776,260
Fla.	84	112	112	630	650	670	52,926	72,800	75,040
Ala.	342	520	458	699	630	700	238,682	327,600	320,600
Miss.	33	27	26	488	465	500	16,151	12,555	13,000
Total	1,157	1,727	1,685	691	650	719	795,178	1,121,975	1,210,900
Ark.	25	15	12	372	400	400	9,050	6,000	4,800
La.	14	8	6	370	310	375	5,094	2,480	2,250
Okla.	97	218	255	451	510	500	42,090	111,180	127,500
Tex.	384	724	796	443	450	525	166,053	325,800	417,900
Total	520	965	1,069	439	462	517	222,286	445,460	552,450
U.S.	2,080	3,150	3,238	728	670	713	1,478,325	2,110,775	2,308,950

1/ Equivalent solid acreage.

TOBACCO

State	Indicated 1945 Yield per acre	Indicated 1945 Production	State	Indicated 1945 Yield per acre	Indicated 1945 Production
	Pounds	Thousand pounds		Pounds	Thousand pounds
Mass.	1,405	8,850	Va.	1,027	143,288
Conn.	1,319	22,690	W.Va.	950	3,420
N.Y.	1,350	1,080	N.C.	1,091	794,550
Pa.	1,223	43,903	S.C.	1,150	138,000
Ohio	987	21,130	Ga.	1,030	99,615
Ind.	1,098	13,170	Fla.	832	18,710
Wis.	1,510	35,628	Ky.	1,015	434,180
Minn.	1,200	840	Tenn.	1,040	123,105
Mo.	1,000	8,000	Ala.	862	345
Kans.	1,000	300	La.	550	165
Md.	600	23,100	U.S.	1,062	1,934,069

CROP REPORT
as of
August 1, 1945

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and type	Type No.	INDICATED 1945 Yield per acre	INDICATED 1945 Production
		Lb.	Thous. lb.
FLUE-CURED:			
Virginia	11	1,000	106,000
North Carolina	11	1,050	291,900
Total Old Belt	11	1,036	397,900
Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	1,100	388,300
North Carolina	13	1,150	95,450
South Carolina	13	1,150	138,000
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,150	233,450
Georgia	14	1,030	98,880
Florida	14	800	16,000
Alabama	14	850	255
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	990	115,135
Total flue-cured	11-14	1,074	1,134,785
FIRE-CURED:			
Total Virginia Belt	21	900	13,680
Kentucky	22	900	7,200
Tennessee	22	1,025	24,600
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	994	31,800
Kentucky	23	875	9,188
Tennessee	23	950	2,280
Total Paducah	23	889	11,468
Henderson Stemming (Ky.)	24	925	92
Total fire-cured	21-24	948	57,040
AIR-CURED (light):			
Ohio	31	1,000	16,000
Indiana	31	1,100	12,980
Missouri	31	1,000	8,000
Kansas	31	1,000	300
Virginia	31	1,400	20,720
West Virginia	31	950	3,420
North Carolina	31	1,350	18,900
Kentucky	31	1,025	383,350
Tennessee	31	1,050	91,350
Alabama	31	900	90
Total Burley	31	1,048	555,110
Southern Maryland	32	600	23,100
Total air-cured (light)	31-32	1,018	578,210
AIR-CURED (dark):			
Indiana	35	950	190
Kentucky	35	1,000	20,100
Tennessee	35	975	4,875
Total One Sucker	35	995	25,165
Total Green River (Ky.)	36	950	14,250
Virginia Sun-cured	37	825	2,888
Total air-cured (dark)	35-37	966	42,303
CIGAR FILLER:			
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,220	43,432
Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	950	5,130
Total cigar filler	41-44	1,184	48,562
CIGAR BINDER:			
Massachusetts	51	1,500	150
Connecticut	51	1,550	12,710
Total Connecticut Valley	51	1,549	12,860
Massachusetts	52	1,550	7,440
Connecticut	52	1,600	3,520
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,566	10,960
New York	53	1,350	1,080
Pennsylvania	53	1,570	471
Total New York & Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,410	1,551
Southern Wisconsin	54	1,470	17,493
Wisconsin	55	1,550	18,135
Minnesota	55	1,200	840
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,530	18,975
Georgia	56	900	90
Florida	56	900	180
Total Georgia-Florida Sun-grown	56	900	270
Total cigar binder	51-56	1,515	62,109
CIGAR WRAPPER:			
Massachusetts	61	900	1,260
Connecticut	61	950	6,460
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	941	7,720
Georgia	62	1,075	645
Florida	62	1,100	2,530
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	1,095	3,175
Total cigar wrapper	61-62	982	10,895
Total cigar types	41-62	1,306	121,566
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Louisiana Perique	72	550	165
United States	All	1,062	1,934,069

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
August 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
August 10, 1945
3:00 P.M.(E.W.T.)

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/ Average 1934-43	Production 2/ 1943	Production 2/ 1944	Indicated Aug. 1, 1945
	Thousand bushels			
East.States:				
N.Atl.:				
Maine	600	704	912	276
N.H.	733	767	778	193
Vt.	561	722	513	132
Mass.	2,550	2,228	2,747	615
R.I.	271	281	268	85
Conn.	1,364	836	1,523	622
N.Y.	15,887	13,602	17,010	3,510
N.J.	3,098	2,028	2,090	1,221
Pa.	8,684	5,070	9,100	3,640
N.Atl.	33,747	26,238	34,941	10,294
S.Atl.				
Del.	1,034	499	870	330
Md.	1,829	864	1,863	795
Va.	10,903	5,590	14,580	3,145
W.Va.	4,134	2,046	4,356	1,625
N.C.	1,078	499	1,782	315
S.Atl.	18,978	9,498	23,451	6,210
East.States	52,725	35,736	58,392	16,504
Cent.States:				
Ohio	4,914	2,422	5,395	1,640
Ind.	1,531	1,010	1,363	1,104
Ill.	3,162	2,790	2,418	2,745
Mich.	7,681	5,888	7,625	1,750
Wis.	666	862	805	398
Minn.	206	172	182	140
Iowa	253	42	80	68
Mo.	1,404	968	660	968
Nebr.	272	34	84	38
Kans.	735	260	279	270
N.Cent.	20,825	14,448	18,891	9,121
S.Cent.				
Ky.	285	280	185	294
Tenn.	304	198	351	432
Ark.	753	563	568	312
S.Cent.	1,342	1,041	1,104	1,038
Cent.States	22,168	15,489	19,995	10,159
West.States:				
Mont.	325	258	400	304
Idaho	2,914	640	1,900	2,523
Colo.	1,554	1,140	2,002	1,275
N.Mex.	731	847	760	543
Utah	412	550	629	413
Wash.	27,446	23,000	31,100	25,500
Oreg.	3,165	2,690	3,432	2,736
Calif.	7,607	8,700	6,144	8,925
West.States	44,153	37,825	46,367	42,219
35 States	119,046	89,050	124,754	68,882

PEACHES

State	Production 2/ Average 1934-43	Production 2/ 1944	Indicated Aug. 1, 1945
	Thousand bushels		
N.H.	12	21	9
Mass.	44	48	33
R.I.	15	20	9
Conn.	106	129	114
N.Y.	1,258	1,824	1,739
N.J.	954	1,193	1,040
Pa.	1,601	1,886	1,222
Ohio	732	1,095	750
Ind.	296	674	722
Ill.	1,239	1,470	1,806
Mich.	2,305	3,600	3,465
Iowa	77	20	31
Mo.	695	315	1,170
Nebr.	20	1	25
Kans	87	15	60
Del.	365	605	237
Md.	391	602	320
Va.	1,110	2,150	536
W.Va.	345	690	300
N.C.	1,892	2,698	2,370
S.C.	2,039	2,460	5,824
Ga.	4,997	4,590	8,277
Fla.	82	121	114
Ky.	619	878	1,330
Tenn.	1,134	686	1,960
Ala.	1,463	1,380	2,440
Miss.	886	1,105	1,452
Ark.	2,061	2,646	2,967
La.	298	390	391
Okla.	477	286	768
Tex.	1,567	1,517	2,850
Idaho	210	442	423
Colo.	1,553	2,112	2,295
N.Mex.	106	122	112
Ariz.	62	60	15
Utah	551	850	900
Nev.	5	8	6
Wash.	1,742	2,604	2,494
Oreg.	416	606	488
Calif.	23,389	34,044	31,586
Clingstone 3/	14,430	20,501	19,668
Freestone	8,959	13,543	11,918
U.S.	57,201	75,963	82,650

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State and include fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption. 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 3/ Mainly for canning.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
August 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
August 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

PEARS

State	Production 1/ Average 1934-43	Production 1/ 1944	Production 1/ Indicated Aug.1, 1945
	Thousand bushels		
Maine	7	10	3
N.H.	9	10	3
Vt.	3	3	1
Mass.	55	48	14
R.I.	7	7	2
Conn.	64	77	60
N.Y.	1,053	1,157	336
N.J.	58	52	36
Pa.	513	464	180
Ohio	500	373	260
Ind.	267	157	168
Ill.	517	335	384
Mich.	1,114	1,193	285
Iowa	104	55	56
Mo.	354	175	350
Nebr.	26	10	12
Kans.	131	63	116
Del.	6	7	3
Md.	61	52	21
Va.	349	428	92
W.Va.	76	132	40
N.C.	317	354	390
S.C.	128	160	198
Ga.	347	500	533
Fla.	136	176	153
Ky.	223	135	292
Tenn.	286	188	512
Ala.	291	312	432
Miss.	360	354	437
Ark.	172	228	221
La.	163	245	225
Okla.	143	96	188
Tex.	403	502	536
Idaho	59	69	69
Colo.	195	157	244
N.Mex.	47	50	50
Ariz.	10	10	5
Utah	127	170	221
Nev.	4	6	3
Wash., all	6,260	8,665	8,466
Bartlett	4,420	6,885	6,686
Other	1,841	1,780	1,780
Oreg., all	3,720	4,354	4,480
Bartlett	1,553	1,794	2,016
Other	2,167	2,560	2,464
Calif., all	9,951	10,417	13,085
Bartlett	8,722	9,167	11,543
Other	1,229	1,250	1,542
U.S.	28,616	31,956	33,162

GRAPES

State	Production 1/ Average 1934-43	Production 1/ 1944	Production 1/ Indicated Aug.1, 1945
	Tons		
Mass.	415	250	250
R.I.	210	200	150
Conn.	1,300	900	900
N.Y.	58,890	59,300	35,600
N.J.	2,540	2,600	1,400
Pa.	17,590	19,500	7,300
Ohio	22,760	24,400	6,200
Ind.	3,310	2,500	1,800
Ill.	4,720	3,700	3,500
Mich.	41,600	34,000	8,300
Wis.	445	600	400
Iowa	3,340	3,100	2,900
Mo.	7,490	6,500	6,800
Nebr.	1,620	1,300	1,700
Kans.	2,640	3,300	4,500
Del.	1,430	1,200	600
Md.	425	250	100
Va.	1,930	1,800	350
W.Va.	1,175	1,300	350
N.C.	6,150	6,600	4,200
S.C.	1,340	1,200	1,400
Ga.	1,690	2,200	2,300
Fla.	635	600	500
Ky.	2,030	1,900	1,300
Tenn.	2,250	2,300	2,200
Ala.	1,280	1,200	1,400
Ark.	8,430	10,600	5,100
Okla.	2,750	3,200	2,700
Tex.	2,300	2,100	2,200
Idaho	530	450	500
Colo.	510	600	600
N.Mex.	1,070	1,000	1,000
Ariz.	920	1,500	1,400
Utah	840	800	900
Wash.	9,480	17,300	18,800
Oreg.	2,100	2,300	2,300
Calif., all	2,256,700	2,514,000	2,670,000
Wine var.	540,000	563,000	528,000
Table var.	415,900	513,000	531,000
Raisin var.	1,300,800	1,438,000	1,611,000
Raisins 2/	237,300	309,500	--
Not dried	351,600	200,000	--
U.S.	2,474,835	2,736,550	2,801,900

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

OP REPORT
as of
gust 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.
August 10, 1945
3:00 P.M.(E.W.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

op and State	Condition August 1 1/				
	Average 1934-43	1942	1943	1944	1945
	Percent				
RANGES:					
California, all	75	74	80	80	76
Navels & Misc. 2/	75	74	84	72	80
Valencias	74	74	77	84	74
Florida, all	71	74	72	77	61
Early & Midseason	3/68	74	73	77	62
Valencias	3/67	73	71	78	60
Texas, all 2/	65	72	74	82	80
Arizona, all 2/	72	73	83	83	76
Louisiana, all 2/	74	90	61	80	71
5 States	73	74	77	79	70
ANGERINES:					
Florida	59	74	46	79	55
RAPEFRUIT:					
Florida, all	62	69	57	72	57
Seedless	3/63	70	64	74	60
Other	3/58	68	54	71	55
Texas, all	56	67	57	79	76
Arizona, all	73	52	85	78	77
California, all	75	77	81	79	82
Desert Valleys	--	77	81	84	80
Other	--	77	81	76	83
4 States	62	67	60	75	67
LEMONS:					
California	74	75	79	77	77
LIMES:					
Florida	67	70	62	77	64

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Short-time average.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
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Washington, D. C.,
August 10, 1945
3:00 P.M.(E.W.T.)

APRICOTS, PLUMS, AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Production 1/ Average 1934-43	1942	1943	1944	Indicated Aug. 1, 1945
	Tons				
	Fresh Basis				
APRICOTS:					
California	197,700	204,000	80,000	324,000	177,000
Washington	13,620	21,000	15,400	25,000	23,100
Utah	4,095	3,100	10,100	5,900	10,400
3 States	215,415	228,100	105,500	354,900	210,500
PLUMS:					
Michigan	4,930	5,300	3,400	6,200	1,700
California	66,200	72,000	76,000	92,000	71,000
PRUNES:					
Idaho	16,820	18,200	7,800	22,900	25,800
Washington, all	27,540	24,600	23,700	27,000	28,400
Eastern Washington	13,800	17,200	11,800	17,400	17,200
Western Washington	13,740	7,400	11,900	9,600	11,200
Oregon, all	98,570	70,500	104,000	60,400	98,400
Eastern Oregon	13,290	15,500	10,200	14,400	16,800
Western Oregon	85,280	55,000	93,800	46,000	81,600
	Dry Basis 2/				
California	205,000	172,000	196,000	159,000	212,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition August 1 Average 1934-43	1944	1945	Production 1/ Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated Aug. 1, 194
	Percent			Tons		
FIGS:						
California						
Dried)	82	85	82	2/28,350	2/35,200	--
Not dried)				13,650	19,000	--
OLIVES:						
California	57	52	40	41,100	42,000	--
ALMONDS:						
California	--	--	--	13,700	21,000	23,100
WALNUTS:						
California	--	--	--	53,320	62,000	58,000
Oregon	--	--	--	4,310	6,800	5,700
2 States	--	--	--	57,630	68,800	63,700
FILBERTS:						
Oregon	--	--	--	2,894	5,600	5,000
Washington	--	--	--	477	860	860
2 States	--	--	--	3,371	6,460	5,860
AVOCADOS:						
Florida	58	69	67	1,873	5,200	--

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dry basis.

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CHERRIES

State	Sweet varieties Production 1/ Average 1933-43	1944	Preliminary 1945	Sour varieties Production 1/ Average 1933-43	1944	Preliminary 1945
	Tons			Tons		
N.Y.	1,983	2,900	2,600	19,150	22,100	7,300
Pa.	1,733	2,200	700	5,850	9,000	3,100
Ohio	663	1,080	380	2,977	3,900	2,200
Mich.	3,033	4,600	500	31,333	50,000	8,800
Wis.	--	--	--	9,333	15,000	6,000
5 Eastern States	7,412	10,780	4,180	68,643	100,000	27,400
Mont.	--	610	520	278	470	360
Idaho	1,722	1,910	1,910	510	480	550
Colo.	415	500	360	3,278	4,840	1,680
Utah	2,967	3,300	4,300	1,933	2,400	2,800
Wash.	23,533	23,100	29,800	5,717	6,000	4,700
Oreg.	19,500	18,100	20,800	2,242	2,600	2,100
Calif.	24,667	27,000	31,900	--	--	--
7 Western States	72,837	74,520	89,590	13,958	16,790	12,190
12 States	80,250	85,300	93,770	82,602	116,790	39,590

Cherries - Cont.

State	All varieties Production 1/ Average 1934-43	1944	Preliminary 1945
		Tons	
N.Y.	20,535	25,000	9,900
Pa.	7,600	11,200	3,800
Ohio	4,173	4,980	2,580
Mich.	35,610	54,600	9,300
Wis.	8,766	15,000	6,000
5 Eastern States	76,684	110,780	31,580
Mont.	333	1,080	880
Idaho	2,275	2,390	2,460
Colo.	3,559	5,340	2,040
Utah	3,990	5,700	7,100
Wash.	24,850	29,100	34,500
Oreg.	18,990	20,700	22,900
Calif.	22,460	27,000	31,900
7 Western States	76,457	91,310	101,780
12 States	153,141	202,090	133,360

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
August 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
August 10, 1945
3:00 P.M.(E.W.T.)

PECANS

State	Improved varieties 1/ Production			Wild or seedling varieties Production		
	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated Aug.1, 1945	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated Aug.1, 1945
	Thousand pounds			Thousand pounds		
Ill.	2/ 15	10	12	537	480	618
Mo.	32	25	60	853	750	1,800
N.C.	2,092	2,070	2,513	304	230	343
S.C.	2,080	2,132	2,782	341	468	530
Ga.	18,306	28,140	34,200	3,232	5,360	6,500
Fla.	1,919	2,856	2,458	1,369	2,244	1,630
Ala.	6,069	7,885	8,850	1,567	1,615	1,810
Miss.	3,351	4,980	5,160	2,569	3,320	3,615
Ark.	556	504	600	3,029	3,696	4,300
La.	2,125	3,744	2,700	5,663	10,656	7,700
Okla.	855	1,400	2,115	16,105	12,600	19,035
Tex.	1,940	5,400	4,680	22,440	39,600	34,320
12 States	39,336	59,146	66,130	58,010	81,019	82,201

Pecans - Cont.

State	All varieties Production		
	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated Aug.1, 1945
	Thousand pounds		
Ill.	549	490	630
Mo.	885	775	1,860
N.C.	2,396	2,300	2,856
S.C.	2,422	2,600	3,312
Ga.	21,538	33,500	40,700
Fla.	3,288	5,100	4,088
Ala.	7,636	9,500	10,660
Miss.	5,920	8,300	8,775
Ark.	3,585	4,200	4,900
La.	7,788	14,400	10,400
Okla.	16,960	14,000	21,150
Tex.	24,380	45,000	39,000
12 States	97,346	140,165	148,331

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

2/ Short-time average.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
August 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
August 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

POTATOES 1/

GROUP AND STATE	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated 1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:						
Maine	281	268	280	46,102	53,868	59,080
New York, L. I.	224	155	260	11,316	10,695	18,200
New York, Upstate	106	125	110	17,279	15,750	12,870
Pennsylvania	120	116	112	22,318	19,140	17,360
3 Eastern	172.5	177.3	194.4	97,015	99,453	107,510
Michigan	99	108	100	23,669	18,360	17,000
Wisconsin	83	84	95	17,542	11,844	12,350
Minnesota	82	82	95	20,360	15,334	15,105
North Dakota	96	125	120	13,249	20,875	21,240
South Dakota	61	75	80	2,016	2,550	2,640
5 Central	89.1	98.7	102.1	76,836	68,963	68,335
Nebraska	112	120	150	9,078	8,400	9,600
Montana	98	120	115	1,700	2,520	2,415
Idaho	224	225	225	28,910	36,675	43,650
Wyoming	113	155	150	1,954	2,170	2,100
Colorado	169	211	190	14,033	18,779	18,810
Utah	160	158	160	2,194	2,765	2,992
Nevada	174	160	180	409	544	684
Washington	192	220	215	8,713	10,340	12,255
Oregon	183	220	195	7,289	10,340	10,530
California 1/	280	270	290	9,473	10,530	12,760
10 Western	180.2	201.7	203.3	83,753	103,063	115,796
TOTAL 18	136.6	153.3	162.8	257,604	271,479	291,641
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:						
New Hampshire	151	140	155	1,270	1,064	1,054
Vermont	134	138	125	1,942	1,656	1,488
Massachusetts	138	130	145	2,474	3,120	3,480
Rhode Island	186	190	190	837	1,235	1,311
Connecticut	168	160	165	2,805	3,408	3,580
5 New England	150.6	146.8	153.1	9,327	10,483	10,913
West Virginia	88	60	95	3,012	2,040	2,850
Ohio	105	83	105	11,318	5,810	6,615
Indiana	102	89	115	5,576	3,115	3,795
Illinois	80	60	85	3,226	1,800	2,380
Iowa	88	65	100	5,505	2,470	3,600
5 Central	95.5	73.6	101.3	28,638	15,235	19,240
New Mexico	74	85	72	340	425	324
Arizona	143	220	190	327	1,342	1,235
2 Southwestern	96.5	159.2	141.7	668	1,767	1,559
TOTAL 12	104.9	94.9	116.5	38,633	27,485	31,712
30 LATE STATES	131.5	145.1	156.7	296,237	298,964	323,353
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:						
New Jersey	173	124	182	9,633	8,804	13,104
Delaware	88	62	95	424	273	370
Maryland	104	89	115	2,612	1,824	2,231
Virginia	119	83	122	9,770	5,976	8,418
Kentucky	78	58	96	3,605	2,494	4,128
Missouri	88	62	85	3,844	2,232	2,890
Kansas	84	52	82	2,279	1,144	1,640
TOTAL 7	113.1	84.6	125.5	32,168	22,747	32,781
37 LATE and INTERMEDIATE	129.4	138.1	153.2	328,406	321,711	356,134

POTATOES 1/ (Continued)

GROUP AND STATE	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated 1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
EARLY POTATO STATES:						
North Carolina	101	82	118	8,778	6,970	8,496
South Carolina	112	61	123	2,618	1,464	2,583
Georgia	63	47	76	1,451	1,363	2,052
Florida	123	106	144	3,722	3,445	5,112
Tennessee	72	56	84	3,203	2,464	3,444
Alabama	90	58	106	4,131	3,364	5,300
Mississippi	65	65	68	1,423	2,210	1,836
Arkansas	75	68	63	3,278	3,196	2,394
Louisiana	62	53	58	2,676	3,498	2,958
Oklahoma	69	65	50	2,252	2,015	1,150
Texas	70	76	81	3,840	5,016	5,022
California 1/	299	355	325	9,314	22,720	23,725
TOTAL 12	96.6	99.4	123.1	46,686	57,725	64,072
TOTAL U. S.	124.0	130.4	147.7	375,091	379,436	420,206

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated 1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.J.	134	150	145	2,116	2,400	2,320
Ind.	95	125	110	287	225	198
Ill.	85	85	85	358	382	340
Iowa	85	100	100	204	200	250
Mo.	87	100	90	798	800	630
Kans.	102	140	130	327	406	494
Del.	124	155	145	493	465	435
Md.	145	160	160	1,134	1,280	1,280
Va.	113	120	125	3,801	3,960	4,125
N.C.	101	115	105	8,235	8,970	7,350
S.C.	84	98	95	5,119	7,056	5,890
Ga.	74	88	86	8,018	8,272	8,084
Fla.	67	70	68	1,308	1,400	1,224
Ky.	83	90	85	1,503	1,440	1,360
Tenn.	90	96	95	4,427	4,128	3,135
Ala.	76	87	85	6,548	6,699	5,865
Miss.	86	88	100	6,499	6,248	6,400
Ark.	72	85	85	2,122	1,955	1,615
La.	70	75	82	7,352	8,100	9,758
Okla.	66	80	80	792	1,040	800
Tex.	74	75	90	4,318	5,025	4,500
Calif.	117	120	120	1,299	1,200	1,080
U. S.	84.2	92.9	94.3	67,059	71,651	67,133

BROOMCORN

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1934-43	Acreage Harvested 1944	Acreage For harvest, 1945	Yield per acre Average 1934-43	Yield per acre 1944	Yield per acre Indicated Aug.1, 1945	Production Average 1934-43	Production 1944	Production Indicated Aug.1, 1945
	Thousand acres			Pounds			Tons		
Ill.	35	13	7	518	650	525	8,800	3,900	1,800
Kans.	23	22	11	208	400	300	2,260	4,400	1,600
Okla.	95	109	65	276	375	280	11,940	20,400	9,100
Tex.	31	46	36	300	370	305	4,600	8,500	5,500
Colo.	54	109	78	204	325	275	6,000	17,700	10,700
N.Mex.	53	82	43	240	300	125	6,500	12,300	2,700
U.S.	291	380	240	281	354	262	40,130	67,200	31,400

SUGAR BEETS

State	Indicated Aug.1, 1945 Yield per acre	Indicated Aug.1, 1945 Production	State	Indicated Aug.1, 1945 Yield per acre	Indicated Aug.1, 1945 Production
	Short tons	1,000 Short tons		Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Ohio	10.0	210	Colo.	14.5	2,175
Mich.	7.5	600	Utah	13.0	429
Nebr.	12.0	708	Calif.	17.0	1,615
Mont.	12.0	984	Other States	12.9	1,363
Idaho	15.0	810			
Wyo.	12.5	438	U.S.	13.1	9,332

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield of cane per acre Average 1934-43	Yield of cane per acre 1944	Yield of cane per acre Indicated Aug.1, 1945	Production Average 1934-43	Production 1944	Production Indicated Aug.1, 1945
	Short tons			1,000 Short tons		
Louisiana	18.4	20.0	22.0	4,925	5,349	5,962
Florida	32.0	28.5	32.0	715	799	1,014
Total	19.5	20.8	23.0	5,640	6,148	6,976

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
August 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
August 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

State and Div.	Milk produced per milk cow in: herds kept by reporters 1/ August 1 Av.1934-43	August 1 1944	August 1 1945	"Grain" fed per milk cow 1/ 2/ August 1 1944	August 1 1945	Milk cows on farms, number June 1945 as % of June 1944 3/
	Pounds			Pounds		Percent
Me.	16.3	19.2	19.7	4.7	5.1	98
N.H.	16.1	17.0	18.9	4.5	4.8	102
Vt.	15.9	17.1	18.3	4.5	4.4	100
Mass.	18.4	19.2	20.0	6.0	6.0	98
Conn.	18.5	18.0	19.6	5.7	5.5	98
N.Y.	18.0	19.0	20.8	4.5	4.7	101
N.J.	20.2	20.7	22.0	7.6	7.1	100
Pa.	17.8	17.9	19.3	5.4	6.0	101
N.Atl.	17.86	18.49	20.11	5.0	5.2	100.5
Ohio	16.8	16.1	18.4	4.6	4.6	99
Ind.	15.8	15.7	18.0	4.3	4.0	100
Ill.	15.5	16.1	17.3	4.3	4.2	99
Mich.	18.3	18.8	20.3	3.7	3.8	99
Wis.	18.1	18.6	19.8	2.9	3.2	101
E.N.Cent.	17.15	17.38	19.04	3.7	3.8	99.9
Minn.	15.9	15.4	17.2	1.5	2.2	97
Iowa	15.1	16.3	17.7	3.2	3.5	96
Mo.	11.7	12.2	14.0	2.6	3.0	97
N.Dak.	15.4	14.5	17.0	1.6	2.3	94
S.Dak.	12.6	13.7	14.2	1.2	2.3	92
Nebr.	14.4	14.9	15.6	1.9	2.1	92
Kans.	13.3	14.1	14.8	4.0	3.2	96
W.N.Cent.	14.17	14.55	15.93	2.4	2.7	95.6
Md.	15.8	14.7	16.4	5.1	5.3	99
Va.	13.8	13.3	15.1	3.3	3.2	99
W.Va.	14.1	13.6	16.1	2.2	2.9	98
N.C.	13.5	14.3	14.0	3.7	3.7	98
S.C.	11.3	12.4	12.0	3.1	3.3	99
Ga.	9.7	9.3	9.8	2.9	2.6	98
S.Atl.	12.68	12.62	13.80	3.4	3.4	98.8
Ky.	13.6	12.1	15.2	2.6	2.7	97
Tenn.	12.2	11.6	13.2	2.9	2.7	96
Ala.	9.4	9.1	9.8	3.1	3.0	98
Miss.	8.1	8.2	8.8	1.9	1.7	100
Ark.	9.6	9.2	10.6	1.8	2.6	102
Okla.	11.4	10.7	11.7	1.6	2.1	99
Tex.	9.8	9.1	9.7	2.0	2.9	96
S.Cent.	10.54	10.14	11.27	2.1	2.5	98.0
Mont.	17.0	17.8	17.0	2.7	2.1	93
Idaho	19.6	20.1	20.3	2.4	2.7	97
Wyo.	15.8	17.1	17.8	2.1	1.9	98
Colo.	15.8	17.0	17.3	2.7	3.3	93
Utah	17.3	17.9	18.5	2.0	2.6	99
Wash.	20.1	20.7	21.5	4.6	4.6	96
Oreg.	18.7	19.9	19.4	3.7	4.1	96
Calif.	19.5	21.5	21.5	3.4	4.0	102
West.	17.95	19.22	19.17	3.3	3.6	97.9
U. S.	14.86	15.15	16.43	3.13	3.39	98.2

1/Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions, and U. S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately.

2/Includes grain, millfeeds and concentrates.

3/Based on reports for about 140,000 farms collected largely through cooperation with the Rural Mail Carriers.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
August 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
August 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

JULY EGG PRODUCTION

State and Division	Number of layers on hand during July		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced			
					During July		Jan. to July, Incl.	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
	Thousands		Number		Millions			
Me.	1,645	1,786	1,600	1,655	26	30	249	244
N.H.	1,610	1,598	1,562	1,544	25	25	230	224
Vt.	832	710	1,730	1,792	14	13	121	114
Mass.	3,865	4,253	1,544	1,643	60	70	597	597
R.I.	348	316	1,587	1,566	6	5	50	48
Conn.	2,225	2,251	1,488	1,531	33	34	302	289
N.Y.	10,756	8,909	1,624	1,637	175	146	1,461	1,265
N.J.	4,942	4,023	1,466	1,504	72	61	653	581
Pa.	14,556	12,000	1,507	1,531	219	184	1,882	1,645
N.Atl.	40,779	35,846	1,545	1,585	630	568	5,545	5,007
Ohio	15,126	14,578	1,451	1,587	219	231	1,972	1,898
Ind.	10,638	10,833	1,414	1,550	150	168	1,445	1,389
Ill.	16,509	15,737	1,321	1,420	218	223	2,019	1,938
Mich.	9,033	8,221	1,513	1,612	137	133	1,187	1,130
Wis.	13,440	12,688	1,519	1,587	204	201	1,656	1,576
E.N.Cent.	64,746	62,057	1,433	1,541	928	956	8,279	7,931
Minn.	19,717	20,220	1,513	1,609	298	325	2,586	2,623
Iowa	24,676	23,643	1,426	1,513	352	358	3,111	3,058
Mo.	17,706	16,846	1,383	1,494	245	252	2,239	2,105
N.Dak.	4,161	4,370	1,389	1,507	58	66	490	488
S.Dak.	6,878	6,510	1,410	1,488	97	97	806	776
Nebr.	11,059	11,230	1,417	1,516	157	170	1,442	1,465
Kans.	12,450	12,434	1,407	1,451	175	180	1,597	1,543
W.N.Cent.	96,647	95,253	1,430	1,520	1,382	1,448	12,271	12,058
Del.	756	697	1,438	1,364	11	10	93	85
Md.	2,702	2,398	1,373	1,457	37	35	309	297
Va.	6,529	6,088	1,302	1,370	85	83	734	714
W.Va.	3,136	2,478	1,404	1,541	44	38	378	311
N.C.	7,992	8,020	1,119	1,159	89	93	748	764
S.C.	3,211	3,078	1,060	1,147	34	35	271	275
Ga.	6,002	5,370	1,079	1,107	65	59	506	466
Fla.	1,472	1,311	1,147	1,221	17	16	151	135
S.Atl.	31,800	29,440	1,201	1,253	382	369	3,190	3,047
Ky.	7,238	6,910	1,246	1,348	90	93	902	831
Tenn.	7,564	7,280	1,197	1,237	91	90	833	774
Ala.	5,914	5,025	1,144	1,138	68	57	532	459
Miss.	5,993	5,672	955	1,017	57	58	488	454
Ark.	6,653	6,154	1,085	1,178	72	72	590	547
La.	3,982	3,424	936	1,038	37	36	304	278
Okla.	10,007	8,954	1,274	1,389	127	124	1,200	1,117
Tex.	24,568	23,156	1,184	1,308	291	303	2,525	2,398
S.Cent.	71,919	66,575	1,158	1,251	833	833	7,374	6,858
Mont.	1,654	1,500	1,457	1,500	24	22	187	175
Idaho	1,832	1,462	1,476	1,566	27	23	231	184
Wyo.	654	530	1,500	1,519	10	8	77	60
Colo.	3,355	2,604	1,451	1,494	49	39	364	309
N.Mex.	1,010	719	1,358	1,426	14	10	110	84
Ariz.	433	382	1,271	1,228	6	5	51	41
Utah	2,161	2,158	1,569	1,556	34	34	252	246
Nev.	249	247	1,457	1,566	4	4	28	28
Wash.	5,017	4,384	1,612	1,547	81	68	628	589
Oreg.	2,706	2,441	1,609	1,550	44	38	350	326
Calif.	13,766	11,246	1,578	1,476	217	166	1,666	1,403
West.	32,837	27,673	1,553	1,507	510	417	3,944	3,445
U.S.	338,728	316,844	1,377	1,449	4,665	4,591	40,603	38,346

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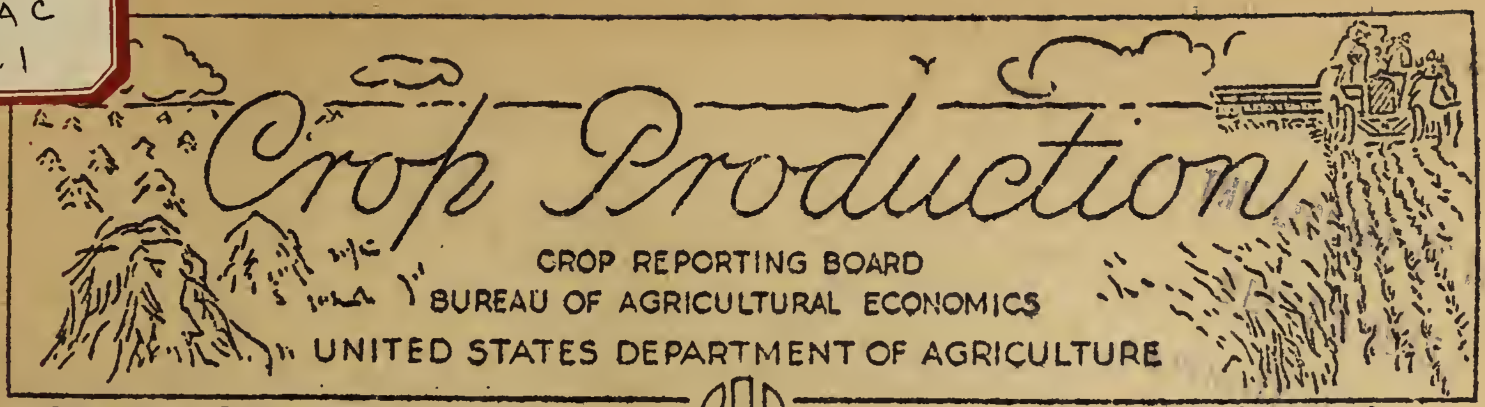

Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release: - September 10, 1945 BAE 3:00 P.M.(E.W.T.)

SEPTEMBER 1, 1945

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated Sept. 1, 1945 1/	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated	
						Aug. 1, 1945	Sept. 1, 1945 1/
Corn, all.....bu.	26.8	33.2	33.3	2,433,060	3,228,361	2,844,478	3,069,055
Wheat, all.... "	14.7	18.2	17.7	789,080	1,078,647	1,146,283	1,152,270
Winter....... "	15.3	18.8	18.0	585,994	764,073	836,969	836,969
All spring... "	13.2	16.9	17.0	203,085	314,574	309,314	315,301
Durum........ "	12.1	15.1	17.4	29,330	31,933	31,896	32,913
Other spring "	13.3	17.2	17.0	173,756	282,641	277,418	282,388
Oats.......... "	29.6	29.9	37.6	1,068,399	1,166,392	1,546,032	1,575,356
Barley........ "	22.3	23.0	26.2	273,481	284,426	269,867	277,697
Rye........... "	11.9	11.5	13.3	41,434	25,872	27,883	27,883
Buckwheat..... "	16.9	17.8	17.7	7,121	9,166	7,715	7,862
Flaxseed...... "	8.1	8.4	9.1	21,684	23,527	33,972	35,345
Rice.......... "	47.8	47.9	47.9	52,346	70,237	76,136	71,840
Sorghums for grain...... "	13.7	19.9	16.0	70,310	181,756	113,977	116,348
Hay, all tame.ton	1.34	1.41	1.52	77,415	83,845	90,228	90,639
Hay, wild..... "	.83	.97	.96	10,144	14,135	13,856	13,754
Hay, clover & timothy 2/.. "	1.24	1.35	1.47	24,289	28,771	30,903	31,363
Hay, alfalfa.. "	2.04	2.19	2.30	28,604	31,702	33,326	33,434
Beans, dry edible 100 lb. bag	3/ 872	3/ 784	3/ 845	15,942	16,128	14,714	15,370
Peas, dry field"	3/1,189	3/1,277	3/1,127	3,976	8,873	5,521	5,793
Soybeans for beans.......bu.	17.6	18.4	19.1	86,732	192,863	188,284	202,589
Peanuts 4/....lb.	728	670	699	1,478,325	2,110,775	2,308,950	2,263,360
Potatoes......bu.	124.0	130.4	152.1	375,091	379,436	420,206	432,895
Sweetpotatoes. "	84.2	92.9	95.8	67,059	71,651	67,133	68,210
Tobacco.......lb.	926	1,117	1,097	1,392,390	1,950,213	1,934,069	1,999,328
Sugarcane for sugar & seed.ton	19.5	20.8	23.0	5,640	6,148	6,976	6,976
Sugar beets... "	11.9	12.1	13.2	9,644	6,753	9,332	9,403
Broomcorn..... "	3/ 281	3/ 354	3/ 264	40	67	31	32
Hops...........lb.	1,157	1,303	1,373	5/ 39,240	47,695	55,154	55,751
Apples, com'l.bu.	--	--	--	5/119,046	5/124,754	68,882	68,260
Peaches....... "	--	--	--	5/ 57,201	5/ 75,963	82,650	82,420
Pears......... "	--	--	--	5/ 28,616	5/ 31,956	33,162	32,831
Grapes........ton	--	--	--	5/ 2,475	2,737	2,802	2,812
Cherries (12 States). "	--	--	--	5/ 153	5/ 202	133	133
Pecans.........lb.	--	--	--	97,346	140,165	148,331	147,770
	Condition Sept. 1 (Pct.)						
Pasture...........	68	70	84	--	--	--	--
Soybeans..........	80	77	86	--	--	--	--
Cowpeas...........	70	67	77	--	--	--	--

1/ For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports. 2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. 3/ Pounds. 4/ Picked & threshed.
5/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

Release:-
September 10, 1945,
3:00 P.M.(E.W.T.)

CROP PRODUCTION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1945
(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For harvest, 1945	1945 Percent of 1944
	Average 1934-43	1944		
Corn, all	91,209	97,235	92,229	94.9
Wheat, all	53,829	59,309	64,961	109.5
Winter	38,526	40,714	46,434	114.0
All spring	15,303	18,595	18,527	99.6
Durum	2,361	2,116	1,890	89.3
Other spring	12,943	16,479	16,637	101.0
Oats	35,783	38,984	41,950	107.6
Barley	11,997	12,359	10,606	85.8
Rye	3,379	2,254	2,096	93.0
Buckwheat	420	515	443	86.0
Flaxseed	2,498	2,794	3,863	138.3
Rice	1,103	1,466	1,500	102.3
Sorghums for grain	4,886	9,117	7,268	79.7
Cotton	25,616	20,009	18,008	90.0
Hay, all tame	57,556	59,547	59,459	99.9
Hay, wild	12,012	14,520	14,295	98.5
Hay, clover & timothy 1/	19,683	21,375	21,268	99.5
Hay, alfalfa	13,917	14,480	14,521	100.3
Beans, dry edible	1,822	2,057	1,818	88.4
Peas, dry field	319	695	514	74.0
Soybeans for beans	4,812	10,502	10,596	100.9
Cowpeas 2/	3,140	1,665	1,530	91.9
Peanuts 3/	2,080	3,150	3,238	102.8
Potatoes	3,036	2,910	2,846	97.8
Sweetpotatoes	797	771	712	92.3
Tobacco	1,506	1,746	1,822	104.4
Sorgo for sirup	225	195	170	87.2
Sugarcane for sugar & seed	288	296	303	102.3
Sugarcane for sirup	133	135	126	93.3
Sugar beets	808	558	715	128.1
Broomcorn	291	380	240	63.2
Hops	34	37	41	110.9

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.
2/ Grown alone for all purposes.
3/ Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:

J. B. Hutson

ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1945

More seasonable temperatures and generally favorable moisture reserves resulted in a net gain for crop prospects during August. Corn, in particular, was benefited and the September 1 forecast adds about 225 million bushels to the estimate of a month ago. Other crops show gains, too. Oats, spring wheat, potatoes, tobacco, soybeans, sorghum grain, tame hay, and dry beans and peas, are up from 1 to 8 percent. Offsetting these gains to some extent, are slightly lower prospects for cotton as a result of increased boll weevil infestation, a decrease for rice lost in the Texas hurricane, and for peanuts because of wet weather. The net effect of these changes raises the aggregate total production about 3 percent over prospects on August 1. The volume of the 1945 harvest as indicated on September 1 would equal the total production of the two outstanding years, 1942 and 1944, and would be 6 percent above 1943, 11 percent over production in any other year, and 24 percent above the 1923-32 "pre-drought" average.

In spite of adversities during the season so far, occasioned by damaging spring frosts, local droughts, cool temperatures, excessive wetness, and general lateness, this year's indicated output is in the bumper class. Even though crops that were planted late made fairly rapid progress during August, the advancement has not offset earlier retarded development. Corn is especially vulnerable, with a large acreage in a close race with killing frosts. If September weather is favorable and frosts hold off long enough to permit the bulk of the corn and other late crops to reach maturity, present prospects might even be exceeded. On the other hand, early frosts would cut prospects materially. Higher temperatures in late August and early September were speeding progress of corn in the important northern States, but some sections needed immediate rains to replenish exhausted moisture supplies.

Prospects for an impressive list of record and near-record crops tell the effects of wider use of improved varieties, liberal applications

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of fertilizer, improved cropping practices, and concentration of crops in the most adaptable areas. Of outstanding significance, too, has been a growing season in which, thus far, the beneficial effects of the weather on some crops have outweighed the detrimental effects on others. Production estimates for most crops are above average, notable exceptions being cotton, rye, apples, sugarbeets, dry beans and broomcorn. Yields per acre for some of the latter crops are above average, but production is down because of a reduced acreage. All crops listed in the record class a month ago still hold that distinction. Now, tobacco, soybeans and pears each promise to establish new peaks, also. The potato crop, estimated at 433 million bushels, has been exceeded only once -- in 1943.

August weather favored harvest operations, enabled farmers to catch up on plowing and other tasks, and permitted them to make a good start on seeding of winter grains for next year's harvest. The lack of rainfall, however, was being felt over a large part of the important producing areas of the country. This dry situation was not yet critical except in parts of Missouri and Kansas and locally in adjacent States, in some sections of the Northwest, and a few other scattered local areas. In these spots, moisture would benefit growing crops, especially corn, and put the ground in shape for fall plowing and seeding. On the other hand, conditions in the Southwest, which have been critically dry since early May, have been greatly improved by moderate to generous rains. Range feed prospects and late crops have shown marked improvement. Though the area has had some relief, the soil moisture supply in the Southwest is still deficient. Drier weather during August was welcome in the Middle Atlantic States where crops were damaged and seasonal farm operations greatly delayed by excessive rains in July. Here, farmers made rapid progress in salvaging as much as possible of the damaged crops. In some of the Southern States, wet weather in August was detrimental to peanuts and cotton, encouraging weediness and rankness, and favoring boll weevil activity. Corn, hay and pastures were benefited, however.

Feed crop prospects are generally favorable. Exceptions are the dry areas in the central part of the country, New Mexico and parts of the Northwest. If the September outlook materializes, a big corn crop of 3,069 million bushels added to a record oats crop of nearly 1.6 billion bushels, a large sorghum grain crop, and an above-average barley crop would bring feed grain production to 121 million tons. With a near-record hay crop and prospects for a large tonnage of sorghum forage, feed crop production is expected to be the second largest ever produced in this country. Supplies for livestock and poultry to be fed should be very liberal and comparatively well distributed. Prospective feed grain supplies per animal unit for the 1945-46 season, based on the September 1 outlook, would be the largest in a record covering the last 25 years. Pastures are excellent for this time of the season, and range feed conditions good to very good, except in parts of the Southwest and the Pacific Northwest.

Food grain production surpasses the tonnage produced in any other year by over 2 million tons. Rice is still a record crop despite the heavy loss in Texas, and spring wheat production is the largest since 1928. The August 1 estimate placed winter wheat at an all-time record. All wheat production amounts to 1,152 million bushels, 74 million bushels larger than any other U. S. wheat crop ever produced. Estimated total production of 8 grain crops is 158 million tons. This would be the biggest grain tonnage on record, exceeding last year's production, the previous high, by over 2 million tons and the 1942 output by over 3 million tons. Furthermore, it would be 14 million tons higher than any other year.

Tobacco profited by August weather which balanced on the favorable side despite some effects of dry weather in Kentucky. Both the flue-cured and burley

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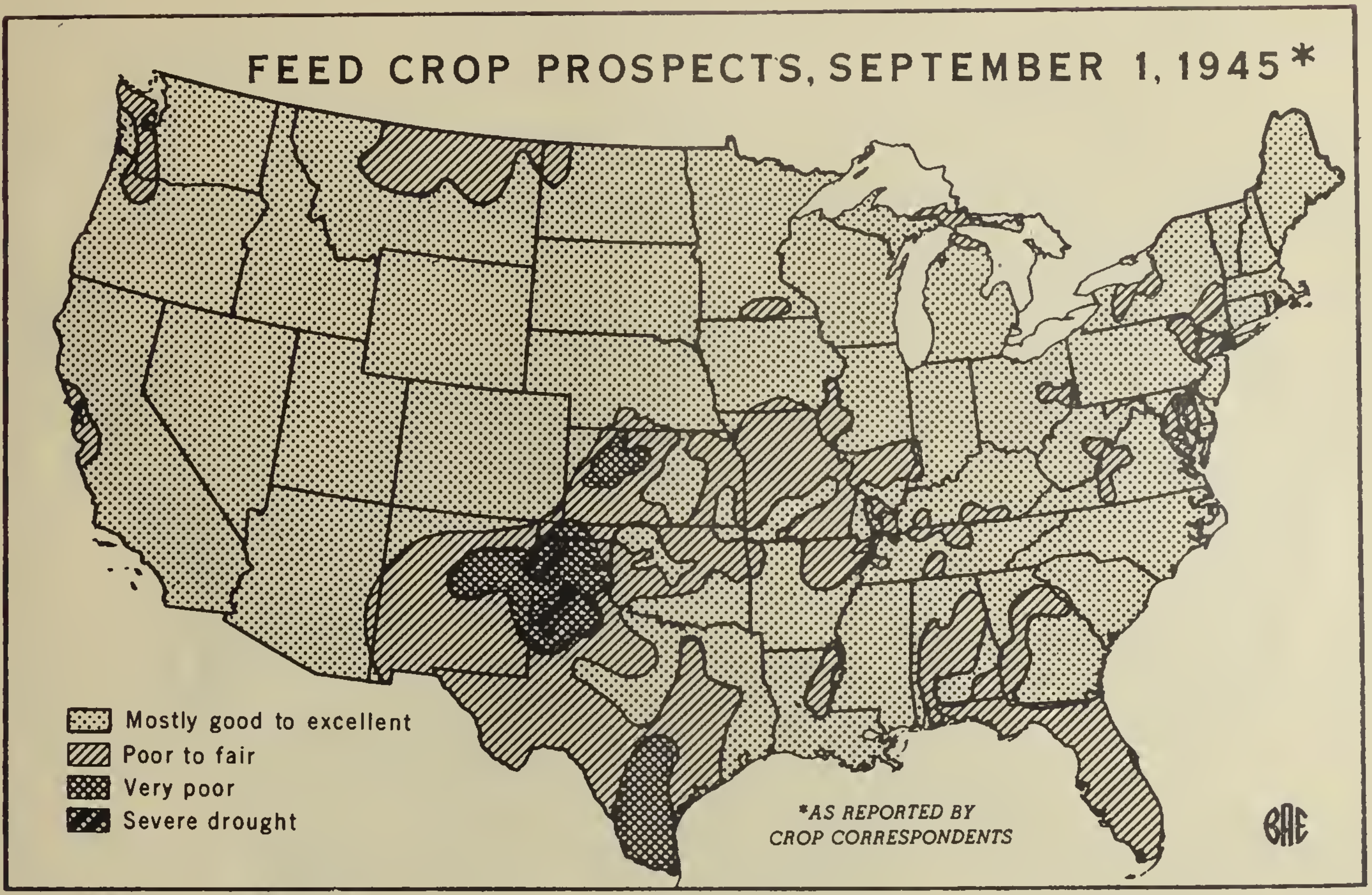
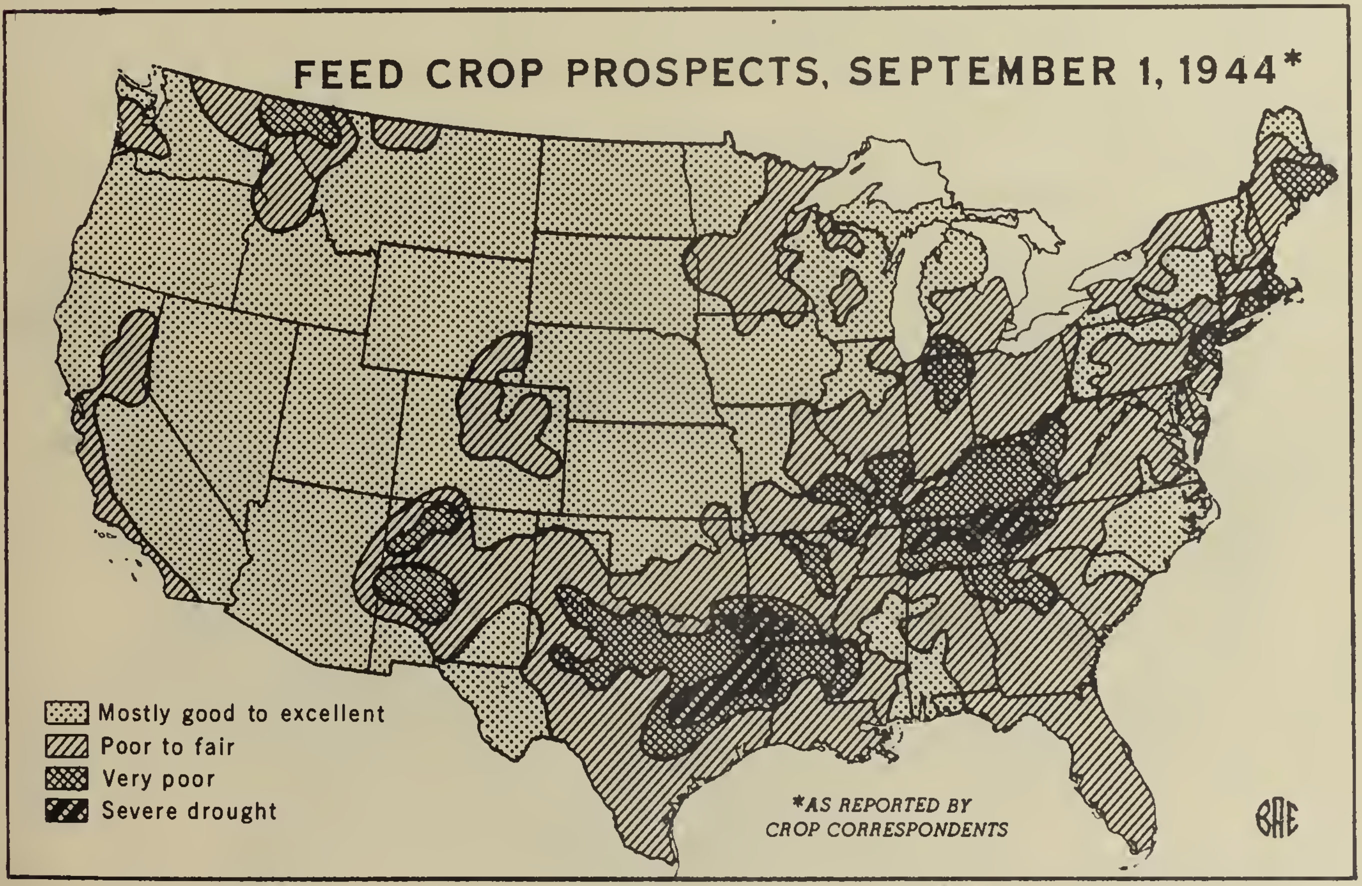
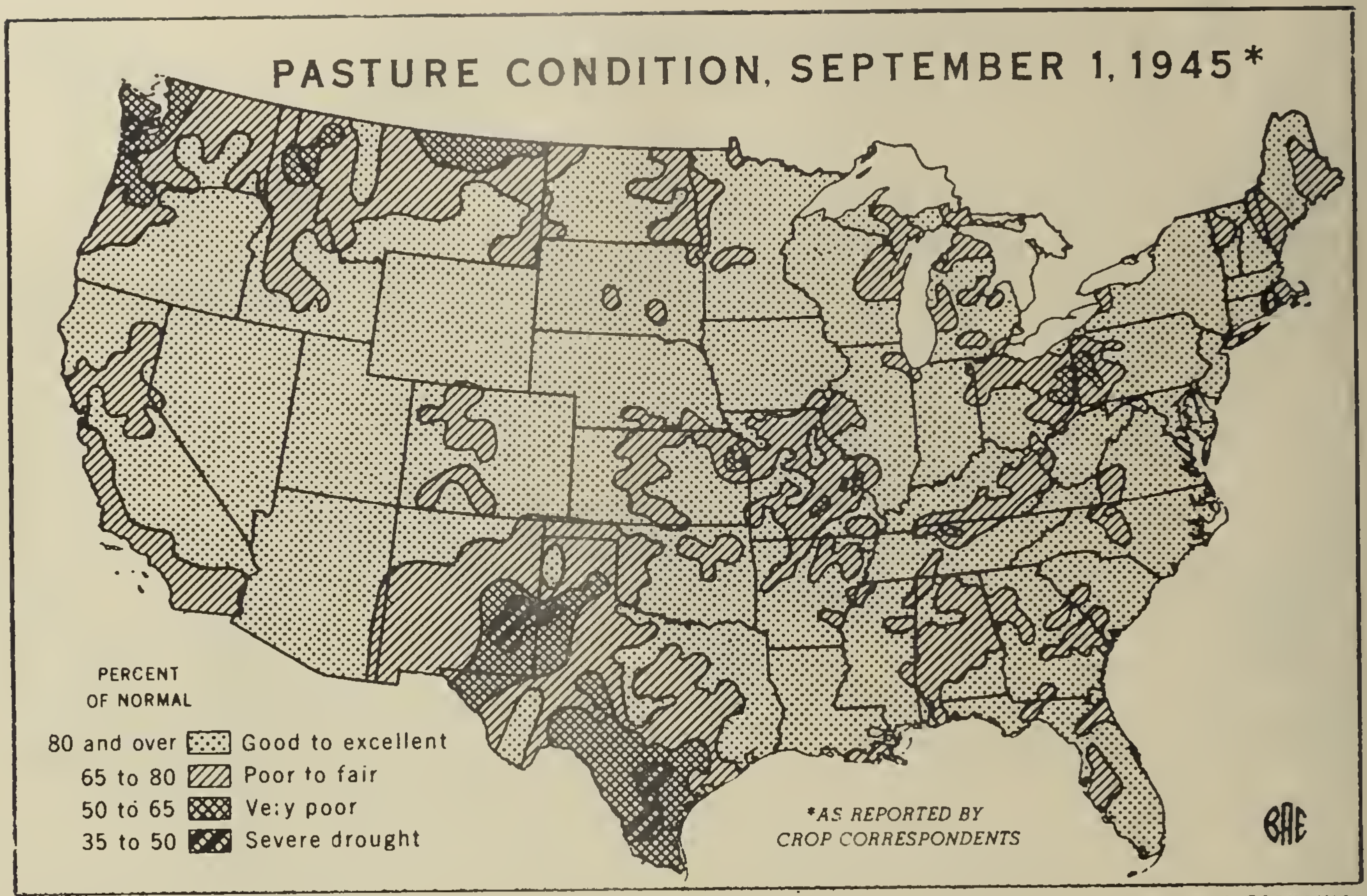

FEED CROP PROSPECTS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1945*

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 45523 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

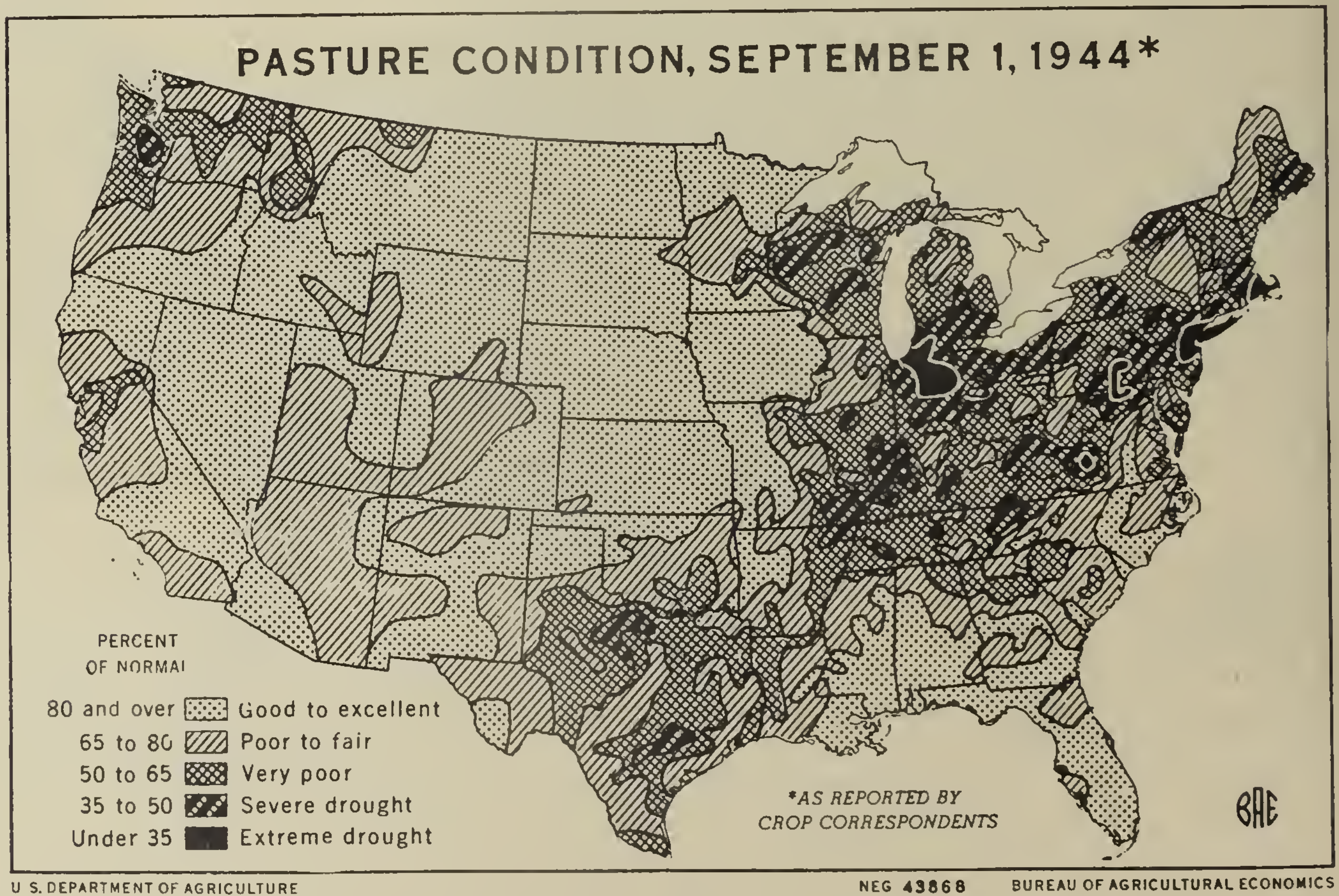

FEED CROP PROSPECTS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1944*

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 43867 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS


PASTURE CONDITION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1945*

*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG 45524 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS


PASTURE CONDITION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1944*

PERCENT
OF NORMAL
80 and over ░ Good to excellent
65 to 80 ▨ Poor to fair
50 to 65 ▩ Very poor
35 to 50 ▩ Severe drought
Under 35 ■ Extreme drought
BAE

*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS

U S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG 43868 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS crops have better prospects than indicated a month ago. The record tobacco crop totals just under 2 billion pounds. Soybeans made excellent advancement; big yields on a large acreage for harvest as beans indicate a crop of 203 million bushels. Sugar crops held the favorable outlook evident a month ago with production of sugar beets up slightly.

Milk production continues at a record level, reflecting excellent pastures and heavy feeding of concentrates. Production to September 1 this year was almost 4 billion pounds larger than in the same period last year. Hens and pullets still laying at a record rate produced 1/3 more eggs than average for August. Production for the first 8 months of 1945 was 5 percent below that for the same period in 1944.

Fruit harvest made excellent progress during August. The bulk of the record-large peach crop was gathered in all except late producing areas which will supply September markets. Harvest of the record-low apple crop will be at a peak in September and early October, with supplies extremely small in eastern and central areas and slightly below average in the west. The biggest pear crop on record is in prospect and harvest of Bartletts will be almost completed by mid-September. Harvesting of the near-record California grape crop will be in volume in September. Grapes are a very short crop in the east. The aggregate tonnage of all deciduous fruits is now indicated to be about 12 percent less than in 1944 and 2 percent below average. Prospects for the 1945-46 citrus crops continued favorable in all main producing areas.

Because of the continuation of good growing conditions for most commercial truck crops during August, supplies for the entire year are expected to exceed the high record of 1944 by a larger margin than was estimated on August 1. Aggregate tonnage for the entire 1945 season may exceed the 1944 aggregate by 5 percent and the 10-year average by 26 percent. The large crops of fall cabbage more than offset the decrease in the tonnage of onions that occurred during August.

Production of green peas for processing exceeds all previous records for this crop with 484,060 tons estimated for 1945, or 14 percent more tonnage than was produced in the record high year of 1942. September 1 indications for sweet corn and also for green lima beans place the tonnages of these two crops above previous years—sweet corn 2 percent above the record 1942 crop and green limas a third more than last year's record crop. Tomato prospects, however, have declined since August 1 and the production of 2,849,700 tons indicated on September 1 is 10 percent below the 1944 record high. The reduction in yield prospects for this crop was largely caused by too much rain earlier in the season.

Notwithstanding all the delays in planting last spring, and the unfavorable effects of untimely rains to the tomato crop, an aggregate tonnage for 8 processing crops (canning beets, green lima beans, snap beans, kraut cabbage, green peas, sweet corn, pimientos and tomatoes) of 5,300,000 tons is indicated for 1945. This exceeds the 1944 production by about 4 percent.

CORN: Another 3 billion bushel corn crop is indicated as of September 1, assuming normal conditions for the remainder of the season. Improvement in corn prospects - in many States sharp improvement as a result of good "corn weather" in August - occurred in most of the country. But it must be borne in mind that in most of the northern corn growing area the crop is later than in any of the past three years, in all of which the crop was late in much of the same area. Thus the possibility of frost damage to late corn must be considered a factor of more than usual significance. An early freeze would cut production and impair quality severely; if frosts hold off until a later date than usual, production could be greater than now estimated.

Production of about 3,069 million bushels of corn in 1945 is now indicated. This represents an improvement in prospects of about 225 million bushels since August 1. Such a crop would be exceeded only by the crops of 1942, 1944, and by that of 1920. The average yield of 33.3 bushels compares with 30.8 estimated on August 1, 33.2 bushels in 1944 and the average of 26.8 bushels per harvested acre, and has been exceeded only in 1942.

Under the favoring weather conditions in August most of the fields made amazing progress. Some of the latest fields, however, were just reaching the tassel stage by September 1, and thus would require good growing weather until late October. Soil moisture has been ample in most areas and needs only light replenishment to carry the crop through. An area in the southwestern part of the Corn Belt was becoming seriously dry by September 1. But despite the favorable progress of the crop and the probability that the bulk of it will reach maturity under normal conditions, a large segment is so backward that it is likely to be harvested only as silage or fodder. Probably some will make only "soft" corn, most of which is likely to be in an area embracing southern Minnesota, northern and southwestern Iowa, southeastern South Dakota, eastern Nebraska, northeastern Kansas, much of Missouri, west central and southern Illinois, and southwestern Indiana. The seriousness of this probability is limited by the fact that much of this area is a deficit corn producing area, so far as livestock needs are concerned. The likelihood is, therefore, that most of the corn salvaged would be needed for consumption in the area where produced. Few "cash corn" areas are involved.

Tremendous improvement in corn prospects occurred during August in the North Central Area. Ohio maintained its relatively high level. Minnesota and Kansas also merely held their August 1 levels, while the Missouri yield dropped off a bushel. But other States registered gains ranging from one bushel in Iowa, 3 in Wisconsin, 4 in Illinois, 5 in Indiana, up to 7 bushels per acre in Nebraska, and 8 in South Dakota. Since nearly two-thirds of the Nation's corn acreage is within these States, gains there account for the major part of the improvement in national corn prospects; in fact, three-fourths of it. Rains during August were ample for corn development in most North Central States, except in a southwestern area including Missouri, Kansas, and south central Nebraska. Missouri has had good rains since September 1, however. The development during August has lessened the acreage of corn susceptible to frost damage at the usual frost dates, but in a large Corn Belt area the hazard is still to be reckoned with as a significant factor in production.

Outside the Corn Belt, prospects were maintained or improved throughout the country, with the exception of the small acreages in some New England States. No change in prospects occurred in several Northeastern States, in Texas, Idaho and the three Pacific Coast States. But in other sections improvement during August ranged from 0.5 to 3.5 bushels. In the Northeast, development of the crop was irregular and progress was only about normal. In the South Atlantic and South Central States growing conditions, especially for the late acreage, approached the ideal and several States were expecting to break production records. A tropical storm in Texas caused some damage to mature corn, holding the estimate of production unchanged. Marked improvement occurred in most Western States, resulting from ample moisture and favorable temperatures.

WHEAT: All wheat production is the highest on record according to the September 1 estimate of 1,152,270,000 bushels. The increase of 6 million bushels over the August 1 estimate is due primarily to satisfactory progress of spring wheat harvest with a minimum of damage and loss. The indicated all wheat production is 7 percent above last year's crop of 1,078,647,000 bushels, and 46 percent above the 10-year average.

All spring wheat production, estimated at 315,301,000 bushels, is nearly three-fourths of a million bushels more than last year's 314,574,000 bushel output and is the largest spring wheat crop since 1928. Indicated production of 32,913,000 bushels of durum wheat is a million bushels larger than last year, despite this year's reduced acreage. Other spring wheat, estimated at 282,388,000 bushels, is almost as large as last year's 282,641,000 bushels, which was the largest crop of record beginning in 1919.

The favorable weather during August in most of the Spring Wheat Belt permitted saving the unusually good crop with a minimum of loss in harvesting. Dry weather affected yields in parts of South Dakota, on the late acreage in North Dakota, and rather severely in Montana. In Minnesota harvest is completed or well advanced, with a minimum of damage. In the Pacific Northwest, the harvest was generally completed under favorable weather conditions and with surprisingly good yields.

The all spring wheat yield of 17.0 bushels per acre equals last year's yield, and is 4 bushels above average. The highlight of the 1945 spring wheat picture is the durum yield of 17.4 bushels, which is 2.3 bushels above last year, 5.3 above average and exceeded only by the 1942 yield of 21.2 bushels. The yield of other spring wheat, which is grown over a wider area, is 17.0 bushels, slightly under last year's yield of 17.2 bushels, but exceeded in only two other years of record beginning in 1919. The outstandingly high yields are in the hard red spring wheat States of the Northern Great Plains, excepting Montana. Yields this year, compared with last, are unchanged in North Dakota, 2½ bushels higher in Minnesota, 4 bushels higher in South Dakota, and 5½ bushels higher in Montana. Due to July drought, however, the Montana yield is below average. Spring wheat in the Pacific Northwest is yielding less than a year ago.

OATS: A banner oats crop, now estimated at 1,575,356,000 bushels, tops the previous high in 1920 by 131 million bushels. The current forecast is one-third larger than the 1944 production of 1,166,392,000 bushels and about a half larger than the 1934-43 average.

Tremendous yields in many areas, an expanded acreage and unusually high test weights in the main oats acreage area of the North Central States largely account for the Nation's record crop. Most of this area benefited from the good crop season for oats plus a large acreage seeded to improved varieties. Exceptional yields per acre in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and South Dakota, have resulted in record production for those States. Mostly average to large yields occurred in other North Central States, with the exception of less than average yields in Kansas and Missouri. Yields are well above average in the Southeastern States, slightly below average in Oregon and Washington, and near or above average elsewhere. Except in a few upper Atlantic States, where harvest was slowed and some loss resulted from grain sprouting in the shock, threshing has made good progress. This work is now well along in northern areas and completed or nearing completion in other States.

The indicated yield per acre of 37.6 bushels is the best on record, far better than the 29.9 last year and the 10-year average of 29.6 bushels. September yields per acre with their 10-year average in parenthesis follow for several/important oats-producing States: North Dakota 34.0 (24.1), South Dakota 42.0 (25.4), Minnesota 46.0 (33.6), Wisconsin 50.0 (33.4), Iowa 41.0 (33.4), Illinois 48.0 (34.2), Iowa 41.0 (33.4), Nebraska 32.5 (23.2), Kansas 18.5 (24.1), Texas 23.5 (23.2).

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

BARLEY: Prospects for barley improved slightly during August. Production is now forecast at 277,697,000 bushels. This is 2.4 percent below the 1944 production of 284,426,000 bushels but 1.5 percent above the 1934-43 average of 273,481,000 bushels. The 1945 harvested acreage is down about 14 percent from that of 1944. The indicated yield per acre is 26.2 bushels compared with 25.4 bushels a month ago, 23.0 bushels last year, and the 10-year average of 22.3 bushels. This is the largest yield since 1915.

Yields were maintained or improved in nearly all States during the past month and are up to average or better with few exceptions. Prospects are unusually good in the large barley acreage area of the North Central States where the season has been favorable for this crop and threshing returns are larger than expected. The yield per acre in California is about average. Excepting too much rain mainly in a few Atlantic Coast States harvest has progressed rapidly under favorable conditions. Threshing is well advanced in the Northern States and largely completed elsewhere.

BUCKWHEAT: Prospects for the buckwheat crop continue good. Production is forecast at 7,862,000 bushels, 10 percent above average but about 14 percent below last year's big crop of 9,166,000 bushels. The indicated yield of 17.7 bushels per acre compares with 17.8 bushels last year and 16.9 bushels, the 10-year average.

Yields above average are expected in all major producing States. In New York, early sown fields are filling well and should make good yields. Late fields are somewhat short and will need additional rain for full development. Low temperatures during the last week of August injured some low lying acreage in Pennsylvania, but damage was not extensive. Although the crop made rather slow progress during August a large portion of the acreage still promises good yields. In West Virginia, planting was late and an early frost would cause damage, but growing conditions have been favorable. With normal weather above average yields can be expected. Weather in the North Central States was favorable during August and progress of the crop has been satisfactory -- fields are generally clean with good stands.

FLAXSEED: Flaxseed production is estimated at 35,345,000 bushels, about 1-1/3 million bushels above that estimated a month ago, and 50 percent larger than last year's crop of 23,527,000 bushels. United States production has exceeded 35 million bushels in only 3 other years of record, in 1902, 1942, and 1943.

The crop has successfully passed most of the possible hazards, except in the northernmost zones. A considerable number of fields are still green and subject to frost damage in the northern parts of North Dakota and Minnesota. In Montana, droughty conditions that developed in July and continued into August took a heavy toll, and grasshoppers are adding to the damage. Harvesting and threshing is progressing satisfactorily in the remainder of the flaxseed growing sections of the northern Great Plains.

Despite the weediness in some fields and some thin stands, the indicated yield of 9.1 bushels per acre is a relatively good yield -- a half bushel above last year, and a bushel above the 10-year average.

RICE: Despite the Texas hurricane in late August, a record rice crop is still expected. Production of nearly 73 million bushels is indicated as of September 1, about 6 percent less than was indicated on August 1, but 2 percent above the previous record crop in 1944. The major part of the decline is due to storm loss in Texas, with slightly lower prospects in Louisiana more than offsetting improvement in Arkansas; California shows no change.

Harvest of rice was not expected to begin in Arkansas before mid-September, because of a late planting season, which leaves some of the late fields in danger of frost damage. Some fields are grassy and whitetip is reported prevalent. But moderate temperature and rainfall in August improved yield prospects about a bushel during the month. In Louisiana, excessive rains, some following the tropical storm which swept Texas, hampered harvest. This may result in a piling up of work, with harvest of early fields delayed until mid-season fields are ready. The hurricane of August 27-28, with accompanying rains of up to 15 inches in a few hours, swept the Texas rice area, causing damage in nearly all sections. Heaviest damage was in the Bay City, Eagle Lake-Garwood, El Campo and Katy districts, with losses in the Houston area and east of the Trinity River largely limited to rain damage. Weather in September has been favorable for recovery and salvage of the damaged crop. As a result of the hurricane damage, the estimated yield fell to 45 bushels per acre on September 1, -- 10 bushels below that indicated a month earlier.

California prospects continue excellent, although some fields are weedy. Few fields have been drained, and harvest is not expected to begin until almost October 1.

ALL SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN: A crop of 116,348,000 bushels of all sorghums for grain, the second largest of record, is in prospect for 1945. This is about 2 percent more than the indicated production a month ago, 65 percent above the 1934-43 average, but 36 percent below the record crop of 182 million bushels produced last year. The sharp decrease in production compared with a year ago is due in large part to a smaller acreage of all sorghums and to unfavorable weather at planting time which prevented growers from planting grain varieties at the optimum time to permit maturity. In spite of the general lateness of the crop, yield prospects improved during August. The estimated yield of 16.0 bushels per harvested acre compares with 15.7 a month ago, 19.9 a year ago, and 13.7 the 1934-43 average.

About 89 percent of the 1945 acreage for grain is in the three States of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. As a whole, growing conditions during August in this area were rather favorable except in the northeastern part of Kansas where dry weather retarded growth to some extent. Dry weather in Missouri retarded growth and reduced yield prospects. Texas is expected to produce about 73 million bushels this year or about 62 percent of the Nation's total. Maturity of a large acreage in the high plains country of Texas is still in doubt. Growth and color are good in this area but the crop is late and subject to considerable damage if frosts come earlier than usual.

The crop is in many stages of development -- more so this year than usual. Harvest has been completed in south Texas, but farther northward in the high plains area of the State, the crop is only beginning to show heads. New Mexico prospects greatly improved during August, especially in the main producing east-central district, and most of the acreage is expected to mature unless unusually early frosts occur. In most other producing States and areas production prospects are favorable.

SOYBEANS: Soybeans made excellent progress during August and a record production is now in prospect. Forecast at 202,589,000 bushels the crop is over 5 percent larger than the 192,863,000 bushels produced last year and about 5 percent more than the previous record high production in 1943. Favorable weather in August resulted in unusually good growth and rapid development of the crop. Soybeans were planted late in many areas. However, with normal weather during the remainder of the season and with average frost dates the crop should reach maturity without excessive damage.

The acreage of soybeans for harvest as beans is placed at 10,956,000 acres. This is slightly larger than the 10½ million acres for beans last year but less than the acreage for beans in 1943. However, the indicated proportion of the total acreage planted for all purposes to be harvested for beans is higher than in any previous year of record. The indicated yield of 19.1 bushels per acre is the highest since 1939 and well above the 10-year average of 17.6 bushels per acre. All producing States expect higher than average yields except Texas, where only average yields are in prospect.

The North Central States, with 94 percent of the total production of beans, had exceptionally good weather during August. Although the crop is still somewhat late, growth was rapid and prospects improved materially from a month ago. In Ohio many soybean fields are weedy and vigorous growth has been somewhat retarded by cool and dry weather. Some late acreage will need favorable temperatures to mature before frosts. The crop in Indiana has made good progress although somewhat weedy and late, especially in the southern part of the State.

Illinois, the heaviest producing State, had favorable weather during August but by September 1 rain was needed in some areas. The crop is not excessively late except in the southern part of the State, where the normal frost date is later and a larger proportion of the crop is cut for hay than in the central and northern counties. If killing frosts hold off until about the usual date the crop should mature with little damage. In Iowa, the crop made good progress and many fields were in pod by September 1. Dry weather in Kansas during recent weeks has been detrimental to the crop and conditions have deteriorated considerably from a month ago.

COWPEAS: The September 1 condition of cowpeas, reported at 77 percent of normal, is about 7 points above average and 10 points higher than on the same date last year. The crop was planted late in some areas, but the weather since planting time has been generally favorable and the crop has developed well. Condition is reported at average or above in all producing States except Kentucky, where the condition is 2 points below average, but well above last year at this time. South Carolina, with about a fifth of the Nation's cowpea acreage, reports a condition of 79 percent, 10 points higher than on September 1 last year and 6 points above average.

The cowpea crop for both hay and peas will be relatively short this year, even with a better than average condition, because of the very small acreage planted.

PEANUTS: Prospective total production of 2,263,360,000 pounds of peanuts for picking and threshing as indicated on September 1 is about 2 percent less than expected one month ago but, if realized, will still be the largest peanut crop of record. Production this year is expected to exceed the 1944 crop of 2,110,775,000 pounds by 7 percent and the 10-year average production of 1,478,325,000 pounds by 53 percent.

The higher production now indicated compared with last year is the result of an increase in yield of 29 pounds per acre and an increase of 3 percent in acreage. In Georgia, the 1945 peanut crop is expected to amount to more than double that of any other State except Texas.

In the Virginia-North Carolina area frequent and often heavy rains, following excessive July rainfall, interfered with crop cultivation. Grass and weeds made rapid growth and in some low-lying fields vines yellowed owing to too much moisture. With the advent of favorable weather during the latter part of August peanuts in this area were showing improvement around September 1. The Georgia

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crop made good progress until mid-July. Then followed a month of wet weather which caused some crop damage and retarded harvesting. Some Spanish peanuts, not yet harvested, will be lost in the ground but Runners apparently were not seriously affected. In Texas, except in the north, peanuts have received insufficient moisture for best crop growth, but in Oklahoma, Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas weather conditions on the whole have been favorable to peanut growth and development. Oklahoma made the most pronounced improvement during August.

Peanuts of the new crop are being marketed in south Texas and in a limited way in the southeast. Harvesting and picking operations are going forward in both these areas.

DRY BEANS: The dry bean crop, indicated to be 15,370,000 hundredweight bags of uncleaned beans on September 1, is 656,000 bags larger than the production forecast on August 1. A crop of this size would be the eighth largest produced in the United States, but the smallest since 1939 and 4 percent below the 10-year (1934-43) average. Indications are that the yield will average 845 pounds per acre. This average would be smaller than in any year since 1936, except last year, and about 3 percent less than the 10-year average.

The improved prospects were most noticeable in the northeastern bean States where the crop is now expected to be 556,000 bags greater than was forecast August 1. The Michigan crop, much of which was planted late and developed rather slowly through July, experienced favorable growing conditions in August and developed rapidly. Pulling had not started by September 1, the usual date, but was expected to be under way by September 10.

Crop prospects also improved rather materially in the southwestern bean States, especially in southern and eastern Colorado. Beneficial rains fell in most of the important dry land bean areas of these States and the expected crop is now 134,000 bags larger than forecast August 1. The California crop is indicated to be somewhat smaller than last month. The indicated production of Limas is the same as last month, but that of other varieties is lower since considerable acreage was planted on soils not capable of producing high yields.

Production prospects were slightly higher than a month ago in the northwestern bean States, where an improved outlook in Wyoming and Montana more than offset declining prospects in Idaho and Nebraska.

DRY PEAS: A dry pea crop of nearly 6 million bags of 100 pounds each (uncleaned) this year is indicated by September 1 reports. This is a quarter of a million bags more than was indicated by August 1 reports from producers. The reduction in yields caused by the hot weather in July seems to have been a little less than was expected a month ago.

This year's crop of 5,793,000 bags is nearly 2 million bags more than the 10-year average, but is 3 million bags less than the 1944 crop, and only a little more than half as large as the 1943 crop. Extensive plantings were made during the last few years to meet war needs.

Seven-eighths of the 1945 crop -- 5 million bags -- is in the three northwestern States of Washington, Idaho, and Oregon. Washington, alone, is harvesting 3 million bags, which is more than half of the Nation's total crop. Most of the expansion of this crop for war needs was made in or near the Palouse Region of Washington and northern Idaho.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

TOBACCO: The September 1 forecast of tobacco production - 1,990 million pounds indicates an all time record crop, exceeding last year's total by 49 million pounds. This represents an increase during August of 3 percent.

Prospective production of flue-cured tobacco showed an increase of $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent above that indicated a month ago. A crop of 1,174 million pounds is expected, which would be 8 percent above last year's production and would slightly surpass the previous record production in 1939 when 1,171 million pounds were produced. Heavy and frequent rainfall in early August was a deterrent to harvesting but it increased the prospective yield of the late planted fields. Harvesting of type 11 is underway. Marketing of type 12 is well advanced and the bulk of type 13 has been sold. Sales of type 14 have been completed.

Another big crop of burley tobacco - 570 million pounds - is in prospect. Although this is 4 percent smaller than last year's record production it is about 34 percent larger than in 1931, the previous high record before 1944. Droughty conditions in parts of Kentucky furnished a sharp contrast to the generally more favorable situation elsewhere.

Dark air-cured tobacco showed slight improvement during the month. The September 1 forecast of production, - 43.1 million pounds - compares with 44.5 million pounds produced last year and 36.1 million pounds, the 10-year (1934-43) average. Recent rains tended to relieve the droughty conditions in some sections of Kentucky but more rainfall is needed.

Prospective production of fire-cured tobacco is placed at 58.5 million pounds, 2.5 percent higher than was indicated a month earlier, compared with 64.1 million pounds produced in 1944 and 96.4 million pounds, the 10-year (1934-43) average. In some areas progress was retarded by dry weather but growth has been very good where moisture conditions were favorable.

The total production of all cigar types of tobacco made relatively the greatest improvement during the month, production prospects on September 1 being about $7\frac{1}{2}$ percent higher than on August 1. The forecast of 130.6 million pounds compares with 127.7 million pounds produced last year and 114.8, the 10-year (1934-43) average. Production prospects for fillers improved substantially in both Pennsylvania and Ohio, where the late planted fields were greatly benefited by August rains. Conditions, however, are decidedly irregular. Harvesting of early plantings is taking place.

SUGAR BEETS: Prospective production of sugar beets increased about one percent during August, and the crop is now forecast at 9,403,000 tons. A crop of this size would be 39 percent greater than the 1944 production, and only 2 percent smaller than the 10-year (1934-43) average.

Yield per acre prospects improved slightly during the month, principally as a result of improved conditions in Utah, Idaho, Michigan and Ohio. In these States August weather was favorable and fields, particularly those planted late in the spring, made rapid growth. The average yield for all the producing States is indicated to be 13.2 tons per acre. This compares with 13.1 tons forecast on August 1, is 1.1 tons greater than the 1944 yield, and 1.3 tons greater than the 10-year average.

If the sugar content of beets turns out the same as in 1944, the supply of sugar from the 1945 crop would be over 1,350,000 tons, compared with 1944 production of 985,000 tons.

The 1945 crop of beets now promises to be the seventh largest produced in the country, with the yield per acre exceeded by only two other years - 1940 and 1941.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

COMMERCIAL APPLES: The Nation's apple crop is now estimated at 68,260,000 bushels, a record low and a reduction of 600,000 bushels from the August 1 forecast. A small increase in production prospects in the Western region was more than offset by declining prospects in the Eastern and Central States, where the apple crop will be a record low and generally of poor quality. The 1945 production for the 35 commercial States is only 55 percent of the 124,754,000 bushels produced in 1944 and 57 percent of the 10-year (1934-43) average of 119,046,000 bushels.

For the North Atlantic area, production is indicated at 9,857,000 bushels, which is only 28 percent of the 1944 production. During August, prospects declined in New England and Pennsylvania and were unchanged in New York and New Jersey. In New England, the size of the fruit is generally large and color good but production is light in all of the 6 States. McIntosh harvest will be general the second week in September in southern New England and a week later in northern New England. In New York, very few apples will be available for sale at any time this season except from the Hudson Valley. Quality is low because scab and codling moth injury are abundant. In the Hudson Valley, picking of McIntosh was active by September 1; in the Ontario area of western New York harvest of the light McIntosh crop will start about mid-September. In New Jersey, most apples have sized well. Grimes Golden are moving in volume and harvesting of Delicious started the first week in September. In Pennsylvania, prospects declined sharply during August and the outlook now is for a crop only about one-third of the 1944 production.

In the South Atlantic States, production is indicated a little larger than a month ago because of large sizes developing in Virginia. Harvest of the short crop available in this area is two to three weeks earlier than usual. In Virginia, Grimes, Jonathan, Delicious, Golden Delicious and Albemarle Pippin are now being packed. Even Yorks are already being harvested for delivery to canners.

In the Central States, prospects continued to decline during August and the indicated production of 9,284,000 bushels is only 46 percent of the 1944 production. In a considerable portion of this area, scab, worm injury and frost-russeting of fruit have resulted in low quality. In Ohio, a few favored locations have fair-sized crops but production for the State will be only one-fourth of average. Illinois has a slightly larger crop in prospect than last year, but dry weather during August in Calhoun County and adjacent areas caused smaller fruit sizes. In Michigan, the crop is a failure in most orchards in the southern third of the State, with some crops of moderate size reported in the central and northern sections. Some commercial growers are picking their small crops and hauling to cider mills, hoping to cause a reduction of the codling moth damage which might occur in 1946 and following years if the apples were permitted to drop and remain on the ground. The Wisconsin crop is very short except in Door County where a fair production is in prospect. In Missouri, hot weather was unfavorable and the "drop" has been rather heavy, reducing production prospects about 15 percent below the August 1 estimate. Kentucky has about an average crop with the production prospects varying from good to heavy crops in the western half of the State to a small production in the east. The Arkansas crop is very short, especially in the northwestern corner of the State.

The Western region has a crop prospect of 42,724,000 bushels, 8 percent below 1944, and 3 percent below average, but about 1 percent above the August 1 prospect. In the State of Washington, August weather was favorable for apples. Normally warm daytime temperatures and cool temperatures during the nights were favorable for proper sizing and coloring. Picking of Jonathans is expected to start early in September. Harvesting of Delicious varieties is expected to become general soon after the middle of September. In Oregon, the dry August caused sizes to be smaller and the production prospect is slightly below a month ago. In the Hood River Valley, this is the off year for Newtowns, the leading variety, Spitzenburgs are also expected to produce a lighter crop but the outlook for Delicious is for a crop at least as large as last year. In other important commercial areas prospects are under those of last year for most varieties. California has the largest production prospect since 1937. The harvesting of Gravensteins was about completed, with out-of-State shipments nearly double those of 1944. In Colorado, prospects continue favorable for a crop about two-thirds of the large 1944 production. In Idaho, apples are sizing well and production is indicated about two-fifths larger than last year. The production prospects improved in New Mexico with a good crop expected in the northern half of the State and a very light crop in the south. Montana has about an average crop with conditions varying from very favorable in Ravalli, the principal commercial county, to very poor in Carbon County.

PEACHES: The 1945 peach crop is now estimated at 82,420,000 bushels -- a record high production which is 6 percent more than the previous record of 77,846,000 bushels produced in 1931. Production totaled 75,963,000 bushels in 1944 and the 10-year (1934-43) average is 57,201,000.

Production in the 10 Southern States, where harvesting was practically completed by mid-August, totaled 26,892,000 bushels compared with 17,193,000 bushels in 1944 and the 10-year average of 15,762,000 bushels. Although the Georgia-Carolina crops did not attain quite the volume expected on August 1, a record large crop for the area was marketed under favorable conditions.

In the 5 Middle Atlantic States (New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia) marketing was practically complete by September 1 with production for the area totaling 2,302,000 bushels. The crop in this area was sharply reduced by spring freezes and compares with a production of 5,240,000 bushels in 1944 and 3,165,000 bushels for the 10-year average.

In the mid-West, the bulk of the crop had been harvested by September 1 in most commercial areas except northern Ohio and Michigan where volume movement of Elbertas is expected the second week in September. In Michigan the production prospect improved during August due largely to very good sizing. The Michigan crop has ripened slowly and Elberta harvest is about one week later than usual.

In the Northeast, indicated production is about 20 percent below 1944 but about equals the 10-year average. Production is above average in New York, but is below average in Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania crop was almost all harvested by September 1. The main harvest of western New York Elbertas is expected to be active about September 15. The fruit is sizing well and is of good quality.

In the West, production is about 2 percent larger than the estimates of August 1 but is about 5 percent below last year's large crop. In California the main volume of both Clingstone and Freestone peaches was harvested during August with yields slightly larger than expected. Late varieties of both Clingstones and Freestones will be harvested in early September with the late maturing Freestones going largely for fresh use. In Washington the indicated crop of 2,610,000 bushels is the largest on record, slightly exceeding the previous record made in 1944. Early varieties and most of the Elbertas, have been harvested. The J. H. Hale and the late Candokas were moving during the first week of September. Colorado has a record large crop. The bulk of the Colorado shipments from the Grand Junction area had been made by the end of the first week of September. The Delta County crop will move in volume the second week in September. In Utah, harvest started September 1 in Box Elder County and will be in full swing by September 10 in Utah County.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

PEARS: Total United States production of pears is indicated to be a record high of 32,831,000 bushels -- 3 percent more than the 1944 crop and 15 percent more than the 10-year (1934-43) average.

Production of Bartletts in the three Pacific Coast States is now estimated at 20,086,000 bushels compared with 17,846,000 bushels last year and 14,695,000 bushels, the 10-year average. Varieties other than Bartletts in these three States are indicated to total 5,786,000 bushels. These varieties totaled 5,590,000 bushels last year and 5,237,000 bushels for the 10-year average.

In Washington, continued hot, dry weather caused premature ripening of many pears, especially Bartletts. Mite infestation was prevalent in some areas. Washington Bartletts are now estimated at 6,455,000 bushels, which is a reduction of almost 4 percent from the August 1 estimate. This compares with the record crop last year of 6,885,000 bushels and the average of 4,420,000 bushels. Picking of Bartletts is about completed in the lower valleys and is well started in the higher areas. Picking of other varieties should be well under way by mid-September. The crop of "other" pears is indicated to be 1,780,000 bushels -- the same as last year but 3 percent less than the average of 1,841,000 bushels.

The Oregon Bartlett crop is placed at 2,088,000 bushels -- a record which is 16 percent larger than last year's crop, and 34 percent above average. Harvest in the Rogue River Valley started about the middle of August and was just past the peak on September 1. Sizes are smaller than usual. Most of the crop will be sold on the fresh market. The Hood River Valley crop of Bartletts is turning out better than expected earlier and will probably be at least 80 percent of last year's large crop. Most of these pears will be canned. Douglas County in southern Oregon has an excellent crop. Fall and winter pears in Oregon are estimated at 2,464,000 bushels -- 4 percent less than last year but 14 percent more than average. Harvest will get under way in volume as soon as the Bartletts are out of the way.

A record California Bartlett crop of 11,543,000 bushels is estimated, compared with the crop last year of 9,167,000 bushels and the average of 8,722,000 bushels. Most of the crop is harvested except in foothill areas. Fresh shipments through August totaled about a third more this year than last. Other varieties are indicated to be 1,542,000 bushels compared with 1,250,000 last year and 1,229,000, the 10-year average. Pears of the Hardy variety were being harvested by September 1, mostly for canning.

Pear production is very short in all North Atlantic, Central Atlantic, and most North Central States. In all South Central and all South Atlantic States from North Carolina south, production is estimated above average. The New York crop is only 336,000 bushels compared with 1,157,000 bushels last year and 1,053,000 bushels, the 10-year average. Michigan pears are placed at 249,000 bushels compared with 1,193,000 last year and the average of 1,114,000 bushels.

GRAPES: A prospective United States grape crop of 2,812,200 tons is indicated by September 1 conditions -- a slight increase over August 1 prospects. The indicated crop this year is 3 percent greater than 1944 production of 2,736,550 tons and 14 percent above the 1934-43 average of 2,474,835 tons. It is the second largest crop of record, being 5 percent below the 1945 production of 2,972,900 tons.

The California crop is now placed at 2,683,000 tons compared with 2,670,000 tons indicated a month ago, 2,514,000 tons produced last year and the 10-year

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(1934-43) average of 2,256,700 tons. The increase over the August indication is all in wine varieties, with table and raisin varieties unchanged. Maturity has bee somewhat slow throughout the summer. Grapes have developed well but have been slow in arriving at the desired sugar content. Shipments of Thompson Seedless have been much heavier than a year ago, but for other varieties movement has not equalled that of 1944. Raisin growers are placing grapes on trays, and this operation will continue rapidly during the first 2 weeks of September. Wineries have been receiving clippings from table grape packs, but no large volume of wine grapes has been harvested. In Washington, hot, dry weather has been favorable to grapes. Dryland grapes have had insufficient moisture for optimum yields but in the main irrigated sections, conditions have been ideal. Picking is just getting under way.

In the northeast, the important States of New York and Pennsylvania have prospects for very short crops, largely as a result of unfavorable spring weather. In the Finger Lakes and Erie areas of New York, most well-kept vineyards have some grapes but the clusters are scattered. The crop is maturing late this season, with early varieties now coloring. Harvest of Concords in the Erie area is not expected to become general until the first of October. In the Pennsylvania Erie belt, the crop is late, with a light crop in prospect.

In the North Central region, Ohio and Michigan have very short crops and the Missouri crop is below average. In Ohio, grapes "set" on second and third canes after the first growth was frozen back. Bunches are scattered and the number of grapes per bunch is small. In Michigan, the crop is late and very short, with much the same conditions as in Ohio. In Missouri, hot weather, insects and disease have reduced the crop. In the South Atlantic and South Central States, prospects are considerably below both last year and average.

CITRUS: The September 1 average condition of the U. S. orange crop from the bloom of 1945 is 71 percent compared with 80 percent on September 1 last year and 77 percent on September 1, 1943. Grapefruit condition was reported at 67 percent compared with 73 percent a year earlier and 62 percent on Sept. 1, 1943. California lemons reported at 75 percent, are 2 points higher than a year earlier but are 3 points below September 1, 1943.

Conditions in Florida during August continued favorable for the 1945-46 citrus crops. Moisture was sufficient. Condition of both oranges and grapefruit is reported 3 points higher and tangerines 4 points higher than on August 1. Grapefruit harvest is expected to start in a small way about the middle of September.

In Texas, temperatures during most of August were excessively high and water supplies were again becoming critically short. However, the tropical hurricane of August 24-26 brought heavy rains to all districts and replenished moisture supplies. The center of the storm did not reach the citrus areas and except for slight wind damage in the Brownsville area, the storm caused little or no damage to citrus. Conditions are now generally favorable. Harvest of early oranges should begin in the early part of October and harvest of grapefruit by the middle of October.

Arizona citrus conditions are about average, as a whole, although prospects are varied because many groves have a poor set of fruit as a result of April frost damage.

California citrus prospects continue favorable. Groves are being well cared for and trees are in good condition.

CRANBERRIES: The 1945 prospective cranberry crop is placed at 644,100 barrels. This compares with the small 1944 crop of 369,[illegible]0 barrels, and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 631,660 barrels.

In Massachusetts, the crop is placed at 470,000 barrels, compared with the extremely short crop last year of only 153,000 barrels, and the average of 423,400 barrels. Water supplies were generally adequate for protection against frost damage. Weather has been moderately favorable. Most bogs showed a heavy bloom, but carry only a medium to light set of fruit. Berries are large and fruit worm damage has been very light. Early Blacks are indicated to comprise over half or about the usual proportion of the crop. Howes are expected to account for more than a third and other varieties less than a tenth of production. New Jersey prospects are poor this year, because of dry weather and frosts early in the season and excessive rains later. The crop is estimated at 45,000 barrels -- 24 percent less than last year, 49 percent less than average, and the smallest crop for the State since 1902.

In Wisconsin the season is at least 3 weeks late, and harvest probably will not begin before the latter part of September. Water has been adequate, but the set of fruit is light and berries are small. Production is indicated at 80,000 barrels, compared with 115,000 last year, and 91,400 average. The Washington crop is estimated at 36,400 barrels -- 21 percent above last year, and 73 percent more than average. Considerable new and renovated acreage will be in production this year. There was no frost damage this spring and bogs have been well cared for, but a long, dry period has reduced prospects. Oregon expects a crop about equal to that of last year -- 12,700 barrels -- which is 72 percent above average. Picking should start the last week in September.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: California plum production is estimated at 71,000 tons, 23 percent less than the record 1944 crop, but 7 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average. The main harvest was completed by September 1 with only a few late varieties remaining for harvest during September. The Michigan plum crop is turning out better than indicated on August 1. Production is now indicated to be 2,100 tons, which is only about one-third of last season's production and about two-fifths of average.

Prospective production of California dried prunes remains at 212,000 tons (dried basis) -- about one-third greater than the short 1944 production and 3 percent above the 10-year average. Harvest began in the coastal areas during August and should continue until late September. In the interior valleys harvest was just getting under way on September 1.

Prospective production of total prunes for all purposes in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho is indicated to be 7 percent smaller than last month's forecast. The indicated crop this year is about average but 29 percent larger than the 1944 production. Prospects declined in western Washington during August largely because of hot, dry weather and production is well below average. A good crop still is in prospect for the eastern part of the State. Prospective production in eastern Oregon is indicated to be the same as reported on August 1. There has been some spider damage in the Milton-Freewater district but this has not been serious and a good crop is developing in that area. The season was late but harvest is now close to the peak. The Union County crop is varied and much lighter than last season. In western Oregon, prospects declined somewhat during August. The crop is very lat and processing probably will not take any sizeable volume before mid-September. In some prune orchards of western Oregon considerable fruit has developed gummosis or a gumming condition, which is causing canners some concern. Idaho prune prospects declined somewhat during August because of dry, hot weather which caused an unusually heavy dropping of fruit. Harvest is now under way.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of September 1, 1945	BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS CROP REPORTING BOARD	Washington, D. C., September 10, 1945 3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

PECANS: On the basis of condition reports about September 1, the pecan crop is indicated at a record-high of 147,770,000 pounds, only slightly below the 148,331,000 pounds indicated a month ago. The 1944 production was 140,165,000 pounds and the 10-year (1934-43) average production was 97,346,000 pounds. During August, pecan prospects declined in Texas, Mississippi, Georgia, and North Carolina, but these declines were nearly offset by improved prospects in other States. The crop in the Texas coastal area was damaged by the hurricane of August 27. Loss of trees was not serious, but loss of nuts was rather extensive, since the path of the hurricane covered the important producing area of the district. Good rains during August improved prospects in other sections of Texas and in Oklahoma. The crop also showed improvement in Louisiana and Arkansas. Damage by the pecan-nut case-bearer has been reported in local sections of Texas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana.

Production of wild or seedling nuts is indicated at 82,248,000 pounds, compared with 58,010,000 pounds, the 10-year (1934-43) average production. Production of improved varieties is indicated at 65,522,000 pounds compared with an average of 39,336,000 pounds. About 44 percent of the total pecan crop is expected to be of improved types compared with 40 percent during the 10-year period 1934 through 1943.

APRICOTS: Estimated production of apricots in the three important producing States (California, Washington, and Utah) is slightly larger than reported on August 1. Total tonnage is now placed at 211,600 tons - 40 percent smaller than the record 1944 crop, but only 2 percent below the 10-year (1934-43) average.

In California, production is estimated at 177,000 tons (the same as on August 1) compared with 324,000 tons in 1944 and the 10-year average of 197,700 tons. A large portion of the crop was canned and quick frozen, but a relatively small tonnage moved to driers this season. The Washington crop, estimated at 23,700 tons, is slightly larger than reported on August 1 and 74 percent above the 10-year average, but 5 percent smaller than the 1944 production. Harvest was completed about August 10 under very favorable weather conditions. Total production in Utah is now placed at 10,900 tons, 5 percent above the August forecast, nearly double the 1944 production, and more than 2½ times the 10-year average. A considerable tonnage of Utah apricots was left on the trees.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS AND FILBERTS: Prospective production of walnuts is now indicated to be 65,700 tons, 5 percent less than the 1944 production, but 14 percent more than the 10-year (1934-43) average. In California, walnuts have made good development. The September 1 indicated production of 60,000 tons is 3 percent larger than reported last month. There has been considerable hot weather in many walnut producing areas, but losses have not been serious. Walnut production in Oregon is estimated at 5,700 tons, the same as reported on August 1. Blight has been serious in some orchards, but for the State as a whole, is less than usual.

Estimated production of California almonds remains at 23,100 tons -- the largest of record. Early maturing varieties were being harvested in late August, but the main harvest of all varieties has not yet become general.

Prospective production of filberts in Washington and Oregon is indicated to be 9 percent smaller than reported on August 1. Estimated production is now placed at 5,360 tons -- 17 percent smaller than the 1944 production, but 59 percent above the 10-year average. In Oregon, prospects declined in all producing areas during August. The growing season was unusually dry, and shedding of nuts was rather heavy in some orchards. Prospects in Washington still indicate a crop equal to last year's record production.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of September 1, 1945	BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS CROP REPORTING BOARD	Washington, D. C., September 10, 1945 3:00 P.M.(E.W.T.)

FIGS AND OLIVES: California figs have made good development to date. September 1 condition, reported at 82 percent, is 1 point above last year and 3 points above the 10-year (1934-43) average. Harvest of figs for drying reached a peak September 1. The first crop of Black Missions was heavy and of good quality. The crop of Calimyrnas is very light because of unsatisfactory caprification. Adriatic and Kadota trees are carrying relatively good crops. A light crop of olives is in prospect. Olives carried a very heavy bloom, but the set was light because of cool weather at blossom time. The Manzanillo variety has better prospects than Misson or Queen type olives.

POTATOES: The Nation's potato crop continued to improve during August and September 1 conditions indicate a crop of 432,895,000 bushels. This prospective crop is more than 12 million bushels larger than the crop indicated on August 1 with most of the improvement occurring in the 18 surplus late States. Prospective production is 14 percent above the 1944 crop of 379,436,000 bushels and exceeds the 10-year (1934-43)average of 375,091,000 by 15 percent. Only in 1943, when 464,999,000 bushels were produced, has production been above the crop now in prospect. The cool summer, with plenty of moisture throughout practically all of the country, has been very favorable for potatoes. The September 1 prospective yield per acre is 152.1 bushels compared with the 147.7 bushels indicated on August 1 and the previous record-high yield of 139.6 bushels in 1943.

A prospective crop of 301,960,000 bushels is shown for the 18 surplus late States, compared with 291,641,000 bushels a month ago. In 1943, the year of the record high potato crop, production in these 18 States amounted to 328,581,000 bushels.

In the 3 eastern surplus late potato States, an improvement during August of about 2 million bushels is reported with only up-state New York showing reduced prospects. In Aroostook County, Maine, dry weather during the first three weeks in August checked damage from late blight. Beneficial rainfall was received the last week in August and on September 1 the moisture supply was favorable in most potato fields. Harvest of early varieties is about completed on Long Island and Green Mountains are now being dug. In up-state New York, prospects are irregular, with good potatoes where effective spray programs have been carried out.

Prospects improved during August in each of the 5 central surplus late States. The supply of moisture has been ample during practically all of the growing season. In North Dakota, digging has already started in some early fields around Grand Forks.

Of the 10 western late States, only in Washington -- where dry weather has hurt late potatoes on dry land -- is the prospective crop below the August 1 indication. Crop prospects improved in Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Oregon during the past month. In Nebraska, the season has been extremely favorable and prospects are excellent. During August, crop prospects improved in the San Luis Valley of Colorado. In Oregon, the early crop in Malheur County yielded unusually well. The crops in the Klamath and Crook-Deschutes areas made a noticeable improvement in August. In Idaho, the crop made good progress during August. Hot weather has tended to dry the soil quickly but irrigation water has been adequate. In this group of States there is greater frost hazard than usual with much late planted acreage.

Production indicated on September 1 for the 12 other late States exceeds the August 1 indication by 7 percent. For the 5 New England States prospective production declined during August because of some dry weather in the Connecticut Valley. Each of the 5 central and 2 southwestern late States now have larger crops in prospect than were forecast a month ago.

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The crop in the intermediate and early States was practically made by August 1 and the September 1 estimates for these States show little change from the August 1 forecast. Prospective production in the 7 intermediate States is placed at 32,991,000 bushels compared with the short 1944 crop of 22,747,000 bushels and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 32,168,000 bushels. Estimated production for the 11 early States and the early crop in California is 64,000,000 bushels. Average production in these States is 46,686,000 bushels and the 1944 crop was 57,725,000 bushels.

SWEETPOTATOES: Conditions continued favorable for sweetpotatoes during the past month and a prospective crop of 68,210,000 bushels is indicated on September 1. A crop of 67,133,000 bushels was estimated on August 1 and the 1944 production amounted to 71,651,000 bushels. The crop now in prospect is 2 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average production although the 1945 acreage is 11 percent smaller than average. If the prospective yield of 95.8 bushels is realized, the 1945 yield will be the highest since 1929. Above-average yields are indicated for all States except Florida.

Yield prospects improved during August in all States except Iowa, Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, California, Virginia, and Florida. Only in Virginia and Florida are the September 1 prospective yields lower than those indicated a month ago. The decline in the Virginia crop reflects further deterioration in the commercial crop. Wet weather throughout the eastern shore of Virginia caused heavy grass and weed growth and prevented sweetpotatoes from making normal development.

In New Jersey, continuous rains through July stimulated rapid vine growth but prevented adequate cultivation during the growing season. Acreages now being dug in Maryland are turning out good yields. In North Carolina, recent rains have caused heavy vine growth with only slight improvement in the prospective yields. The abundance of rainfall during July and August favored the sweetpotato crop in all parts of Georgia except the southeast, where too much moisture has caused some rotting in the ground. The early commercial crop in Baldwin County, Alabama, has produced good yields. Digging will soon begin in the Cullman County area, where prospects are also good. Growing conditions have been exceptionally good in Mississippi where the portion of the crop now being dug is for local markets and home consumption. In Louisiana, good yields are being harvested in all commercial areas. Harvest is active to heavy. However, continuous rains interferred with harvest in certain areas and some rot is reported.

BROOMCORN: On the basis of September 1 reports relating to condition and expected yield per acre, production of broomcorn is now estimated at 31,600 tons -- 200 tons more than was estimated on August 1. This production compares with 67,200 tons in 1944, and the average of 40,130 tons.

Yield prospects of broomcorn were indicated to be better on September 1 than on August 1 in Illinois, Kansas, and New Mexico, but poorer in Colorado, and unchanged in Oklahoma and Texas. The slight improvement for the United States is reflected in an expected increase of 2 pounds per acre over the August 1 indications. The prospective yield of 264 pounds per acre is 90 pounds less than the 1944 yield of 354 pounds and 17 pounds below the 10-year (1934-43) average yield of 281 pounds.

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Rains that fell intermittently during the first 20 to 25 days of August in a number of broomcorn-producing areas benefited the growing crops. The soil in some sections, however, was still too dry for the proper development of broomcorn. Fear was expressed by growers that many of the late-planted crops would not mature before killing frosts occurred, and that the labor available would not be sufficient to harvest expeditiously some of the late broomcorn.

Harvesting of broomcorn is later this year than usual. It began in southern Texas early in June, but did not become general until about two weeks later. In the Lindsay, Oklahoma, district, harvesting began about July 10, became general a week or two later, and was expected to continue until killing frosts occur. Harvesting in Illinois, Kansas, and in the earlier-planted fields of Colorado started during the last week of August under rather favorable weather. Quality of the broomcorn in Texas and in the Lindsay, Oklahoma, district was affected by rains at harvest time, and much of the broomcorn there is discolored. The brush in Texas is probably longer than usual, while that in the Lindsay district, which was early, is shorter.

HOPS: A record large hop crop of 55,751,000 pounds is now indicated -- an improvement of about 1 percent over production prospects on August 1. All of the increase -- 597,000 pounds -- occurred in Oregon, there being no change in yield prospects in Washington and California. The 1945 crop is indicated to be 17 percent larger than the 47,695,000 pounds harvested in 1944 and 42 percent more than the 10-year (1934-43) average of 39,240,000 pounds.

In Oregon hops grown under irrigation are yielding well. In the non-irrigated areas, August weather was unusually dry and yields appear to be just about average. Harvest started much earlier than usual and harvesting of the late crop is now well under way. In Washington yield prospects vary considerably. Some of the first-year hops will not yield very well. Some of the old yards lack uniform stand and do not show up too well on yields. However, many acreages have exceptionally good prospects. Machines are being used for picking more extensively than ever and harvesting is well under way in the main producing areas. In California, the crop is in excellent condition and harvest is well along in the Sacramento Valley and started in the Coastal yards. Little mildew or insect damage has been reported this year.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: Production of sugarcane for sugar and for seed is indicated at 6,976,000 tons this year. This is the same as expected on August 1. If the current forecast is realized it will be 13 percent above the 1944 production of 6,148,000 tons.

With good stands and a continuation of the generally favorable moisture situation, the crop in both Louisiana and Florida made satisfactory progress during August.

HAY: The total 1945 indicated crop of 104 million tons of hay is only 1 million tons less than the record-breaking crop of 105 million tons harvested in 1942. However, the farm carry-over last spring was large enough to make a total supply of 116½ million tons, which equals the previous record supply and is quite high in relation to the livestock to be fed.

This year has been one among the best for growing hay with an average yield of 1.42 tons per acre which is exceeded only by the 1.45 tons per acre in 1942. The third largest yield per acre was 1.36 tons in 1927. However, the same weather that made a high average yield possible also made harvesting and curing very difficult in many States and there is probably more weather-damaged and overripe hay than usual.

Indicated yields of all kinds of hay are individually above average in most of the States where they are important. Consequently, the total production of hay is near or above average in all States.

The wild hay crop is larger than average in each of the States in the Northwest where most of this kind is grown. The United States crop is expected to be close to 14 million tons, which would be about the same as last year and nearly 4 million tons larger than the 10-year average.

This year's production of alfalfa hay is estimated at nearly $33\frac{1}{2}$ million tons, even though in some places late cuttings will not be made or may perhaps be diverted to production of seed. Alfalfa generally made very good growth but frequent rains made curing very difficult in some areas, especially in the East. Less than 32 million tons of alfalfa hay were harvested in 1944 and the 10-year average production was 28.6 million tons.

Clover-timothy hay acreage has gradually increased from a low point following the drought years of the middle 30's and production is again nearly as large as that of alfalfa hay, more than 31 million tons being indicated for 1945. This would be 7 million tons more than the 10-year average and $2\frac{1}{2}$ million tons more than in 1944.

PASTURES: Farm pastures on September 1 were markedly better than a year ago and continued to furnish livestock an unusual abundance of green feed. For the country as a whole, pasture condition averaged 84 percent of normal, somewhat lower than the unusually good condition on September 1, 1942, but otherwise the highest for the date in 18 years. As shown by the pasture map on page 6, nearly all parts of the country shared good grazing conditions except for sections of the Southwest and Northwest and scattered areas through the central portion of the country.

In all States of the North Atlantic and East North Central regions and in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, September 1 pastures were markedly better than a year earlier. In this group the extent of improvement over last year ranged from 23 percentage points in Maine to as much as 62 points from the 1944 record low figure in New Jersey. Most of the area was suffering from severe drought on September 1 last year. As compared with the 1934-43 average for September 1, pasture conditions this year in most of these States were up from 12 to 23 points. Pastures were also much better than a year ago in the West South Central States which were also in the major drought area last year and in Colorado and Utah. The only States in which pasture condition was materiall below September 1, 1944 were Montana, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, and New Mexico

Dry weather in August caused moderate declines in pasture condition in Missouri, North Dakota, Kansas, Ohio, and several New England States. In most of these States pastures were furnishing livestock unusually good feed a month ago and September 1 conditions were still well above average. Recent rains have been helpful in the Northeast but in most affected Midwestern sections weather in the first week of September was unfavorable for pastures.

Prospects for fall and winter feed on Western ranges are generally good. The Plains States report a good grass cover although some sections of Montana and the lower Plains States are dry. In New Mexico and Arizona ranges were much improved by August rains, but parts of southern and western Texas were still dry at the beginning of September. Condition of pastures and ranges in Washington and Oregon declined during August as the result of dry weather, but rains in early September provided much relief. In California, pastures and ranges were about average but somewhat better than on September 1 last year.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of September 1, 1945	BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS CROP REPORTING BOARD	Washington, D. C., September 10, 1945 3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

MILK PRODUCTION: August milk production, estimated at 11.1 billion pounds, showed about the usual seasonal decline of 10 percent from July but continued the record high level of output that has been in evidence all summer. As compared with last year, August production was up 8 percent, the greatest gain for any month this year. However, the severe drought in many important dairy sections a year ago held down milk flow at that time. In coming months, production will probably be much closer to last year's stepped up level of fall milk production. With fewer milk cows now on farms, production per cow must remain unusually high in the late months of 1945 to equal last year's total milk production in the fall and early winter.

Milk production to September 1 this year, at 87.4 billion pounds, exceeded last year's output for the same period by almost 4 billion pounds. Daily milk production per capita (including civilian and military population) in the first eight months averaged 2.58 pounds, the same as in 1942, higher than in any other year on the record covering more than a decade and a half, and 8 percent above the 1934-43 average. Production has been especially heavy in the late spring and late summer months, with excellent pastures and a record rate of concentrate feeding pushing milk production per cow to new high peak-season levels. In recent months, milk-feed and butterfat-feed price ratios, including dairy production payments, have been at record high or near record high levels for the current third of a century.

September 1 milk production per cow, as reported by crop correspondents, was higher than a year ago and well above the 10-year average for the date in all major geographic regions. In the North Atlantic, East North Central, and West North Central areas, daily milk production per cow was about 10 percent above 1944 levels and from 9 to 12 percent above the September 1 average for the respective regions in the 1934-43 period. Except for southern New England and Michigan, this year's September 1 milk production per cow in every northern State east of the Great Plains was the highest for the date in the period dating from 1925. In the South Atlantic region, production per cow declined seasonally and was about 8 percent above the 10-year average for September 1. In the South Central group of States, production per cow declined more rapidly than usual during August but on September 1 was still 5 percent above average and 7 percent higher than a year ago. In the Western group of States, production per cow, with less than a usual seasonal decline, was 4 percent above last year's September 1 figure as compared with about the same level as a year earlier on August 1.

The proportion of milk cows reported milk on September 1, at 71.1 percent, was about 1 percentage point higher than a year ago, but otherwise the lowest for the date since 1932. In the East North Central and South Central regions, the percentage milked approached last year's very low level. In the West North Central group of States, where milk cow numbers have decreased sharply, the proportion milked was appreciably above last September 1 and slightly higher than on that date of 1943. In the South Atlantic and Western regions, the percentage of milk cows in production was below average, while in the North Atlantic area it was appreciably higher than in the past two years and slightly above average.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 3,941,000,000 eggs in August -- 2 percent fewer than in August last year, but 33 percent more than the 10-year (1934-43) average. Egg produc-

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tion reached a record high level for the month in the West North Central States, almost equaled the record in the East North Central, South Atlantic and South Central States but fell considerably below the record high of last year in the North Atlantic and Western States. Production during the first 8 months of this year in the United States was 42,287,000,000 eggs -- 5 percent less than during the same period last year, but 35 percent above the 10-year average. The 8-months' production was below that of last year in all parts of the country.

The rate of egg production per layer during August was 13.0 eggs, a record for the month, compared with 12.4 last year and 11.5 for the 10-year average. The rate in August was the highest of record for the month in all parts of the country except the West where it was exceeded only by the rates in August 1944 and 1937. The rate of lay during the first 8 months of this year was 115.8 eggs per layer on hand, compared with 112.6 last year and 103.9 for the 10-year average.

Layers in farm flocks averaged 303,794,000 birds during August -- 6 percent fewer than during August last year, but 19 percent more than the 10-year average. Numbers of layers decreased considerably less than usual from August 1 to September 1 this year. The decrease was less than half the decrease made in 1944, which indicates lighter culling in August this year than last.

There were 598,292,000 potential layers on farms September 1 (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) -- 1 percent more than a year ago, but 6 percent less than the record number on September 1, 1943. The number exceeded the 5-year (1939-43) average by 12 percent. Numbers of potential layers on September 1 were above a year ago in the East North Central, West North Central and South Atlantic States, about the same as a year ago in the North Atlantic and South Central States and 3 percent below a year ago in the West.

Pullets not of laying age on September 1 were estimated at 295,125,000 birds -- 10 percent more than a year ago, and 13 percent more than the 5-year average. Increases from a year ago were 15 percent in the West, 12 percent in the North Atlantic and South Central States, 9 percent in the East North Central and 8 percent in the West North Central and South Atlantic States. Numbers on September 1 were from 6 to 22 percent above the 5-year average in all parts of the country except the West where they were 3 percent below. Although the West shows the largest relative increase in pullets this year numbers there are still below the 5-year average holdings.

Of the chicks hatched since June 1, the number on farms on September 1 was 208,745,000 -- 46 percent more than a year ago but 7 percent less than the record high number on farms September 1, 1943. Huge increases in numbers of late hatched chicks were made in all parts of the country. Increases from a year ago ranged from 33 percent in the South Atlantic to 76 percent in the North Atlantic States. However, only in the South Atlantic States did numbers of late chicks on farms September 1 exceed the previous record number on September 1, 1943. Of these late chicks 69 percent were purchased from commercial hatcheries and 31 percent were hatched on farms, compared with 61 percent purchased and 39 percent hatched on farms last year. Farmers purchased 66 percent more chicks after June 1 this year than in 1944 and they also hatched 16 percent more on their farms after June 1. The proportion of the late-hatched pullets that will enter laying flocks in the winter and spring will depend on egg prices this fall and winter.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1945
3:00 P.M.(E.W.T.)

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1 1/
(Thousands)

Year	North Atlantic	E.North Central	W.North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
Av.1939-43	70,459	110,916	154,228	47,620	101,619	47,480	532,323
1944	77,343	121,101	178,933	52,644	112,514	49,376	591,911
1945	77,384	122,700	184,313	53,608	112,437	47,850	598,292
PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1							
Av.1939-43	34,793	57,453	81,555	21,421	44,535	21,187	260,944
1944	35,832	59,849	91,937	21,058	42,149	17,860	268,685
1945	40,232	65,062	99,247	22,783	47,294	20,507	295,125
CHICKS UNDER 3 MONTHS OLD ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1							
1941	13,194	31,353	52,304	18,665	31,019	13,358	159,893
1942	15,079	29,601	47,640	19,351	30,251	14,815	156,737
1943	25,867	44,560	68,924	26,599	40,635	18,945	225,530
1944	14,450	26,945	44,063	21,058	26,309	9,679	142,504
1945	25,423	43,626	59,427	27,952	37,125	15,192	208,745

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-August averaged 40.8 cents per dozen, the highest for the month since 1920, compared with 33.0 a year ago and 23.6 cents for the 10-year (1934-43) average. Prices advanced 2.9 cents per dozen during the month ending August 15, compared with 1.8 cents last year and a 10-year average of 1.7 cents. Shell egg markets were very firm at the beginning of August, with supplies scarce at all levels of trading. This situation gradually gave way to increasing easiness until at the close of the month only the finest quality large fresh eggs brought O.P.A. ceiling prices. Lower qualities had dropped well below ceiling levels and under-grades, checks and dirties were difficult to move.

Chicken prices averaged 28.6 cents per pound live weight on August 15, the highest price for the month in 36 years of record, compared with 24.1 cents a year ago and 16.0 cents for the 10-year average. Marketings of live and dressed poultry through regular channels increased seasonally during August with a sharp upturn toward the close of the month, following termination of War Food Orders 142 and 125 and the suspension of W.F.O. 119. Poultry prices continued at ceiling levels during the month but ample supplies and lower prices are generally anticipated for the near future. Turkey prices in mid-August were the highest for the month in 12 years of record — 33.8 cents per pound live weight, compared with 30.7 cents a year ago and an average of 16.1 cents. The seasonal advance during the month was 0.4 cents, compared with an advance of 0.6 cents last year and the 10-year average advance of 0.1 cents. All turkeys moving into marketing channels in the major producing areas during August were for Army purchase under W.F.O. 106.

The average cost of feed in a United States farm poultry ration at mid-August prices was $2.91 per 100 pounds, compared with $2.90 a month earlier and $2.97 a year ago. The egg-feed, chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships on August 15 were considerably more favorable for poultrymen than a year ago or the 10-year average.

CROP REPORTING BOARD.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CORN, ALL

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	39.5	40.0	39.0	575	640	585
N.H.	41.0	40.0	41.0	631	640	615
Vt.	37.7	37.0	36.0	2,722	2,553	2,484
Mass.	41.2	41.0	42.0	1,677	1,763	1,806
R.I.	37.5	32.0	40.0	326	288	360
Conn.	39.5	40.0	41.0	1,942	2,080	2,173
N.Y.	35.3	35.0	34.0	24,076	25,655	24,684
N.J.	38.4	35.0	45.0	7,278	6,755	8,010
Pa.	41.0	38.0	44.0	54,266	53,580	60,192
Ohio	43.8	38.0	50.0	152,119	142,956	180,600
Ind.	41.2	38.0	52.0	172,832	176,344	238,784
Ill.	42.6	45.0	47.0	349,054	403,695	408,994
Mich.	33.8	32.0	35.0	53,378	57,760	63,175
Wis.	35.8	43.5	38.0	84,991	116,536	102,828
Minn.	35.3	43.0	35.0	163,330	253,399	211,400
Iowa	44.2	54.0	48.0	436,342	607,608	529,296
Mo.	24.1	34.0	26.0	102,409	162,554	113,126
N.Dak.	17.4	29.0	22.0	19,280	36,250	26,664
S.Dak.	15.6	36.0	29.0	47,634	140,292	115,275
Nebr.	15.7	37.0	33.0	115,032	329,855	282,414
Kans.	15.3	31.0	24.0	45,090	114,793	72,864
Del.	28.5	27.0	31.0	3,956	3,645	4,061
Md.	33.6	35.0	37.0	16,333	17,150	17,242
Va.	25.1	25.5	30.0	34,502	34,272	36,690
W.Va.	28.4	26.0	33.0	12,798	10,426	11,385
N.C.	19.9	22.0	24.5	47,516	51,524	54,512
S.C.	13.8	16.0	17.0	23,393	24,160	24,123
Ga.	10.4	11.5	13.5	43,561	40,802	46,467
Fla.	9.9	10.0	9.5	7,250	7,190	6,488
Ky.	24.7	24.0	30.0	66,321	67,080	77,130
Tenn.	23.4	22.0	26.0	64,820	59,950	65,884
Ala.	13.2	16.0	16.0	45,310	48,128	45,728
Miss.	15.1	16.0	19.5	44,412	42,224	48,836
Ark.	15.5	17.0	21.0	33,844	32,300	33,915
La.	15.2	15.0	20.0	23,297	18,370	23,400
Okla.	14.9	18.0	19.0	26,821	32,958	27,835
Tex.	15.6	14.0	17.0	77,427	69,622	70,176
Mont.	13.7	22.5	14.0	2,265	3,308	1,918
Idaho	42.8	51.0	50.0	1,823	1,581	1,450
Wyo.	11.2	14.0	17.0	1,734	1,260	1,649
Colo.	11.4	19.0	21.0	11,335	16,283	15,477
N.Mex.	14.2	18.0	13.0	2,628	3,510	1,950
Ariz.	11.4	9.5	11.5	411	361	437
Utah	25.8	29.0	31.5	654	754	738
Nev.	30.8	30.0	30.0	89	120	90
Wash.	35.8	41.0	45.0	1,206	1,189	1,305
Oreg.	31.6	34.5	34.0	1,907	1,537	1,462
Calif.	32.4	33.0	34.0	2,458	2,211	2,278
U.S.	26.8	33.2	33.3	2,433,060	3,228,361	3,069,055

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	19.4	20.0	18.0	75	40	36
N.Y.	17.8	19.5	19.0	88	58	57
Pa.	18.1	20.0	20.0	188	180	180
Ind.	15.2	18.0	18.0	107	108	54
Ill.	17.0	20.0	24.0	356	160	192
Mich.	17.5	15.0	19.0	235	30	38
Wis.	16.7	21.5	25.0	978	688	700
Minn.	14.3	17.0	19.5	19,362	18,088	18,681
Iowa	14.0	14.5	19.0	332	130	76
N.Dak.	11.1	16.5	16.5	60,426	132,660	136,636
S.Dak.	8.8	13.0	17.0	17,327	34,502	47,821
Nebr.	8.5	11.0	18.0	1,545	935	1,404
Kans.	7.6	9.0	11.0	91	45	55
Mont.	12.7	18.0	12.5	30,193	48,078	30,712
Idaho	28.5	33.5	33.0	10,501	12,529	13,464
Wyo.	13.0	13.0	16.0	1,285	1,092	1,248
Colo.	14.4	15.0	19.0	3,551	2,310	3,021
N.Mex.	13.6	17.0	12.5	268	391	262
Utah	29.7	34.0	33.5	2,132	2,278	2,580
Nev.	25.6	27.0	27.0	330	324	351
Wash.	20.4	24.0	20.0	18,962	23,760	20,200
Oreg.	21.0	23.0	21.0	5,369	4,255	4,620
U.S.	13.3	17.2	17.0	173,756	282,641	282,388

DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Minn.	14.9	17.0	18.0	1,118	697	558
N.Dak.	12.4	15.5	17.5	23,936	28,970	29,435
S.Dak.	9.8	11.0	16.5	4,276	2,266	2,920
3 States	12.1	15.1	17.4	29,330	31,933	32,913

WHEAT: Production by Classes, for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White (Winter & Spring)	Total
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/		
	Thousand bushels					
Av. 1934-43	333,272	197,242	139,882	30,232	88,451	789,080
1944	472,995	224,983	244,608	32,823	105,238	1,078,647
1945 2/	524,000	243,065	246,622	33,730	104,853	1,152,270

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.
2/ Indicated 1945.

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ROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.

OATS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	37.1	37.0	38.0	3,933	3,515	3,040
N.H.	37.9	37.0	38.0	276	259	266
Vt.	31.6	31.0	30.0	1,662	1,395	1,200
Mass.	33.2	33.0	32.0	183	165	192
R.I.	30.9	30.0	32.0	43	30	32
Conn.	31.6	27.0	33.0	142	108	132
N.Y.	29.0	31.0	29.0	23,761	25,017	21,518
N.J.	30.0	31.0	24.0	1,346	1,209	912
Pa.	29.0	28.5	30.5	25,296	23,912	25,590
Ohio	33.8	33.0	43.0	40,285	37,224	52,890
Ind.	29.6	25.0	43.0	39,340	31,400	62,092
Ill.	34.2	32.0	48.0	118,622	101,984	165,216
Mich.	32.7	31.5	41.5	43,223	44,100	65,072
Wis.	33.4	43.0	50.0	80,256	118,938	149,350
Minn.	33.6	35.0	46.0	140,307	155,960	243,938
Iowa	33.4	30.0	41.0	182,260	144,270	222,794
Mo.	23.9	18.0	20.0	42,694	29,970	31,960
N.Dak.	24.1	34.5	34.0	40,050	82,041	83,266
S.Dak.	25.4	32.5	42.0	47,258	92,430	143,346
Nebr.	23.2	18.0	32.5	42,078	35,586	74,522
Kans.	24.1	18.0	18.5	37,770	28,093	21,090
Del.	29.0	29.0	32.0	78	116	128
Md.	29.4	30.0	33.0	1,052	1,170	1,221
Va.	22.2	27.0	28.0	2,303	3,672	3,892
W.Va.	21.8	22.0	25.0	1,694	1,430	1,625
N.C.	23.1	28.5	28.0	5,602	8,151	8,568
S.C.	21.3	23.5	24.5	11,033	15,064	16,023
Ga.	19.1	24.0	24.5	8,644	13,080	14,700
Fla.	13.9	20.0	18.0	154	400	432
Ky.	18.6	20.5	23.0	1,434	1,538	1,909
Tenn.	18.8	23.0	24.0	1,886	3,611	4,344
Ala.	19.2	24.0	24.0	2,729	4,608	5,064
Miss.	28.9	37.0	33.0	4,900	15,096	15,477
Ark.	23.2	28.5	27.0	5,464	9,405	8,559
La.	28.8	30.5	29.5	2,103	4,880	5,015
Okla.	19.5	19.0	19.0	27,048	27,569	22,059
Tex.	23.2	25.0	23.5	33,425	38,600	43,546
Mont.	29.5	39.0	31.0	10,362	15,717	11,749
Idaho	38.0	39.5	38.0	6,239	7,308	6,764
Wyo.	27.9	32.0	32.0	3,018	4,320	4,832
Colo.	28.9	29.0	34.0	4,578	5,452	6,698
N.Mex.	24.4	30.0	27.0	667	1,050	729
Ariz.	27.7	29.0	32.0	219	519	416
Utah	38.8	43.0	43.0	1,462	2,107	2,236
Nev.	37.9	42.0	41.0	181	252	237
Wash.	45.0	46.0	43.0	7,913	7,728	6,880
Oreg.	30.5	35.5	30.0	8,998	10,828	8,670
Calif.	29.8	30.0	31.0	4,376	5,310	5,115
U.S.	29.6	29.9	37.6	1,068,399	1,166,392	1,575,356

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

BARLEY

State	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated 1945
	Bushels			Thousand Bushels		
Maine	27.5	28.0	28.0	118	84	84
Vt.	27.2	25.0	25.0	147	100	75
N.Y.	24.5	25.0	25.0	3,319	2,325	2,175
N.J.	26.6	28.0	30.0	124	196	180
Pa.	28.2	28.0	34.0	2,722	2,632	3,230
Ohio	24.4	25.0	30.0	732	475	660
Ind.	22.7	24.0	27.0	1,025	1,296	1,134
Ill.	25.6	25.0	25.5	2,983	1,500	1,096
Mich.	26.4	26.0	31.5	5,172	3,900	4,252
Wis.	28.7	26.5	38.0	19,589	5,062	3,534
Minn.	23.9	19.5	29.0	44,401	13,884	14,442
Iowa	23.9	18.5	28.0	8,979	259	84
Mo.	18.8	20.0	19.0	2,550	1,800	1,463
N.Dak.	18.3	22.5	24.0	33,018	59,062	57,336
S.Dak.	17.2	16.0	27.0	28,353	28,448	33,615
Nebr.	17.2	12.0	23.0	20,160	8,928	13,179
Kans.	13.6	17.0	17.5	10,294	14,348	6,948
Del.	30.3	30.0	32.0	108	270	352
Md.	28.5	31.5	30.0	1,575	2,174	2,070
Va.	24.8	29.5	27.0	1,538	2,124	1,998
W.Va.	24.3	25.0	24.5	198	225	245
N.C.	21.0	26.0	20.5	428	1,170	922
S.C.	17.2	19.5	18.5	111	195	185
Ga.	1/ 17.5	20.0	19.0	1/ 112	200	209
Ky.	22.5	23.0	22.5	1,250	1,932	1,462
Tenn.	18.5	19.0	18.0	1,093	1,862	1,872
Ala.	--	19.0	19.0	--	152	190
Miss.	--	32.0	28.0	--	416	504
Ark.	15.5	17.0	18.0	126	170	162
Okla.	15.7	19.0	16.0	4,970	3,990	2,352
Tex.	16.3	28.0	14.5	3,345	10,780	5,075
Mont.	24.0	30.0	26.0	5,537	16,290	15,522
Idaho	34.3	37.0	36.0	7,580	12,728	12,384
Wyo.	25.7	27.5	27.5	1,963	3,162	2,998
Colo.	21.8	21.5	29.0	10,729	14,986	20,619
N.Mex.	23.4	28.0	26.0	362	896	650
Ariz.	31.7	38.0	33.0	1,159	2,812	2,508
Utah	42.3	46.0	45.5	3,997	7,038	7,052
Nev.	35.8	37.0	38.0	507	851	912
Wash.	34.6	37.5	35.0	4,881	8,550	7,175
Oreg.	29.6	34.5	29.0	5,497	7,142	6,670
Calif.	27.1	28.0	27.0	32,754	40,012	40,122
U. S.	22.3	23.0	26.2	273,481	284,426	277,697

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ROP REPORT
as of
eptember 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

	SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN						BUCKWHEAT		FLAXSEED	
	Yield per acre			Production			Indicated 1945		Indicated 1945	
tate	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945	Yield per acre	Production	Yield per acre	Production
	Bushels			Thousand bushels			Bu.	1,000 bu.	Bu.	1,000 bu.
aine	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.0	96	--	--
t.	--	--	--	--	--	--	18.0	18	--	--
.Y.	--	--	--	--	--	--	18.0	2,376	--	--
a.	--	--	--	--	--	--	20.0	2,460	--	--
hio	--	--	--	--	--	--	19.0	304	--	--
nd.	--	--	--	--	--	--	15.0	150	--	--
ll.	24.4	27.0	26.0	46	27	26	17.0	119	13.0	26
ich.	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.0	442	8.5	68
is.	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.0	400	13.5	122
inn.	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.0	574	11.0	12,375
owa	21.2	18.0	20.0	82	18	20	16.0	144	12.0	1,224
o.	15.7	21.0	17.0	981	1,617	1,020	10.0	10	4.5	58
.Dak.	--	12.0	12.0	--	12	12	15.0	120	8.0	12,328
.Dak.	8.9	17.0	13.0	1,022	2,091	962	13.0	65	10.5	4,568
ebr.	11.1	19.5	17.0	1,786	2,244	1,428	--	--	8.0	16
ans.	10.8	25.2	16.5	11,406	49,468	19,800	--	--	6.0	522
d.	--	--	--	--	--	--	21.0	126	--	--
a.	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.5	122	--	--
.Va.	--	--	--	--	--	--	19.5	156	--	--
.C.	--	30.0	23.0	--	60	46	15.0	60	--	--
y.	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.0	24	--	--
enn.	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.0	96	--	--
rk.	12.8	16.0	15.5	150	144	108	--	--	--	--
a.	15.7	17.0	20.0	35	34	40	--	--	--	--
kla.	9.9	14.4	13.0	7,316	12,915	9,451	--	--	2.5	88
ox.	14.8	19.0	16.0	38,497	96,724	72,672	--	--	9.0	567
ont.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.0	1,232
yo.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.0	5
olo.	9.2	16.4	15.0	1,295	4,746	3,600	--	--	--	--
.Mex.	11.8	15.5	10.0	2,234	5,560	1,730	--	--	--	--
riz.	30.2	34.0	32.0	856	2,176	1,696	--	--	19.0	304
ash.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.0	11
reg.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.5	23
alif.	34.6	35.0	37.0	4,592	3,920	3,737	--	--	16.0	1,808
.S.	13.7	19.9	16.0	70,310	181,756	116,348	17.7	7,862	9.1	35,345

	RICE	
	Indicated 1945	
State	Yield per acre	Production
	Bushels	1,000 bu.
rkansas	51.0	14,076
ouisiana	40.0	22,880
exas	45.0	18,000
alifornia	67.0	16,884
nited States	47.9	71,840

	BROOMCORN	
	Indicated 1945	
State	Yield per acre	Production
	Pounds	Tons
Illinois	550	1,900
Kansas	320	1,800
Oklahoma	380	9,100
Texas	305	5,500
Colorado	260	10,100
New Mexico	150	3,200
United States	264	31,600

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.
September 10, 194
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.

TAME HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945
		Tons			Thousand tons	
Maine	0.90	0.83	1.00	807	729	889
N.H.	1.11	1.05	1.20	386	354	406
Vt.	1.21	1.12	1.35	1,075	985	1,193
Mass.	1.43	1.18	1.60	502	404	552
R.I.	1.33	1.12	1.35	48	37	46
Conn.	1.43	1.10	1.55	403	307	437
N.Y.	1.32	1.45	1.50	5,177	5,687	5,934
N.J.	1.56	1.37	1.80	354	320	418
Pa.	1.32	1.44	1.50	3,046	3,216	3,412
Ohio	1.35	1.40	1.50	3,323	3,270	3,460
Ind.	1.28	1.26	1.40	2,508	2,577	2,639
Ill.	1.30	1.33	1.45	3,601	3,448	3,600
Mich.	1.32	1.32	1.40	3,424	3,376	3,541
Wis.	1.62	1.65	1.90	5,844	6,549	7,579
Minn.	1.53	1.55	1.65	4,432	4,679	4,645
Iowa	1.48	1.74	1.80	4,952	5,528	5,663
Mo.	1.03	1.10	1.20	2,937	3,481	3,815
N.Dak.	1.10	1.40	1.35	1,139	1,122	1,042
S.Dak.	1.02	1.56	1.50	772	917	872
Nebr.	1.33	1.94	1.95	1,497	2,028	2,020
Kans.	1.47	2.10	2.00	1,274	1,955	1,904
Del.	1.30	1.19	1.40	87	96	115
Md.	1.28	1.15	1.45	514	486	628
Va.	1.06	1.01	1.20	1,236	1,357	1,738
W.Va.	1.10	1.04	1.25	765	805	972
N.C.	.92	.92	1.00	1,003	1,121	1,309
S.C.	.71	.71	.80	427	410	475
Ga.	.55	.48	.55	645	688	788
Fla.	.55	.50	.50	59	64	64
Ky.	1.14	1.03	1.40	1,688	1,601	2,405
Tenn.	1.06	.85	1.30	1,995	1,601	2,690
Ala.	.74	.65	.75	699	716	732
Miss.	1.17	1.19	1.35	944	1,067	1,211
Ark.	1.02	1.05	1.20	1,075	1,266	1,399
La.	1.18	1.22	1.35	356	362	386
Okla.	1.20	1.41	1.45	936	1,331	1,308
Tex.	.96	.94	1.00	1,098	1,526	1,542
Mont.	1.32	1.51	1.50	1,571	1,817	1,828
Idaho	2.15	2.12	2.30	2,184	2,148	2,291
Wyo.	1.35	1.43	1.45	768	761	790
Colo.	1.63	1.83	1.80	1,660	1,910	1,845
N.Mex.	2.11	2.31	2.30	354	458	465
Ariz.	2.39	2.42	2.40	539	783	720
Utah	2.03	2.20	2.24	1,000	1,140	1,136
Nev.	2.02	2.29	2.04	365	426	377
Wash.	1.90	1.91	2.05	1,741	1,916	2,073
Oreg.	1.84	1.88	1.95	1,598	1,627	1,714
Calif.	2.84	2.90	2.90	4,607	5,393	5,571
U.S.	1.34	1.41	1.52	77,415	83,845	90,639

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

State	ALFALFA HAY 1/ Indicated 1945 Yield per acre	ALFALFA HAY 1/ Indicated 1945 Production	CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY 1/ Preliminary 1945 Yield per acre	CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY 1/ Preliminary 1945 Production	WILD HAY Preliminary 1945 Yield per acre	WILD HAY Preliminary 1945 Production
	Tons	Thous. tons	Tons	Thous. tons	Tons	Thous. tons
Maine	1.70	12	1.15	536	1.10	8
N.H.	2.25	11	1.35	221	.90	6
Vt.	2.25	40	1.50	807	1.00	7
Mass.	2.50	48	1.80	367	1.10	11
R. I.	2.20	2	1.50	22	.90	1
Conn.	2.75	72	1.55	220	1.15	7
N.Y.	1.95	852	1.55	4,433	1.00	47
N.J.	2.45	172	1.50	162	1.35	18
Pa.	1.95	569	1.45	2,562	1.00	18
Ohio	2.00	904	1.40	2,299	.90	5
Ind.	1.90	851	1.30	1,167	1.00	5
Ill.	2.40	1,169	1.40	1,483	1.05	25
Mich.	1.60	1,680	1.30	1,644	.90	20
Wis.	2.50	2,080	1.75	5,101	1.20	180
Minn.	2.05	2,038	1.60	1,771	1.15	1,523
Iowa	2.50	2,000	1.55	3,381	1.30	131
Mo.	2.60	829	1.00	1,000	1.25	190
N.Dak.	1.50	272	1.30	5	.95	1,761
S.Dak.	1.70	515	1.30	17	.80	2,354
Nebr.	2.15	1,767	1.45	20	.85	2,774
Kans.	2.20	1,637	1.25	45	1.20	742
Del.	2.40	14	1.35	43	1.00	1
Md.	2.25	99	1.35	398	1.00	2
Va.	2.20	167	1.30	529	1.00	12
W.Va.	2.10	113	1.25	498	.90	20
N.C.	2.10	21	1.00	66	1.10	22
S.C.	1.70	3	--	--	.85	7
Ga.	2.10	10	.90	4	.90	29
Ky.	2.20	499	1.30	547	1.00	35
Tenn.	2.25	338	1.30	218	.95	44
Ala.	1.60	11	.85	4	.85	37
Miss.	2.60	208	1.25	8	1.15	80
Ark.	2.20	187	1.20	22	1.15	186
La.	2.35	59	1.05	16	1.30	36
Okla.	2.25	742	--	--	1.25	664
Tex.	2.75	440	--	--	1.05	261
Mont.	1.70	1,183	1.60	325	.90	616
Idaho	2.60	1,968	1.55	191	1.30	162
Wyo.	1.70	537	1.35	142	.85	388
Colo.	2.10	1,367	1.45	273	1.00	416
N.Mex.	2.70	383	1.40	17	.60	11
Ariz.	2.60	585	--	--	.90	3
Utah	2.35	1,029	1.80	50	1.30	94
Nev.	2.25	297	1.70	41	1.05	230
Wash.	2.60	858	2.15	445	1.20	55
Oreg.	2.60	684	1.80	198	1.15	278
Calif.	4.10	4,112	1.85	65	1.35	232
U. S.	2.30	33,434	1.47	31,363	.96	13,754

1/ Included in tame hay; clover and timothy hay excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

State	PASTURE Condition September 1 Average: 1934-43	 1944	 1945	SOYBEANS Condition September 1 Average: 1934-43	 1944	 1945	COWPEAS Condition September 1 Average: 1934-43	 1944	 1945
	Percent			Percent			Percent		
Maine	73	55	78	--	--	--	--	--	---
N. H.	76	57	88	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vt.	79	61	86	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mass.	72	48	68	--	--	--	--	--	--
R.I.	73	27	72	--	--	--	--	--	--
Conn.	75	46	91	--	--	[illegible]			
N.Y.	70	56	89	79	73	82	--	--	--
N.J.	71	30	92	87	61	91	84	84	98
Pa.	75	52	83	84	75	85	1/ 81	79	82
Ohio	76	53	78	83	71	86	--	--	--
Ind.	70	43	93	81	69	89	77	61	87
Ill.	71	61	87	82	80	86	74	66	79
Mich.	71	51	84	79	70	86	--	--	--
Wis.	68	54	90	81	82	91	--	--	--
Minn.	68	77	88	1/84	80	84	--	--	--
Iowa	72	92	92	84	86	88	--	--	--
Mo.	63	77	79	70	83	76	70	73	74
N.Dak.	60	87	81	--	70	84	--	--	--
S.Dak.	51	91	88	--	89	86	--	--	--
Nebr.	51	89	91	1/68	84	85	--	--	--
Kans.	55	91	81	83	87	79	62	89	65
Del.	76	58	96	85	67	97	80	50	95
Md.	72	56	94	85	81	90	84	76	93
Va.	84	60	92	84	76	90	80	75	82
W.Va.	81	56	84	86	69	87	83	60	85
N.C.	85	75	89	85	84	86	78	78	78
S.C.	74	65	85	75	74	80	73	69	79
Ga.	78	69	85	75	69	81	71	67	74
Fla.	84	85	84	--	--	--	75	76	75
Ky.	76	56	84	81	70	88	78	69	76
Tenn.	75	55	87	78	71	84	73	66	76
Ala.	78	77	78	75	70	81	70	72	71
Miss.	72	78	87	76	73	84	70	70	75
Ark.	61	69	84	69	73	82	64	63	74
La.	77	73	89	79	75	83	69	59	72
Okla.	53	76	82	59	78	77	58	77	79
Tex.	62	62	73	1/70	58	69	65	56	77
Mont.	65	87	76	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	77	77	86	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyo.	71	87	94	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colo.	64	80	93	--	--	--	--	--	--
N.Mex.	65	76	64	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ariz.	70	79	87	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	69	73	91	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nev.	83	86	92	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wash.	68	62	65	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oreg.	71	68	73	--	--	--	--	--	--
Calif.	78	72	78	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S.	68	70	84	80	77	86	70	67	77

1/ Short-time average

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

ROP REPORT
as of
eptember 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For harvest 1945	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945
	Average 1934-43	1944							
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
hio	491	1,321	1,189	19.3	17.0	21.0	9,889	22,457	24,969
nd.	670	1,403	1,432	17.2	16.5	20.0	11,894	23,150	28,640
ll.	1,920	3,400	3,564	20.1	21.0	21.0	39,010	71,400	74,844
ich.	57	110	110	14.4	14.5	16.5	837	1,595	1,815
is.	22	49	41	14.1	15.0	16.5	319	735	676
inn.	72	263	380	14.4	16.5	16.0	993	4,340	6,080
owa	732	2,129	1,905	17.8	20.0	20.0	13,783	42,580	38,100
o..	186	606	718	11.0	17.5	15.0	2,397	10,605	10,770
ans.	57	221	275	8.8	15.0	10.5	605	3,315	2,888
a.	50	63	102	13.4	15.0	15.5	680	945	1,581
.C.	170	196	174	11.4	10.5	12.0	1,922	2,058	2,088
y.	31	60	65	11.6	13.0	13.5	375	780	878
enn.	30	72	77	8.7	14.5	17.0	302	1,044	1,309
iss.	64	92	87	9.6	12.5	14.0	721	1,150	1,218
rk.	94	233	250	11.6	15.5	15.5	1,139	3,612	3,875
ther States	166	284	227	11.2	10.9	12.6	1,866	3,097	2,858
.S.	4,812	10,502	10,596	17.6	18.4	19.1	86,732	192,863	202,589

HOPS

State	Yield per acre			Production 1/		
	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
ash.	1,822	1,750	1,880	10,996	16,975	21,996
reg.	869	925	950	18,069	17,112	18,905
alif.	1,423	1,620	1,650	10,175	13,608	14,850
. S.	1,157	1,303	1,373	39,240	47,695	55,751

/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities not available for marketing because of economic conditions and the marketing agreement allotments.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 10,1945
3:00 P.M.(E.W.T.)

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/ Average 1934-43	1943	1944	Indicated 1945
	Thousand bushels			
East.States:				
N.Atl.				
Maine	600	704	912	216
N.H.	733	767	778	193
Vt.	561	722	513	132
Mass.	2,550	2,228	2,747	574
R.I.	271	281	268	76
Conn.	1,364	836	1,523	555
N.Y.	15,887	13,602	17,010	3,510
N.J.	3,098	2,028	2,090	1,221
Pa.	8,684	5,070	9,100	3,380
N.Atl.	33,747	26,238	34,941	9,857
S.Atl.				
Del.	1,034	499	870	330
Md.	1,829	864	1,863	795
Va.	10,903	5,590	14,580	3,330
W.Va.	4,134	2,046	4,356	1,625
N.C.	1,078	499	1,782	315
S.Atl.	18,978	9,498	23,451	6,395
East.States	52,725	35,736	58,392	16,252
Cent.States:				
Ohio	4,914	2,422	5,395	1,230
Ind.	1,531	1,010	1,363	1,012
Ill.	3,162	2,790	2,418	2,623
Mich.	7,681	5,888	7,625	1,750
Wis.	666	862	805	339
Minn.	206	172	182	130
Iowa	253	42	80	68
Mo.	1,404	968	660	817
Nebr.	272	34	84	30
Kans.	735	260	279	306
N.Cent.	20,825	14,448	18,891	8,305
S.Cent.				
Ky.	285	280	185	289
Tenn.	304	198	351	378
Ark.	753	563	568	312
S.Cent.	1,342	1,041	1,104	979
Cent.States	22,168	15,489	19,995	9,284
West.States:				
Mont.	325	258	400	317
Idaho	2,914	640	1,900	2,610
Colo.	1,554	1,140	2,002	1,275
N.Mex.	731	847	760	684
Utah	412	550	629	413
Wash.	27,446	23,000	31,100	25,840
Oreg.	3,165	2,690	3,432	2,660
Calif.	7,607	8,700	6,144	8,925
West.States	44,153	37,825	46,367	42,724
35 States	119,046	89,050	124,754	68,260

PEACHES

State	Production 2/ Average 1934-43	1944	Indicate 1945
	Thousand bushels		
N.H.	12	21	8
Mass.	44	48	30
R.I.	15	20	3
Conn.	106	129	108
N.Y.	1,258	1,824	1,692
N.J.	954	1,193	976
Pa.	1,601	1,886	1,222
Ohio	732	1,095	750
Ind.	296	674	665
Ill.	1,239	1,470	1,722
Mich.	2,305	3,600	3,690
Iowa	77	20	34
Mo.	695	315	1,080
Nebr.	20	1	24
Kans.	87	15	70
Del.	365	605	192
Md.	391	602	298
Va.	1,110	2,150	536
W.Va.	345	690	300
N.C.	1,892	2,698	2,172
S.C.	2,039	2,460	5,760
Ga.	4,997	4,590	8,091
Fla.	82	121	114
Ky.	619	878	1,273
Tenn.	1,134	686	1,862
Ala.	1,463	1,380	2,440
Miss.	886	1,105	1,418
Ark.	2,061	2,646	2,967
La.	298	390	422
Okla.	477	286	734
Tex.	1,567	1,517	2,774
Idaho	210	442	423
Colo.	1,553	2,112	2,346
N.Mex.	106	122	150
Ariz.	62	60	22
Utah	551	850	900
Nev.	5	8	6
Wash.	1,742	2,604	2,610
Oreg.	416	606	488
Calif.	23,389	34,044	32,045
Clingstone 3/	14,430	20,501	19,877
Freestone	8,959	13,543	12,168
U.S.	57,201	75,963	82,420

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State and include fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption. 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 3/ Mainly for canning.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

PEARS

State	Production 1/ Average: 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945
	Thousand bushels		
Maine	7	10	2
N.H.	9	10	2
Vt.	3	3	3/
Mass.	55	48	12
R.I.	7	7	2
Conn.	64	77	53
N.Y.	1,053	1,157	336
N.J.	58	52	36
Pa.	513	464	126
Ohio	500	373	260
Ind.	267	157	156
Ill.	517	335	378
Mich.	1,114	1,193	249
Iowa	104	55	56
Mo.	354	175	350
Nebr.	26	10	12
Kans.	131	63	116
Del.	6	7	4
Md.	61	52	21
Va.	349	428	92
W.Va.	76	132	36
N.C.	317	354	402
S.C.	128	160	198
Ga.	347	500	508
Fla.	136	176	148
Ky.	223	135	292
Tenn.	286	188	499
Ala.	291	312	437
Miss.	360	354	419
Ark.	172	228	231
La.	163	245	216
Okla.	143	96	203
Tex.	403	502	509
Idaho	59	69	69
Colo.	195	157	244
N.Mex.	47	50	51
Ariz.	10	10	5
Utah	127	170	226
Nev.	4	6	3
Wash., all	6,260	8,665	8,235
Bartlett	4,420	6,885	6,455
Other	1,841	1,780	1,780
Oreg., all	3,720	4,354	4,552
Bartlett	1,553	1,794	2,088
Other	2,167	2,560	2,464
Calif., all	9,951	10,417	13,085
Bartlett	8,722	9,167	11,543
Other	1,229	1,250	1,542
U.S.	28,616	31,956	32,831

GRAPES

State	Production 1/ Average: 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945
	Tons		
Mass.	415	250	200
R.I.	210	200	100
Conn.	1,300	900	700
N.Y.	58,890	59,300	35,600
N.J.	2,540	2,600	1,200
Pa.	17,590	19,500	7,300
Ohio	22,760	24,400	5,000
Ind.	3,310	2,500	1,600
Ill.	4,720	3,700	3,600
Mich.	41,600	34,000	8,300
Wis.	445	600	450
Iowa	3,340	3,100	2,900
Mo.	7,490	6,500	6,400
Nebr.	1,620	1,300	1,700
Kans.	2,640	3,300	4,300
Del.	1,430	1,200	450
Md.	425	250	100
Va.	1,930	1,800	350
W.Va.	1,175	1,300	350
N.C.	6,150	6,600	4,200
S.C.	1,340	1,200	1,400
Ga.	1,690	2,200	2,300
Fla.	635	600	600
Ky.	2,030	1,900	1,300
Tenn.	2,250	2,300	2,200
Ala.	1,280	1,200	1,400
Ark.	8,430	10,600	5,100
Okla.	2,750	3,200	2,900
Tex.	2,300	2,100	2,100
Idaho	530	450	500
Colo.	510	600	500
N.Mex.	1,070	1,000	1,100
Ariz.	920	1,500	1,000
Utah	840	800	800
Wash.	9,480	17,300	18,800
Oreg.	2,100	2,300	2,400
Calif., all	2,256,700	2,514,000	2,683,000
Wine var.	540,000	563,000	541,000
Table var.	415,900	513,000	531,000
Raisin var.	1,300,800	1,438,000	1,611,000
Raisins 2/	237,300	309,500	--
Not dried	351,600	200,000	--
U.S.	2,474,835	2,736,550	2,812,200

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes. 3/ Less than 1,000 bushels.

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Condition September 1 1/				
	Average 1934-43	1942	1943	1944	1945
		Percent			
ORANGES:					
California, all	75	73	80	83	76
Navels & Misc. 2/	75	72	84	74	80
Valencias	74	73	77	88	74
Florida, all	71	74	72	76	64
Early & Midseason	3/70	75	73	76	64
Valencias	3/69	73	71	75	64
Texas, all 2/	66	75	73	80	79
Arizona, all 2/	74	70	82	84	73
Louisiana, all 2/	72	80	65	83	69
5 States	73	73	77	80	71
TANGERINES:					
Florida	60	76	49	74	59
GRAPEFRUIT:					
Florida, all	62	68	59	71	60
Seedless	3/63	68	68	71	62
Other	3/55	68	54	70	58
Texas, all	59	75	60	75	74
Arizona, all	74	50	85	76	76
California, all	74	73	80	79	80
Desert Valleys	--	77	81	83	80
Other	--	70	79	77	80
4 States	63	70	62	73	67
LEMONS:					
California	74	75	79	74	76
LIMES:					
Florida	69	74	78	74	78

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Short-time average.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of September 1, 1945	BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS CROP REPORTING BOARD	Washington, D. C., September 10,1945 3:00 P.M.(E.W.T.)

APRICOTS, PLUMS, AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Production 1/ Average 1934-43	1942	1943	1944	Indicated 1945
			Tons Fresh Basis		
APRICOTS:					
California	197,700	204,000	80,000	324,000	177,000
Washington	13,620	21,000	15,400	25,000	23,700
Utah	4,095	3,100	10,100	5,900	10,900
3 States	215,415	228,100	105,500	354,900	211,600
PLUMS:					
Michigan	4,930	5,300	3,400	6,200	2,100
California	66,200	72,000	76,000	92,000	71,000
PRUNES:					
Idaho	16,820	18,200	7,800	22,900	24,600
Washington, all	27,540	24,600	23,700	27,000	26,000
Eastern Washington	13,800	17,200	11,800	17,400	17,200
Western Washington	13,740	7,400	11,900	9,600	8,800
Oregon, all	98,570	70,500	104,000	60,400	91,600
Eastern Oregon	13,290	15,500	10,200	14,400	16,800
Western Oregon	85,280	55,000	93,800	46,000	74,800
			Dry Basis 2/		
California	205,000	172,000	196,000	159,000	212,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ In California, the drying ratio is approximarely 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition September 1 Average 1934-43	Condition September 1 1944	Condition September 1 1945	Production 1/ Average 1934-43	Production 1/ 1944	Production 1/ Indicated 1945
		Percent			Tons	
FIGS:						
California						
Dried)	79	81	82	2/28,350	2/35,200	---
Not dried)				13,650	19,000	--
OLIVES:						
California	56	49	33	41,100	42,000	--
ALMONDS:						
California	--	--	--	13,700	21,000	23,100
WALNUTS:						
California	--	--	--	53,320	62,000	60,000
Oregon	--	--		4,310	6,800	5,700
2 States	--	--	--	57,630	68,800	65,700
FILBERTS:						
Oregon	--	--	--	2,394	5,600	4,500
Washington	--	--	--	477	860	860
2 States	--	--	--	3,371	6,460	5,360
AVOCADOS:						
Florida	60	72	63	1,873	5,200	--

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dry basis.

PECANS

State	Improved varieties 1/ Production Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945	Wild or seedling varieties Production Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945
			Thousand pounds			
Illinois	2/ 13	10	12	537	480	618
Missouri	32	25	60	853	750	1,800
North Carolina	2,092	2,070	2,402	304	230	328
South Carolina	2,030	2,132	2,937	341	468	559
Georgia	18,306	28,140	32,802	3,232	5,360	6,248
Florida	1,919	2,856	2,584	1,369	2,244	1,723
Alabama	6,069	7,685	9,256	1,567	1,615	1,896
Mississippi	3,351	4,980	5,103	2,569	3,320	3,402
Arkansas	556	504	756	3,029	3,696	4,284
Louisiana	2,125	3,744	2,860	5,663	10,656	8,140
Oklahoma	855	1,400	2,250	16,105	12,600	20,250
Texas	1,940	5,400	4,500	22,440	39,600	33,000
12 States	39,336	59,146	65,522	58,010	81,019	82,248

State	All varieties Production Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945
		Thousand pounds	
Illinois	549	490	630
Missouri	885	775	1,860
North Carolina	2,396	2,300	2,730
South Carolina	2,422	2,600	3,496
Georgia	21,538	33,500	39,050
Florida	3,288	5,100	4,307
Alabama	7,636	9,500	11,152
Mississippi	5,920	8,300	8,505
Arkansas	3,585	4,200	5,040
Louisiana	7,788	14,400	11,000
Oklahoma	16,960	14,000	22,500
Texas	24,380	45,000	37,500
12 States	97,346	140,165	147,770

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties. 2/ Short-time average.

CRANBERRIES

State	Production Average 1934-43	1943	1944	Indicated 1945
		Barrels		
Massachusetts	423,400	492,000	153,000	470,000
New Jersey	88,400	62,000	59,000	45,000
Wisconsin	91,400	102,000	115,000	80,000
Washington	21,070	24,000	30,000	36,400
Oregon	7,390	7,900	12,700	12,700
5 States	631,660	687,900	369,700	644,100

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

POTATOES 1/

GROUP and STATE	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated 1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:						
Maine	281	268	290	46,102	53,868	61,190
New York, Long Island	224	155	270	11,316	10,695	18,900
New York, Up-State	106	125	100	17,279	15,750	11,700
Pennsylvania	120	116	114	22,318	19,140	17,670
3 Eastern	172.5	177.3	197.9	97,015	99,453	109,460
Michigan	99	108	110	23,669	18,360	18,700
Wisconsin	83	84	100	17,542	11,844	13,000
Minnesota	82	82	105	20,360	15,334	16,695
North Dakota	96	125	125	13,249	20,875	22,125
South Dakota	61	75	85	2,016	2,550	2,805
5 Central	89.1	98.7	109.6	76,836	68,963	73,325
Nebraska	112	120	180	9,078	8,400	11,520
Montana	98	120	115	1,700	2,520	2,415
Idaho	224	225	225	28,910	36,675	43,650
Wyoming	113	155	175	1,954	2,170	2,450
Colorado	169	211	195	14,033	18,779	19,305
Utah	160	158	180	2,194	2,765	3,366
Nevada	174	160	180	409	544	684
Washington	192	220	205	8,713	10,340	11,685
Oregon	183	220	210	7,289	10,340	11,340
California 1/	280	270	290	9,473	10,530	12,760
10 Western	180.2	201.7	209.3	83,753	103,063	119,175
TOTAL 18	136.6	153.3	168.6	257,604	271,479	301,960
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:						
New Hampshire	151	140	165	1,270	1,064	1,122
Vermont	134	138	125	1,942	1,656	1,488
Massachusetts	138	130	130	2,474	3,120	3,120
Rhode Island	186	190	190	837	1,235	1,311
Connecticut	168	160	165	2,805	3,408	3,580
5 New England	150.6	146.8	149.0	9,327	10,483	10,621
West Virginia	88	60	98	3,012	2,040	2,940
Ohio	105	83	115	11,318	5,810	7,245
Indiana	102	89	135	5,576	3,115	4,455
Illinois	80	60	95	3,226	1,800	2,660
Iowa	88	65	120	5,505	2,470	4,320
5 Central	95.5	73.6	113.8	28,638	15,235	21,620
New Mexico	74	85	75	340	425	338
Arizona	143	220	210	327	1,342	1,365
2 Southwestern	96.5	159.2	154.8	668	1,767	1,703
OTAL 12	104.9	94.9	124.7	38,633	27,485	33,944
0 LATE STATES	131.5	145.1	162.8	296,237	298,964	335,904
NTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:						
New Jersey	173	124	181	9,633	8,804	13,032
Delaware	88	62	110	424	273	429
Maryland	104	89	115	2,612	1,824	2,231
Virginia	119	83	124	9,770	5,976	8,556
Kentucky	78	58	97	3,605	2,494	4,171
Missouri	88	62	88	3,844	2,232	4,171
Kansas	84	52	79	2,279	1,144	1,580
OTAL 7	113.1	84.6	126.3	32,168	22,747	32,991
7 LATE & INTERMEDIATE	129.4	138.1	158.7	328,406	321,711	368,895

/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
September 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

POTATOES 1/ (Cont'd)

GROUP and STATE	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
EARLY POTATO STATES:						
North Carolina	101	82	117	8,778	6,970	8,424
South Carolina	112	61	123	2,618	1,464	2,583
Georgia	63	47	76	1,451	1,363	2,052
Florida	123	106	144	3,722	3,445	5,112
Tennessee	72	56	84	3,203	2,464	3,444
Alabama	90	58	106	4,131	3,364	5,300
Mississippi	65	65	68	1,423	2,210	1,836
Arkansas	75	68	63	3,278	3,196	2,394
Louisiana	62	53	58	2,676	3,498	2,958
Oklahoma	69	65	50	2,252	2,015	1,150
Texas	70	76	81	3,840	5,016	5,022
California 1/	299	355	325	9,314	22,720	23,725
TOTAL 12	96.6	99.4	123.0	46,686	57,725	64,000
TOTAL U.S.	124.0	130.4	152.1	375,091	379,436	432,895

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.J.	134	150	150	2,116	2,400	2,400
Ind.	95	125	125	287	225	225
Ill.	85	85	88	358	382	352
Iowa	85	100	100	204	200	250
Mo.	87	100	95	798	800	665
Kans.	102	140	135	327	406	513
Del.	124	155	150	493	465	450
Md.	145	160	170	1,134	1,280	1,360
Va.	113	120	115	3,801	3,960	3,795
N.C.	101	115	107	8,235	8,970	7,490
S.C.	84	98	100	5,119	7,056	6,200
Ga.	74	88	88	8,018	8,272	8,272
Fla.	67	70	66	1,308	1,400	1,183
Ky.	83	90	90	1,503	1,440	1,440
Tenn.	90	96	100	4,427	4,128	3,300
Ala.	76	87	85	6,548	6,699	5,865
Miss.	86	88	103	6,499	6,248	6,592
Ark.	72	85	85	2,122	1,955	1,615
La.	70	75	82	7,352	8,100	9,758
Okla.	66	80	90	792	1,040	900
Tex.	74	75	90	4,318	5,025	4,500
Calif.	117	120	120	1,299	1,200	1,080
U.S.	84.2	92.9	95.8	67,059	71,651	63,210

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CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1945

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C.

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

September 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

Class and type	Type No.	INDICATED 1945 Yield per acre Lb.	 Production Thous. lb.
FLUE-CURED:			
Virginia	11	1,050	111,300
North Carolina	11	1,050	291,900
Total Old Belt	11	1,050	403,200
Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	1,150	405,950
North Carolina	13	1,250	103,750
South Carolina	13	1,130	135,600
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,179	239,350
Georgia	14	1,130	108,480
Florida	14	830	16,600
Alabama	14	850	255
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	1,078	125,335
Total flue-cured	11-14	1,111	1,173,835
FIRE-CURED:			
Total Virginia Belt	21	940	14,288
Kentucky	22	925	7,400
Tennessee	22	1,025	24,600
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	1,000	32,000
Kentucky	23	925	9,712
Tennessee	23	1,000	2,400
Total Paducah	23	939	12,112
Henderson Stemming (Ky.)	24	925	92
Total fire-cured	21-24	972	58,492
AIR-CURED (light):			
Ohio	31	1,000	16,000
Indiana	31	1,200	14,160
Missouri	31	925	7,400
Kansas	31	900	270
Virginia	31	1,450	21,460
West Virginia	31	950	3,420
North Carolina	31	1,350	18,900
Kentucky	31	1,050	392,700
Tennessee	31	1,100	95,700
Alabama	31	900	90
Total Burley	31	1,076	570,100
Southern Maryland	32	600	23,100
Total air-cured (light)	31-32	1,044	593,200

Class and type	Type No.	INDICATED 1945 Yield per acre Lb.	 Production Thous. lb.
AIR-CURED (dark):			
Indiana	35	1,000	200
Kentucky	35	1,000	20,100
Tennessee	35	975	4,875
Total One Sucker	35	995	25,175
Total Green River (Ky.)	36	1,000	15,000
Virginia Sun-cured	37	825	2,888
Total air-cured (dark)	35-37	983	43,063
CIGAR FILLER:			
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,450	51,620
Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	1,050	5,670
Total cigar filler	41-44	1,397	57,290
CIGAR BINDER:			
Massachusetts	51	1,570	157
Connecticut	51	1,600	13,120
Total Connecticut Valley	51	1,600	13,277
Massachusetts	52	1,600	7,680
Connecticut	52	1,550	3,410
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,584	11,090
New York	53	1,300	1,040
Pennsylvania	53	1,570	471
Total New York & Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,374	1,511
Southern Wisconsin	54	1,500	17,850
Wisconsin	55	1,500	17,550
Minnesota	55	1,200	840
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,483	18,390
Georgia	56	900	90
Florida	56	900	180
Total Georgia-Florida Sun-grown	56	900	270
Total cigar binder	51-56	1,522	62,388
CIGAR WRAPPER:			
Massachusetts	61	900	1,260
Connecticut	61	950	6,460
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	941	7,720
Georgia	62	1,075	645
Florida	62	1,100	2,530
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	1,095	3,175
Total cigar wrapper	61-62	982	10,895
Total cigar types	41-62	1,403	130,573
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Louisiana Perique	72	550	165
United States	ALL	1,097	1,999,328

TOBACCO

State	Indicated 1945 Yield per acre	Indicated 1945 Production	State	Indicated 1945 Yield per acre	Indicated 1945 Production
	Pounds	Thousand pounds		Pounds	Thousand pounds
Mass.	1,444	9,097	Va.	1,075	149,936
Conn.	1,337	22,990	W.Va.	950	3,420
N.Y.	1,300	1,040	N.C.	1,127	820,500
Pa.	1,451	52,091	S.C.	1,130	135,600
Ohio	1,013	21,670	Ga.	1,129	109,215
Ind.	1,197	14,360	Fla.	858	19,310
Wis.	1,500	35,400	Ky.	1,040	445,004
Minn.	1,200	840	Tenn.	1,077	127,575
Mo.	925	7,400	Ala.	862	345
Kans.	900	270	La.	550	165
Md.	600	23,100	U.S.	1,097	1,999,328

SUGAR BEETS

State	Indicated 1945 Yield per acre	Indicated 1945 Production	State	Indicated 1945 Yield per acre	Indicated 1945 Production
	Short tons	1,000 Short tons		Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Ohio	10.5	220	Colo.	14.5	2,175
Mich.	8.0	640	Utah	15.0	495
Nebr.	12.0	708	Calif.	16.5	1,568
Mont.	12.0	984	Other States	12.6	1,338
Idaho	15.5	837			
Wyo.	12.5	438	U.S.	13.2	9,403

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield of cane per acre Average 1934-43	Yield of cane per acre 1944	Yield of cane per acre Indicated 1945	Production Average 1934-43	Production 1944	Production Indicated 1945
	Short tons			1,000 Short tons		
Louisiana	18.4	20.0	22.0	4,925	5,349	5,962
Florida	32.0	28.5	32.0	715	799	1,014
Total	19.5	20.8	23.0	5,640	6,148	6,976

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated 1945
	Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Maine	1,032	750	940	87	38	47
Vermont	630	600	580	16	6	6
New York	855	630	750	1,232	731	765
Michigan	839	630	760	4,509	4,158	4,210
Wisconsin	517	575	650	20	17	6
Minnesota	467	660	600	20	40	36
Total N. E.	--	631	758	--	4,990	5,070
North Dakota	--	500	500	--	10	5
South Dakota	--	300	--	--	3	--
Nebraska	1,178	1,250	1,400	321	588	672
Montana	1,230	1,200	1,250	274	240	212
Wyoming	1,216	1,375	1,325	729	1,251	1,100
Idaho	1,470	1,450	1,550	1,731	2,088	1,720
Washington	3/ 1,053	1,000	1,025	25	40	41
Oregon	773	1,050	1,000	14	21	10
Total N. W.	--	1,364	1,419	--	4,241	3,760
Kansas	3/ 317	420	--	4	4	--
Texas	--	200	200	--	4/ 10	4/ 8
Colorado	488	580	640	1,574	2,088	2,003
New Mexico	337	350	210	661	840	464
Arizona	466	425	475	56	64	66
Utah	676	680	640	33	48	32
Total S. W.	--	486	462	--	3,054	2,573
California, Lima	1,344	1,296	1,350	2,091	2,203	2,403
California, Other	1,199	1,045	1,050	2,544	1,640	1,564
Total California	1,261	1,175	1,213	4,634	3,843	3,967
United States	872	784	845	15,942	16,128	15,370

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).
3/ Short-time average.
4/ Not including Blackeye peas.

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Indicated 1945: Yield per acre	Indicated 1945: Production
	Pounds	Thous. pounds
Va.	1,150	188,600
N. C.	1,125	351,000
Tenn.	775	6,200
Total (Va.-N.C. area)	1,128	545,800
S.C.	650	26,000
Ga.	700	734,300
Fla.	630	70,560
Ala.	700	320,600
Miss.	500	13,000
Total (S. E. area)	691	1,164,460
Ark.	400	4,800
La.	400	2,400
Okla.	580	147,900
Tex.	500	398,000
Total (S.W. area)	517	553,100
U. S.	699	2,263,360

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Preliminary 1945: Yield per acre	Preliminary 1945: Production
	Pounds	Thous. bags 2/
Wis.	800	24
N.Dak.	900	90
Mont.	1,200	336
Idaho	1,080	1,652
Wyo.	1,200	24
Colo.	900	279
Wash.	1,200	3,000
Oreg.	1,050	388
8 States	1,127	5,793

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES
1934-43 Average, 1944, and 1945

Month	Monthly Total: Average 1934-43	Monthly Total: 1944	Monthly Total: 1945	Monthly Total: 1945 / 1944	Daily average per capita: Average 1934-43	Daily average per capita: 1944	Daily average per capita: 1945
	Million pounds			Pct.	Pounds		
July	10,697	11,570	12,363	107	2.63	2.70	2.85
August	9,665	10,322	11,136	108	2.38	2.41	2.57
Jan. - Aug. Incl.	76.088	83,566	87,437	104.6	2.39	2.49	2.58

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	September 1: Average 1934-43	September 1: 1944	September 1: 1945	State and Division	September 1: Average 1934-43	September 1: 1944	September 1: 1945
	Pounds				Pounds		
Me.	15.4	18.1	18.1	Md.	15.7	16.2	17.0
N.H.	15.4	16.5	17.6	Va.	13.6	14.0	14.2
Vt.	14.3	15.2	15.8	W.Va.	13.7	13.5	15.2
Mass.	17.9	18.5	19.6	N.C.	13.1	13.7	13.7
Conn.	18.6	17.6	19.0	S.C.	11.0	11.1	11.4
N.Y.	16.8	17.3	19.6	Ga.	9.1	9.1	8.7
N.J.	19.8	20.1	21.1	S.Atl.	12.32	13.06	13.30
Pa.	17.4	16.8	18.4	Ky.	13.4	12.4	14.3
N.Atl.	17.04	17.27	18.97	Tenn.	12.0	12.1	13.1
Ohio	16.2	15.9	17.2	Ala.	8.9	9.1	9.5
Ind.	15.4	15.3	17.2	Miss.	7.4	7.8	8.5
Ill.	15.2	15.3	16.7	Ark.	8.7	9.3	9.3
Mich.	17.6	17.6	19.2	Okla.	10.2	9.8	10.6
Wis.	16.1	15.4	17.4	Tex.	8.9	7.6	8.8
E.N.Cent.	16.05	15.78	17.44	S.Cent.	9.88	9.69	10.33
Minn.	13.7	13.2	14.7	Mont.	15.0	15.5	15.9
Iowa	14.1	14.0	16.3	Idaho	18.5	18.6	17.6
Mo.	11.2	12.5	13.0	Wyo.	14.2	15.0	16.6
N.Dak.	13.1	12.6	14.1	Colo.	14.1	14.3	15.1
S.Dak.	11.4	11.8	13.4	Utah.	16.1	17.2	17.7
Nebr.	13.3	13.3	14.4	Wash.	18.2	18.4	19.0
Kans.	12.2	12.6	13.4	Oreg.	16.4	16.9	17.4
W.N.Cent.	12.82	12.95	14.32	Calif.	18.7	20.5	20.8
				West.	16.48	17.14	17.83
				U.S.	13.84	13.93	15.12

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions and U. S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1945
3:00 P.M.(E.W.T.)

AUGUST EGG PRODUCTION

State and Division	Number of layers on hand during August 1944	Number of layers on hand during August 1945	Eggs per 100 layers 1944	Eggs per 100 layers 1945	Total eggs produced During August 1944	Total eggs produced During August 1945	Total eggs produced Jan. to Aug. incl. 1944	Total eggs produced Jan. to Aug. incl. 1945
	Thousands		Number		Millions		Millions	
Me.	1,730	1,939	1,510	1,525	26	30	275	274
N.H.	1,745	1,710	1,522	1,445	27	25	257	249
Vt.	834	734	1,469	1,621	12	12	133	126
Mass.	3,920	4,380	1,476	1,562	58	68	655	665
R.I.	366	352	1,445	1,442	5	5	55	53
Conn.	2,350	2,546	1,500	1,376	35	35	337	324
N.Y.	10,707	8,808	1,420	1,494	152	132	1,613	1,397
N.J.	4,942	4,083	1,367	1,420	68	58	721	639
Pa.	14,230	11,811	1,336	1,373	190	162	2,072	1,807
N.Atl.	40,824	36,363	1,404	1,449	573	527	6,118	5,534
Ohio	14,476	13,944	1,336	1,432	193	200	2,165	2,098
Ind.	9,871	10,233	1,277	1,407	126	144	1,571	1,533
Ill.	15,767	14,840	1,197	1,240	189	184	2,208	2,122
Mich.	8,787	7,786	1,389	1,445	122	113	1,309	1,243
Wis.	12,907	11,790	1,376	1,407	178	166	1,834	1,742
E.N.Cent.	61,808	58,593	1,307	1,377	808	807	9,087	8,738
Minn.	18,378	18,387	1,392	1,457	256	268	2,842	2,891
Iowa	21,942	21,478	1,327	1,383	291	297	3,402	3,355
Mo.	16,346	15,243	1,265	1,327	207	202	2,446	2,307
N.Dak.	3,953	4,038	1,308	1,330	52	54	542	542
S.Dak.	6,440	5,979	1,293	1,345	83	80	889	856
Nebr.	10,231	10,333	1,252	1,327	128	137	1,570	1,602
Kans.	11,760	11,617	1,240	1,249	146	145	1,743	1,688
W.N.Cent.	89,050	87,075	1,306	1,359	1,163	1,183	13,434	13,241
Del.	739	677	1,197	1,224	9	8	102	93
Md.	2,674	2,332	1,252	1,383	33	32	342	329
Va.	6,481	5,994	1,162	1,234	75	74	809	788
W.Va.	2,974	2,502	1,302	1,395	39	35	417	346
N.C.	7,904	8,337	1,110	1,159	88	97	836	861
S.C.	3,249	3,186	936	1,011	30	32	301	307
Ga.	5,776	5,448	967	949	56	52	562	518
Fla.	1,472	1,330	986	1,122	15	15	166	150
S.Atl.	31,269	29,806	1,103	1,157	345	345	3,535	3,392
Ky.	7,234	6,759	1,128	1,231	82	83	984	914
Tenn.	7,492	7,280	1,070	1,094	80	80	913	854
Ala.	5,785	5,088	961	998	56	51	588	510
Miss.	6,065	5,746	822	837	50	48	538	502
Ark.	6,494	5,850	980	1,014	64	59	654	606
La.	3,896	3,381	806	880	31	30	335	308
Okla.	9,724	8,841	1,091	1,184	106	105	1,306	1,222
Tex.	23,427	21,888	1,029	1,153	241	252	2,766	2,650
S.Cent.	70,117	64,833	1,013	1,092	710	708	8,084	7,566
Mont.	1,628	1,422	1,302	1,321	21	19	208	194
Idaho	1,701	1,478	1,345	1,404	23	21	254	205
Wyo.	630	540	1,401	1,383	9	7	86	67
Colo.	3,256	2,441	1,231	1,333	40	33	404	342
N.Mex.	970	694	1,197	1,277	12	9	122	93
Ariz.	423	373	1,209	1,079	5	4	56	45
Utah	2,118	2,071	1,445	1,395	31	29	283	275
Nev.	247	245	1,302	1,426	3	3	31	31
Wash.	5,044	4,411	1,460	1,426	74	63	702	652
Oreg.	2,486	2,376	1,432	1,407	36	33	386	359
Calif.	13,220	11,073	1,389	1,355	184	150	1,850	1,553
West.	31,723	27,124	1,381	1,368	438	371	4,382	3,816
U. S.	324,791	303,794	1,243	1,297	4,037	3,941	44,640	42,287

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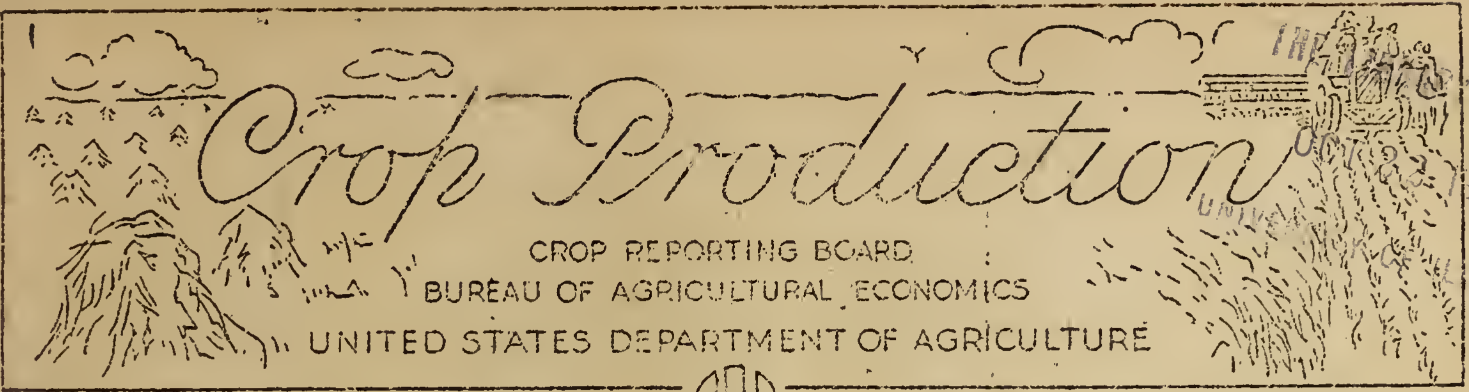

Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release: - October 10, 1945 — 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

OCTOBER 1, 1945

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated Oct. 1, 1945 1/	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated Sept. 1, 1945 1/	Indicated Oct. 1, 1945 1/
Corn, all......bu.	26.8	33.2	33.4	2,433.060	3,228,361	3,069,055	3,078,126
Wheat, all..... "	14.7	18.2	17.7	789,080	1,078,647	1,152,270	1,149,825
Winter....... "	15.3	18.8	18.0	585,994	764,073	836,969	836,969
All spring... "	13.2	16.9	16.9	203,085	314,574	315,301	312,856
Durum....... "	12.1	15.1	17.4	29,330	31,933	32,913	32,971
Other spring "	13.3	17.2	16.8	173,756	282,641	282,388	279,885
Oats........... "	29.6	29.9	37.8	1,068,399	1,166,392	1,575,356	1,583,650
Barley.......... "	22.3	23.0	26.1	273,481	284,426	277,697	277,246
Rye............. "	11.9	11.5	13.3	41,434	25,872	27,883	27,883
Buckwheat...... "	16.9	17.8	17.5	7,121	9,166	7,862	7,756
Flaxseed....... "	8.1	8.4	9.3	21,684	23,527	35,345	35,855
Rice............ "	47.8	47.9	47.7	52,346	70,237	71,840	71,602
Sorghums for grain..... "	13.7	19.9	14.5	70,310	181,756	116,348	105,138
Hay,all tame...ton	1.34	1.41	1.52	77,415	83,845	90,639	90,477
Hay, wild...... "	.83	.97	.96	10,144	14,135	13,754	13,754
Hay, clover & timothy 2/... "	1.24	1.35	1.47	24,289	28,771	31,363	31,363
Hay, alfalfa... "	2.04	2.19	2.30	28,604	31,702	33,434	33,350
Beans,dry edible 100 lb..bag	3/ 872	3/ 784	3/ 817	15,942	16,128	15,370	14,850
Peas, dry field"	3/1,189	3/1,277	3/1,127	3,976	8,873	5,793	5,793
Soybeans for beans......bu.	17.6	18.4	18.6	86,732	192,863	202,589	196,587
Cowpeas for peas "	5.2	5.6	6.2	--	--	--	--
Peanuts 4/.....lb.	728	670	698	1,478,325	2,110,775	2,263,360	2,260,050
Potatoes.......bu.	124.0	130.4	153.0	375,091	379,436	432,895	435,395
Sweetpotatoes.. "	84.2	92.9	97.0	67,059	71,651	68,210	69,071
Tobacco.........lb.	926	1,117	1,118	1,392,390	1,950,213	1,999,328	2,036,831
Sugarcane for sugar & seed..ton	19.5	20.8	23.5	5,640	6,148	6,976	7,112
Sugar beets.... "	11.9	12.1	13.1	9,644	6,753	9,403	9,400
Broomcorn...... "	3/ 281	3/ 354	3/ 272	40	67	32	33
Hops............lb.	1,157	1,303	1,375	5/ 39,240	47,695	55,751	55,810
Apples, com'l..bu.	--	--	--	5/119,046	5/124,754	68,260	66,754
Peaches........ "	--	--	--	5/ 57,201	5/ 75,963	82,420	81,954
Pears........... "	--	--	--	5/ 28,616	5/ 31,956	32,831	32,685
Grapes.........ton	--	--	--	5/ 2,475	2,737	2,812	2,841
Cherries (12 States).. "	--	--	--	5/ 153	5/ 202	133	133
Pecans.........lb.	--	--	--	97,346	140,165	147,770	141,533
Pasture.......pct.	6/ 68	6/ 77	6/ 83	--	--	--	--

1/ For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports. 2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. 3/ Pounds. 4/ Picked & threshed. 5/ Includes some quantities not harvested. 6/ Condition October 1.

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Release:
October 10, 1945,
3:00 P.M.(E.S.T.)

CROP PRODUCTION, OCTOBER 1, 1945
(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS) Harvested Average 1934-43	Harvested 1944	For harvest, 1945	1945 Percent of 1944
Corn, all	91,209	97,235	92,229	94.9
Wheat, all	53,829	59,309	64,961	109.5
Winter	38,526	40,714	46,434	114.0
All spring	15,303	18,595	18,527	99.6
Durum	2,361	2,116	1,890	89.3
Other spring	12,943	16,479	16,637	101.0
Oats	35,783	38,984	41,950	107.6
Barley	11,997	12,359	10,606	85.8
Rye	3,379	2,254	2,096	93.0
Buckwheat	420	515	443	86.0
Flaxseed	2,498	2,794	3,863	138.3
Rice	1,103	1,466	1,500	102.3
Sorghums for grain	4,886	9,117	7,268	79.7
Cotton	25,616	20,009	18,008	90.0
Hay, all tame	57,556	59,547	59,459	99.9
Hay, wild	12,012	14,520	14,295	98.5
Hay, clover & timothy 1/	19,683	21,375	21,268	99.5
Hay, alfalfa	13,917	14,480	14,521	100.3
Beans, dry edible	1,822	2,057	1,818	88.4
Peas, dry field	319	695	514	74.0
Soybeans for beans	4,812	10,502	10,596	100.9
Cowpeas 2/	3,140	1,665	1,530	91.9
Peanuts 3/	2,080	3,150	3,238	102.8
Potatoes	3,036	2,910	2,846	97.8
Sweetpotatoes	797	771	712	92.3
Tobacco	1,506	1,746	1,822	104.4
Sorgo for sirup	225	195	170	87.2
Sugarcane for sugar & seed	288	296	303	102.3
Sugarcane for sirup	133	135	126	93.3
Sugar beets	808	558	715	128.1
Broomcorn	291	380	240	63.2
Hops	34	37	41	110.9

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1

CROP	Average 1934-43 Per-cent	Average 1934-43 1,000 bushels	1944 Per-cent	1944 1,000 bushels	1945 Per-cent	1945 1,000 bushels
Wheat	47.1	378,441	49.3	532,270	46.9	539,217
Oats	82.0	874,699	81.5	950,861	83.3	1,318,666
Corn for grain 4/	14.5	327,054	7.6	206,621	10.5	306,719
Soybeans 4/	--	--	2.5	4,765	1.6	3,005

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.
2/ Grown alone for all purposes.
3/ Picked and threshed.
4/ Old crop.

APPROVED:

Clinton P. Anderson

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ROP REPORT
as of
ctober 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CROP REPORT AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1945

National crop prospects declined only slightly during September as a result
weather that adversely affected some important crops. Wet weather, some drought,
tremes in temperatures, and early frosts all contributed to the somewhat lower
rospects for some crops indicated on October 1. Aggregate total crop production,
wever, still promises an output equal to that produced in either of the excep-
ional years 1942 and 1944. The total is expected to exceed production in the big
ear, 1943, by about 6 percent and the 1923-32 "pre-drought" average by 24 percent.
ood grain production is the largest and feed production the second largest on
ecord. The forecast for corn at 3,078 million bushels is not much different than
ndicated a month ago. Early September weather promoted rapid development, but
illing frosts at the end of the month and in early October caught some late corn
efore maturity.

Prospects fell off during September for some crops that had not already
eached maturity, or that were at the harvest stage, namely cotton, sorghums, soy-
eans, dry beans, and buckwheat. The outlook for corn, peanuts, sugar beets and
ice is down in some States, but reductions are more or less offset by gains in
ther States. Harvest returns disclosed that yields of spring wheat and barley were
urning out slightly lower, but yields of oats and flaxseed were exceeding earlier
xpectations. Tobacco, potatoes, sweetpotatoes and some other crops show net gains
ver a month ago. September was favorable for pastures and for milk and egg pro-
uction, but seasonal farming operations were delayed, and once again this season a
acklog of work developed. Dry weather would be welcome not only to lessen the
hreat of spoilage to frost damaged corn, but also to permit resumption of field
ork, especially harvesting operations and the seeding of winter wheat.

Notwithstanding the lower prospects for some crops, the aggregate total pro-
uction indicated on October 1 includes record crops of wheat, oats, rice, soybeans,
eanuts, tobacco, peaches, pears, early and midseason oranges, grapefruit, almonds,
ops and truck crops for market. Near-record crops of hay, potatoes, flaxseed,
ugarcane and grapes are expected as well as big crops of corn and sorghum grain,
nd above average crops of barley and sweetpotatoes. Production estimates for
otton, rye, apples, sugar beets, dry beans and broomcorn are below average,
owever.

In the Northern States, especially from Wisconsin and Illinois westward to
he Cascade Mountains, weather during the last half of September was mostly too
ool for proper development of the late crops. Frost and some snow were experienced
n the northern Rocky Mountain States from mid-September on, causing damage to feed
rops and beans. Toward the close of the month a hard-killing freeze swept across
orthern Iowa and northern and western Nebraska and southward over the higher alti-
udes of the Great Plains States. These freezing temperatures struck some areas a
eek to 10 days earlier than usual and caught an appreciable acreage of corn, sor-
ghums and other crops at various stages of immaturity. The full extent of the
amage is not measurable at this time. Weather conditions in the coming weeks will
ave an important bearing on the final outcome. Locally, large acreages of corn
ill be diverted to silage, forage, or pasture. Adjustments in feeding practices
nd kinds of livestock to be fed are bound to result.

Precipitation for September was the heaviest for the month since 1926. It
as above normal everywhere, except in the area extending from Texas to California.
Beneficial rains fell in the hard red winter wheat States, where soil moisture has
een very deficient. Preparation of ground and wheat seeding had been held up
ecause of the dryness, although some wheat was seeded in the dust. These general
ains have put the ground in shape for seeding operations and will help germination
nd early growth of fall sown crops. The rains also benefited the late feed crops

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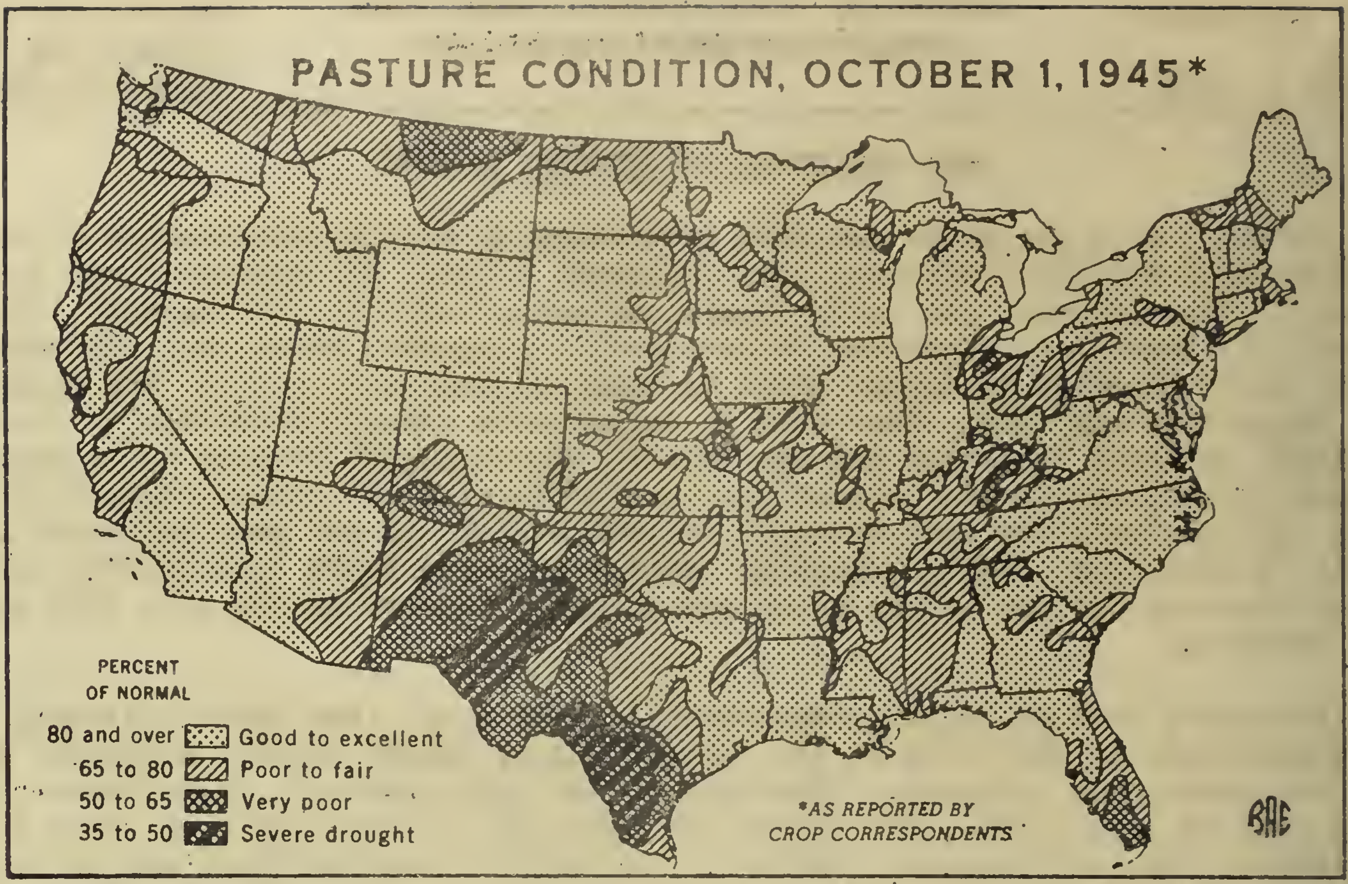
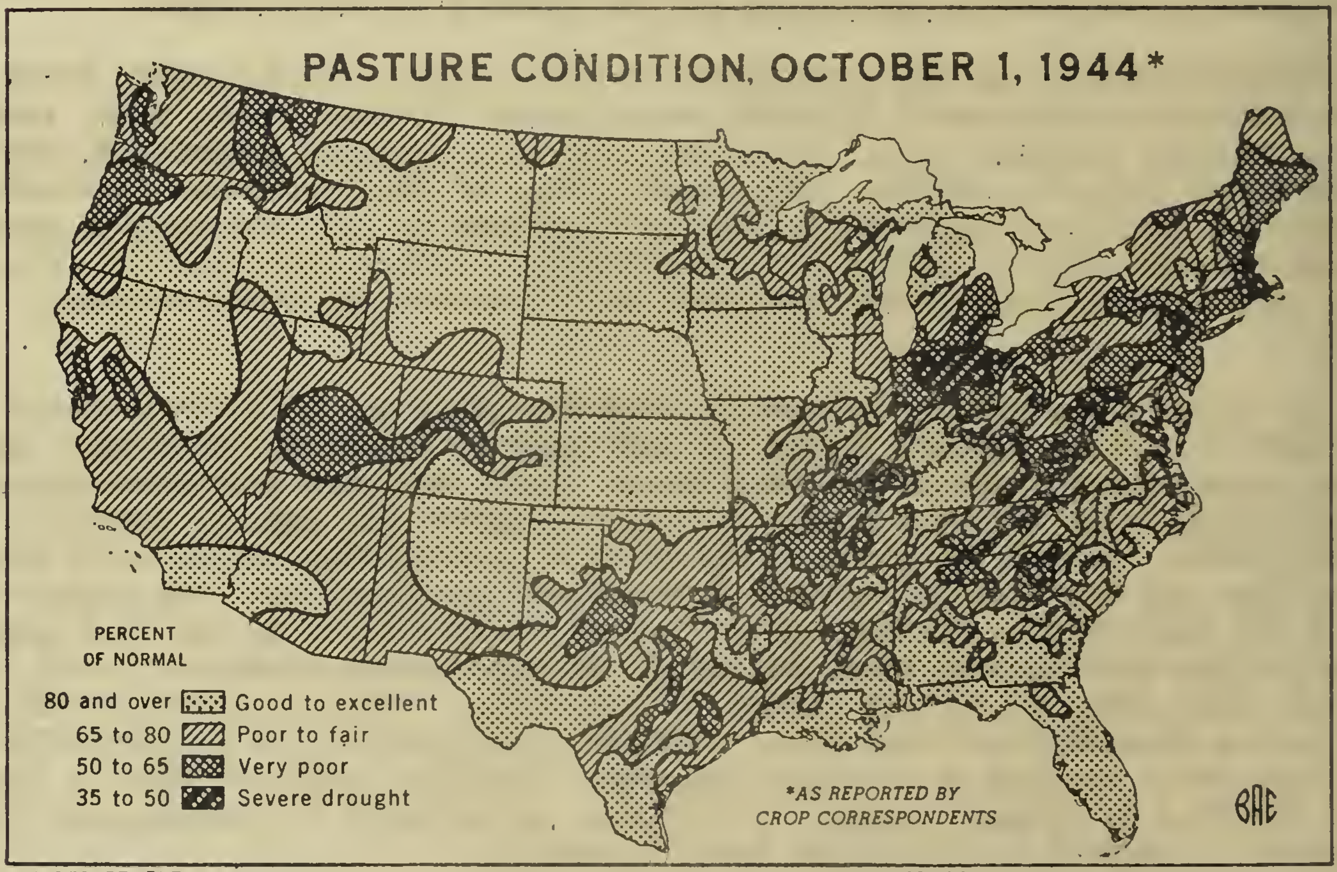


PASTURE CONDITION, OCTOBER 1, 1945*

*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 45577 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



PASTURE CONDITION, OCTOBER 1, 1944*

*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 43913 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

and pastures in the southern sections and improved the outlook for wheat pastures. In some South Atlantic States, the Lake States and in Missouri, Arkansas, and adjacent States excessive rains broughtharvesting to a virtual standstill and impaired quality of crops that had reached or were in the harvest stage. Fall plowing and seeding are behind schedule almost everywhere.

Food grain production, including a wheat crop of 1,150 million bushels and a rice crop of 72 million bushels, totals 37 million tons. This estimated output is 2 million tons more than produced in any other year. Only a small part of the bumper wheat crop remains unharvested, the bulk being safely in store. Rice harvest was delayed by heavy rains in Arkansas but made good progress in Louisiana.

The outlook for feed crops is generally favorable. This is true for practically all sections of the country except parts of Texas, New Mexico, and local areas in the Northwest. Areas hit by frosts may have appreciable soft or "wet" corn to utilize in the coming feeding season, and much corn will have to be fed as silage and fodder or used as pasture. Even so, the aggregate tonnage of feed grain crops seems likely to reach 121 million tons. Production of all feed crops, including the big hay crop and a fairly large tonnage of sorghum forage, promises to be the second largest ever produced. The supply of feed grains on farms now, including October 1 farm stocks of corn, barley and oats and production of corn and sorghum grain, totals 123 million tons, 2 million tons above the supply last year, but 6 million tons below the peak supplies in 1942. Supplies per animal unit appears to be slightly larger than last year and the largest in a record covering 20 years. Pasture condition on October 1 is among the highest ever reported for that date. Green feed was generally abundant during September. Range feed prospects showed more than the usual seasonal decline during the month, but feed conditions are good to very good outside of parts of the Southwest and other limited local areas.

The 1945 cotton crop showed the effects of excessive rains, hot and dry weather and further boll weevil damage. The October forecast was for 9,779 thousand bales, down 247 thousand bales from the estimate a month ago. Tobacco still holds promise for a crop of over 2 billion pounds. The late crop made progress and tobacco harvest is well advanced considering the difficulties experienced from weather. Wet weather was detrimental to peanuts in the South Atlantic States, to soybeans in the East North Central States, and to dry beans in Michigan and New York. Frosts hit beans in the Western States, and checked the late potatoes in Maine. Potatoes, however, improved in the Central and Western States. Sugar crops continued to make good progress.

Total farm production of livestock and livestock products in 1945 seems to be about the same as the aggregate volume produced last year, but about 5 percent below the all time high in 1943. Production is expected to be the second or third largest volume on record. Based on the size of the 1945 crops of pigs, lambs and calves, the number of chicks and turkeys hatched, and marketing weights for meat animals and poultry, farm production of cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry for the current calendar year should approximate 45 billion pounds live weight. This total would be about 6 billion pounds below the record output of 1943, slightly less than production in 1944 or 1942, but substantially larger than in any other year. Milk production promises to establish a new record. With production per cow at or near the highest level ever attained, the total volume for the year seems likely to hit 123 billion pounds. Production for the first 9 months of 1945 totals 97.2 billion pounds, up over 4 billion pounds from production in the same period last year. Farm poultry flocks have been exceptionally productive so far this season with the number of eggs laid per 100 hens a record level. Although the average number of layers was 8 percent smaller, egg production for the first three quarters of this year was only 5 percent below that of the corresponding period last year. Production for 1945 may be expected to reach about 4.6 billion dozen eggs. A production of this size would be second only to the 1944 record.

This season's total fruit production, including citrus crops from the 1945 bloom is expected to be about 4 percent less than last season, but about 18 percent greater than average. A record citrus production, 8 percent above last season, is in prospect. The crops of peaches, pears and sweet cherries were record highs whil. apples and sour cherries were record lows. Combined production of the principal deciduous fruits is 13 percent below last year and 2 percent below average.

Production of cultivated tree nuts (walnuts, pecans, almonds, filberts) in 1945 is indicated to be slightly larger than in 1944 and about one-third greater than average.

With harvest of commercial truck crops moving into the fall producing areas, it now appears reasonably certain that aggregate production for the entire year will establish a new high record -- probably about 5 percent above last year's record and 27 percent above average. Production during the winter was about 7 percent less than in 1944 and in the summer about 2 percent less. But a 6 percent increase in spring production and an indicated 31 percent larger fall outturn are sufficient to bring about the 5 percent increase for the year. Abundant supplies of commercial truck crops for the fresh market are in prospect for this fall. Except for celery, indicated fall-season production of each crop is well above that of 1944, and except for green peas is considerably above average. Aggregate production of fall crops is now indicated to be 31 percent greater than in 1944 and 48 percent above average.

The harvesting of late vegetables for processing continued quite active through September. October 1 prospects appeared favorable for an aggregate tonnage of the 8 processing vegetables (canning beets, green lima beans, snap beans, kraut cabbage, green peas, sweet corn, pimientos and tomatoes) of about 5,300,000 tons for this season, which is 4 percent larger than production in 1944 and 41 percent above the 10-year average.

Tomato production prospects improved slightly during September, and the same is true for Georgia pimientos. A record high production of green lima beans is in prospect. The other vegetable crops are not expected to quite reach the production levels indicated on September 1.

Production of 21 kinds of clover, grass, and winter-cover crop seeds, for which production forecasts have already been made, totals 470.2 million pounds of clean seed, and is indicated to be 2 percent larger than in 1944 (460.3 million pounds), and 13 percent larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average of about 417.4 million pounds. The above-average production this year is attributed entirely to an expansion in acreage, which more than offsets the below-average yields per acre. The marked expansion in acreage this year and last resulted largely from attractive support prices, and acreage and poundage payments for important kinds of seeds.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ROP REPORT   BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS   Washington, D. C.,
as of   CROP REPORTING BOARD   October 10, 1945
ctober 1, 1945   3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

It is estimated that 4.3 million acres of 21 seed-crops (not including alfalfa, espedeza, and Sudan grass seed, for which production forecasts are to be made this onth) will be harvested this year, compared with 4.4 million last year, and the verage of 3.4 million. Unusually wet weather occurred at harvest time which not nly reduced yields but also curtailed the acreage harvested. Even with the unavorable late summer and early fall weather this year, in sharp contrast with the avorable weather last year, supplies of relatively few seeds, such as alfalfa, lsike clover, white clover, and Kentucky bluegrass, are expected to fall short of eeting the requirements in 1946.

ORN: Earlier prospects for another 3 billion bushel corn crop were strengthened during September. Frosts occurred near the usual dates in northern and estern portions of the main corn-producing area, where a considerable proportion f the acreage was vulnerable to frost damage because it had been planted late. ut the major portion of the corn acreage on October 1 either had not yet been ouched by killing frost or was sufficiently mature to escape serious damage. By ctober 10 killing frosts had occurred in the major portion of the Corn Belt. Dry, arm weather is now needed to mature the grain and reduce the high moisture content f the ears.

Corn production is estimated at 3,078 million bushels on the basis of October conditions. This is an improvement of 9 million bushels over the September 1 orecast. Such a crop would be the third largest of record, exceeded only in 1942 nd 1944. The average yield of 33.4 bushels per harvested acre compares with 3.3 bushels forecast on September 1, with 33.2 bushels in 1944, and the average of 5.8 bushels, and was exceeded only in 1942. These estimates of production and ield include corn for all purposes — for grain, silage, forage, hogging and razing.

Development of the crop was benefited by favorable weather during the first hird of September, but the remainder of the month was rainy and temperatures were elow normal. As a result corn in Northern States continued green and growing, ith ears containing a high proportion of moisture. Light frosts in some areas ended to check growth, while severe frosts in Northern and Western States killed uch immature corn. Salvage operations of cutting corn for silage and forage ere hampered sometimes by rain and muddy fields. Most of the immature or soft orn resulting from frosts in Michigan, Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, and ebraska is in areas which have sufficient livestock to utilize it. Farmers are repared to salvage this corn as silage and fodder, or by hogging and grazing. Few f these areas are normally producers of cash corn. A serious situation is likely o develop in southern Minnesota and extreme northern Iowa where a large proportion f the acreage is immature and will produce soft or at best chaffy corn in excess f amounts which can be fed locally. A frost-free October would have been necesary for all corn to mature in Missouri and adjacent portions of southern and estern Illinois, southeastern Nebraska, and northeastern Kansas; thus immature orn will be a problem in parts or all of this area, where light to heavy frosts ere recorded on October 8 and 9. The ultimate effect on yield in these areas epends upon whether the fall weather will be favorable for curing the high oisture grain.

North Central States account for 2,351 million bushels, or 8 percent less than production in these States in 1944. Thus these States account for 76 percent of the total 1945 corn crop. In spite of an extremely unfavorable planting season and a rather rainy and cool growing season, the crop made unexpected progress until frosts occurred at near the usual dates in much of the region. Yield prospects improved over a month ago in Indiana, which is producing an all time record crop, in Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri and South Dakota sufficiently to more than offset declines in Ohio, Nebraska and Kansas, with Iowa and North Dakota unchanged.

Slight gains were registered since September 1 in corn production prospects in eastern New England while other North Atlantic States showed no change. Most of the acreage in these States is utilized for silage and forage. The South Atlantic region showed increased production prospects, due to gains in Virginia, West Virginia, and Florida while prospects were maintained in other States. Gains of a half-bushel in yields in Tennessee, Alabama, and Arkansas more than offset a bushel decline in the Texas corn yield while other South Central States maintained earlier prospects. Several of these States are making record average yields and production this year. Frost damage in many Western States tended to reduce yields, particularly in Colorado, Wyoming, and Idaho, but yields improved in New Mexico and Oregon.

Corn to be harvested for grain is currently estimated at 2,680 million bushels, approximately 87 percent of the estimated total production of all corn. This compared with 2,910 million bushels for grain in 1944, which was 90 percent of all corn production. This preliminary estimate is made for the second year, so that comparisons with feed supplies in previous years may be made before the usual December estimates.

Farm Stocks: Stocks of 307 million bushels of old corn remained on farms October 1, equivalent to 10.5 percent of the record 1944 production. Though nearly 50 percent larger than the relatively low stocks a year ago, these stocks are smaller than on October 1 of any of the preceding 6 years, and slightly below the 1934-43 average for the date. Disappearance of 441 million bushels from farms since July 1 is the heaviest on record for the July-October quarter. The average is 262 million bushels. Farm supplies of corn at the start of the October feeding season thus reach 2,987 million bushels when these stocks are added to the estimated corn for grain from the new crop, compared with 3,116 million bushels a year ago and 3,084 million on October 1, 1943.

WHEAT: Production of all wheat, now indicated at 1,149,825,000 bushels, remains the largest on record, exceeding the previous record crop of 1,078,647,000 last year by nearly 7 percent. All spring wheat production of 312,856,000 bushels is nearly equal to last year's crop of 314,574,000 bushels. The decline from last month in the estimate of all spring wheat production is a little less than 2½ million bushels. This was due to some harvesting losses which, however, were moderate and occurred in only limited areas. Weather in general was very favorable for harvest. Some sprouting of unthreshed grain occurred in northern Minnesota and parts of North Dakota, and there was some shattering of standing grain. Compared with such losses in recent years of heavy crops, however, the losses this year were comparatively small, and an unusually high percentage of the crop was completely garnered.

Other spring wheat production is estimated at 279,885,000 bushels, slightly under last year's 282,641,000 bushel crop. Durum wheat production of 32,971,000 bushels is a little above last year's production of 31,933,000 bushels.

The all spring wheat yield of 16.9 bushels per acre equals last year's yield of 16.9 bushels, and has been exceeded in only 3 previous years. The durum wheat yield of 17.4 bushels per acre is 2.3 bushels above last year, and has been exceeded in only one other year of record. The other spring wheat yield of 16.8 bushels per acre is nearly half a bushel below last year, but has been exceeded in only 4 other years of record. The decline in the all spring wheat yield of one-tenth of a bushel per acre since September 1 is due primarily to declines in other spring wheat yields in North and South Dakota. October 1 yield estimates are higher than last month in the Mountain and Pacific Northwest States. This year the unusual situation of durum wheat yielding above other spring occurred in the Dakotas. Durum out-yielded other spring by $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre in North Dakota and one-half bushel in South Dakota, while in Minnesota the durum yield is $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels under other spring.

The indicated production of wheat by classes is hard red winter, 524,000,000 bushels; soft red winter, 243,065,000; hard red spring, 242,397,000; durum, 33,784,000; and white wheat, 106,579,000 bushels. This year's big wheat crop is reflected in larger production than last year in each class of wheat except hard red spring, particularly in the hard red winter and soft red winter classes.

Farm Stocks of Wheat: Stocks of wheat on farms October 1 are estimated at 539,217,000 bushels, compared with 532,270,000 bushels on the same date a year ago, and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 378,441,000 bushels. Although stocks remaining on farms are higher than any other year of record excepting the 640 million bushels on October 1, 1942, the stocks in percent of production are comparatively low. Disappearance of wheat from farms is the highest on record for the first quarter of the crop marketing year -- 8 percent larger than last year and two-fifths larger than average.

OATS: The Nation's first $1\frac{1}{2}$ billion bushel oats crop has been attained. The current estimate of 1,583,650,000 bushels exceeds the previous record crop of 1920 by 139 million bushels. The current production exceeds the 1944 production of 1,166,392,000 bushels by 36 percent, and is about one-half larger than the 1934-43 average.

The season was exceptionally favorable for oats. Moderate temperatures and abundant moisture in main producing areas prolonged the period for development of grain, resulting in high test weight and large yields per acre. Yield per acre equals or exceeds the 1934-43 average in most States. Below average yields are estimated for the northern New England States, New Jersey, Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma. Very high yields were attained in the northern Corn Belt States. Yields lower than in 1944 are estimated in New York and New Jersey and in States westward from the Plains.

New record yields per acre for oats for grain are estimated in the following States; Wisconsin, 51.5; Minnesota, 46.0; South Dakota, 43.0; Illinois at 48.0 bushels equals the previous record.

Oats Stocks on Farms: October 1 stocks of oats on farms are estimated at 1,318,666,000 bushels, equivalent to 83.3 percent of the 1945 crop. This is more than one-third above the 950,861 bushels held last year and about a half larger than the 1934-43 average. Stocks are above average everywhere except in the North Atlantic region. They exceed last year everywhere except in the North Atlantic and Western regions. The large crop and late harvest have made stocks high both in bushels and in percentage of crop.

Disappearance from the 1945 supply on farms (the July 1 farm stocks plus th 1945 production) totaled 476,242,000 bushels. This is above the disappearance of 400,824,000 bushels during the corresponding quarter of 1944, and the 363,641,000 bushels average for the quarter.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
October 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

BARLEY: Barley production, estimated at 277,246,000 bushels, is only slightly changed from a month ago. The crop this year is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent less than in 1944, but is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent above the 1934-43 average, despite a much smaller acreage for harvest than last year or the average. The indicated yield of 26.1 bushels per acre is the highest since 1915. This high yield is about 3 bushels per acre above last year and almost 4 bushels per acre above the 10-year average.

Most States indicated no change in yield from last month. The most significant change was in Wisconsin where yields are turning out considerably better than expected and a yield of 39.5 bushels per acre is indicated compared with 33.0 bushels forecast last month. Michigan yields are slightly above a month ago while all other North Central States show no change from that indicated on September 1. The season generally has been very favorable, especially in the heavy producing area of the North Central States. Most of the crop had been harvested before the heavy September rains fell.

Stocks of barley on farms October 1, 1945 amounted to 174,315,000 bushels equivalent to about 63 percent of the 1945 production. This compares with 185,420,000 bushels, or 65 percent of the 1944 production, on hand October 1, 1944, the first year for which barley stocks were estimated as of October 1.

Rye stocks on farms October 1 are indicated at 14,381,000 bushels, equivalent to 52 percent of the 1945 production. On October 1, 1944 farm stocks were 16,314,000 bushels, or 63 percent of the 1944 production. Notable this year is the very low percentage of the crop still on farms October 1 in the principal rye-producing States of the Great Plains. In contrast, a larger percent than a year ago remains on farms in the East North Central States and in the South where a relatively higher percentage is needed for seed, and where adverse weather has delayed seeding this fall. Large rail shipments of rye are reported from States with marketable surpluses. Farm stocks of rye on October 1 have been estimated only in 1944 and 1945.

BUCKWHEAT: The October 1 production outlook is for a crop of 7,756,000 bushels. This would be 15 percent smaller than the big 1944 crop of 9,166,000 (the largest since 1923) but 9 percent larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average of 7,121,000. Even though crop prospects declined during September, the production now forecast would still be the third largest in the past 10 years. The indicated yield per acre is 17.5 bushels; the 1944 yield was 17.8, the average 16.9.

In New England, continued warm weather permitted more complete development of the crop than appeared likely a month ago. About one-third of the crop in New York had not yet ripened by October 1. The crop was damaged by late September frosts, and only one-third of the acreage had been harvested to date, the smallest proportion in over 10 years. Late September rains delayed harvesting in Pennsylvania and caused considerable lodging. In Virginia and West Virginia practically all of the crop has been harvested. Relatively, the best prospects this year are in Minnesota and the Dakotas, where buckwheat matured under favorable conditions. Most of the crop is already harvested in these 3 States.

FLAXSEED: Flaxseed production is now estimated at 35,855,000 bushels, an increase of about 1/2 million bushels since September 1, and 52 percent more than the 1944 production of 23,527,000 bushels. The indicated yield per acre is 9.3 bushels per acre, or almost a bushel above that obtained last year and over a bushel above average. Yield-per-acre prospects improved slightly over a month ago in South Dakota and Iowa.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Ranking among the Nation's four biggest flaxseed crops, this year's output has been successfully harvested in all States except for a few late fields in the northernmost zones of Montana, North Dakota, and Minnesota. Killing frosts occurred in these areas the latter part of September, but only a minimum of fields suffered damage since standing flax was generally mature.

RICE: A record rice crop of nearly 72 million bushels still appeared likely on October 1. A slight decline in prospective production during September resulted from a further decrease in yield prospects in Texas, which was not entirely offset by improvement in Arkansas and Louisiana. The current estimate is about 2 percent above the previous record crop of 1944.

Harvesting was delayed in Arkansas by heavy rains that softened fields to the extent that heavy machinery could not be moved in. Some shocked rice was damaged and some late planted fields are still vulnerable to frost damage. Nevertheless yield prospects improved a bushel over a month earlier. A large proportion of the Louisiana acreage is being combined, with good progress made during September. Insufficient drying facilities appear to be a limiting factor. Yields are good with most of the early varieties already harvested. In Texas the large acreage of late varieties has been severely affected by blight damage. Yield prospects fell off 2 bushels below the September 1 level which had made allowance for the hurricane damage in late August. California prospects remained unchanged as September weather was nearly ideal for drying fields and starting harvest. Harvest will be general by mid-October.

TOBACCO: Production of tobacco is indicated at 2,037 million pounds, a new high record. This compares with last year's record of 1,950 million pounds and is almost 2 percent higher than was forecast last month. Warm weather and good growing conditions in most of September favored the late tobacco that was not harvested. Changes were moderate but small increases were general in all principal classes.

Most of the increase since last month took place in flue-cured tobacco which is estimated at 1,201 million pounds. This is about 2 percent above the September 1 forecast and about 2½ percent above the all time high record of 1939 when 1,171 million pounds were produced.

A Burley crop of 576 million pounds is estimated for 1945. This is 1 percent higher than was indicated a month ago and compares with 592 million pounds, the all-time record established in 1944. Growing conditions were favorable for late fields. Practically all of the crop has been cut and housed under good conditions without serious weather injury.

Indicated production of fire-cured tobacco at 58.7 million pounds was little changed from last month. This is 8 percent below last year's production and 39 percent lower than the 10-year (1934-43) average.

Dark air-cured tobacco showed a slight increase over last month in prospective production. The October 1 estimate of 43.6 million pounds compares with the total of 44.5 million pounds produced in 1944, and 36.1 million pounds, the 10-year (1934-43) average.

Cigar type tobaccos showed 2 percent increase over the forecast of September 1. Fillers were up 1 percent, binders 4, and wrappers 2 percent. The total for fillers is placed at 57.9 million pounds, compared with production of 59.3 last year and 54.7, the 10-year (1934-43) average. Growth was good during early September, but in Pennsylvania rust was reported as limiting yield increases over last month. As the month closed most of the tobacco was housed and curing nicely though some sheds were crowded by the heavy late crop. Estimated production of binders, 64.6 million pounds, is well above the 57.2 million produced in 1944 and about 27 percent above the average. The production of wrappers is estimated at 11.1 million pounds, and compares with 11.2 million last year and 9.2 million, the 10-year (1934-43) average.

SOYBEANS: A record production of soybeans is indicated as of October 1, although prospects have declined from a month ago. A crop of 196,587,000 bushels is forecast -- about 3 percent less than indicated September 1 but still 2 percent higher than the 1944 production of 192,863,000 bushels. The previous record crop was in 1943 when production amounted to over 193 million bushels.

Rains and cool weather delayed maturity in some areas and held up harvesting where the crop was already mature. Frosts to October 1 caused little damage but some late beans were still in danger. Some damage may result from continued heavy rains, causing the plants to fall, making combining very difficult. Although prospects declined in September, better than average yields are expected in all soybean producing States, excepting New York and Ohio where yields are slightly below the 10-year average. The United States yield of 18.6 bushels per acre indicated on October 1 is a bushel per acre above average and slightly higher than the 18.4 bushels per acre in 1944.

Ohio yield prospects declined sharply from a month ago. The crop is exceptionally weedy and although the vine growth looked good earlier in the season the pods did not fill as well as expected. Indiana shows little change from last month, but the continued wet weather has delayed maturity and harvesting. Illinois prospects declined slightly and a yield of 20.5 bushels per acre is forecast compared with 21.0 bushels last month and with 21.0 bushels in 1944. There was no frost damage to October 1 but the decline in prospects was due primarily to lodging from heavy rains, disease, weediness and shelling. Cool, wet weather has retarded maturity and practically no beans in the State were harvested by the end of September. In Iowa frosts did not cause serious damage since the crop in the frost area had largely reached maturity. However, a considerable proportion of the crop was planted late and these beans are not expected to yield as well as the earlier planted acreage.

Stocks of old soybeans on farms October 1 amounted to about 3 million bushels, equivalent to less than 2 percent of the 1944 production. Stocks on farms are the lowest for the period since 1942 when the series began. A year ago farm stocks were estimated at 4,765,000 bushels or about 2½ percent of the 1943 production. Disappearance from farms between July 1 and October 1 this year was only 4,744,000 bushels, considerably less than for the same period in 1944. Movement of the 1944 crop from farms was exceptionally heavy during the first quarter, October 1, 1944 to January 1, 1945.

COWPEAS: The yield of cowpeas per acre this year is expected to be better than average in nearly all States where the crop is grown. Conditions on October 1 indicated that the average yield for the United States will be 6.2 bushels per acre, compared with the 5.2 bushel average for the 10 years, 1934 to 1943. The yield last year was 5.6 bushels. It is not yet known what proportion of the total acreage will be saved for peas, but this year's total acreage planted alone is the smallest in 15 years. For this reason the total crop will be relatively short this season, in spite of the relatively high yields per acre that are now in prospect.

PEANUTS: The prospective production of peanuts for picking and threshing is placed at 2,260 million pounds based on October 1 indications. This reflects very little change in production prospects from those indicated a month ago. The present estimate exceeds the 1944 crop by 7 percent and is 53 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average production of 1,478 million pounds. If realized this will be an all time record high production.

Frequent heavy rains during September caused some damage to the peanut crop in the Virginia-North Carolina area and harvesting was delayed during this period. The currently indicated production for this area is 3 percent below last month. Dry weather is urgently needed to complete the harvest.

Most of the Spanish peanuts were harvested in the Southeastern area before the heavy rains of mid-September. The wet ground delayed harvesting of the Runners and picking and threshing of the Spanish type. Prospective yields per acre increased in Florida and Alabama during the month, while Georgia and Mississippi remained unchanged and South Carolina declined slightly. The net result was a 1 percent increase in indicated production for the Southeastern Area. Prospective production in the Southwestern Area is placed at 553 million pounds or the same as on September 1. The current estimate is 24 percent above the 445 million pounds harvested in 1944 and exceeds the 1934-43 average production by 149 percent.

DRY BEANS: A dry bean crop of 14,850,000 bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned) is indicated as of October 1. This would be the smallest crop produced since 1936, and is a decline of 520,000 bags from September 1 prospects. Production in 1944 was 16,128,000 bags and the 10-year (1934-43) average is 15,942,000 bags.

The weather was generally unfavorable for dry beans during the latter part of September. Frosts and frequent rains caused considerable field loss and the "clean-out" or "pick" is expected to be unusually high, particularly in the North Central and Northeastern States where the moisture content of the crop is very high.

Harvest of the New York crop got under way the first week of September but very little of the crop has been threshed. Recent rain has caused considerable discoloration, and frost since October 1 caught some beans immature. Rain and frost in Michigan reduced prospective production to the lowest level since 1936 and the percentage of damaged and sprouted beans is very high. Crop prospects also declined during September in the southwestern Pinto bean States. The crop in southwestern Colorado escaped frost damage, but in the northern part of the State rain and sharp freezes reduced prospective production. Frosts and storms in September caused some loss and damage in the States producing Great Northerns.

In California, total production is unchanged from the September 1 forecast of about 4 million bags. There is a good crop of Limas reflecting, in part, the generous August rains.

BROOMCORN: Based on the condition of the growing crop and on yields per acre obtained at a time when more than half the total crop was harvested, the United States production of broomcorn on October 1 is estimated at 32,600 tons. This is 1,000 tons more than was indicated a month ago, and compares with 67,200 tons in 1944 and with 40,130 tons the 10-year (1934-43) average. In Oklahoma, 68 percent of the dwarf, and 92 percent of the standard crops were reported harvested by the end of September. Harvesting in Colorado progressed rapidly during the latter half of the month and growers reported this operation about 60 percent complete by October 1. In Texas, the bulk of the crop has been harvested for several weeks, while in Illinois considerable broomcorn in the lower end of th district still remained to be harvested by the end of September.

Prospects for a larger tonnage on October 1 as compared with a month earlier were indicated for Colorado and Oklahoma. In these States, yields were reported above earlier expectations. Progress of late broomcorn in Colorado, however, was cut short by a frost on September 13. The Kansas district suffered from hot, dry weather which reduced yields per acre below the outlook a month earlier. Yields in New Mexico and in Illinois were unchanged from those indicated on September 1. For the United States the average yield of 272 pounds per acre on October 1 compares with 354 pounds in 1944, and with the average of 281 pounds.

Heavy rains accompanied by winds lodged broomcorn in Illinois. This condition has increased the labor costs of harvesting and some acreage may not be harvested. In New Mexico, very dry weather during the first three weeks of September caused considerable damage to late-planted corn, which was not benefited much by heavy rains late in the month. In Oklahoma excessive rains fell at the close of the month, particularly in Garvin County and some broomcorn was washed out or badly lodged.

SUGAR BEETS: A sugar beet crop of 9,400,000 tons is expected to be harvested in 1945, compared with 6,753,000 tons in 1944, and 9,644,000 tons the 10-year (1934-43) average. Prospective yields per acre improved during September in Michigan, Wisconsin, North Dakota, Washington and California, while in Montana, Colorado, Minnesota, Iowa and Kansas yields were down slightly. The average yield per acre this year is indicated at 13.1 tons, compared with 12.1 tons last year and 11.9 tons the 10-year average.

Lifting and topping beets started during late September in the northern producing States. In California harvest is well along with machines being used extensively. While rain and some snow the latter part of September delayed harvesting in Northern Colorado and Wyoming, rapid progress is expected to be made throughout October.

The harvest-labor supply is still rather short but it appears that the more important producing areas will have adequate labor for handling the large tonnage.

If the sugar content of beets turns out about the same as in 1944, the supply of sugar will be over 1,350,000 tons compared with 985,000 tons in 1944 and 1,407,000 tons, the 10-year average.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: United States production of 7,112,000 tons of sugarcane for sugar and seed is indicated on October 1. This is about 2 percent higher than was forecast a month ago, and compares with 6,148,000 tons produced in 1944.

The crop got off to an unusually early start in Louisiana and, on the whole, has been very promising all season. However, lack of rainfall in some localities during the early summer resulted in a slight setback; but good rains in August and September enabled sugarcane in these areas to make rapid and substantial improvement during the past month. The grinding season is expected to get underway at about the usual time.

Heavy rains and high wind velocity attended the tropical hurricane of mid-September that passed over the cane belt of Florida, but only slight damage has been reported.

HOPS: The total hop production is now estimated at 55,810,000 pounds, a slight improvement since September 1. The 1945 crop is 17 percent above the 1944 crop of 47,695,000 pounds and 42 percent more than the 10-year average (1934-43) production of 39,240,000 pounds. Early September rains in Western Oregon improved yields in that state and brought production to nearly 20,000,000 pounds. Yields in Washington, however, declined from prospects a month ago, lowering the indicated production to about 21,000,000 pounds. In California production is placed at 14,850,000 pounds.

Harvesting in most areas was completed by October 1 under favorable conditions. Quality of the crop was mostly good this year.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1945
3:00 P.M.(E.S.T.)

COMMERCIAL APPLES: The United States apple crop in commercial areas is estimated at 66,754,000 bushels which is 1,506,000 bushels or 2 percent less than the September 1 forecast. During September, prospects declined sharply in New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan but improved in the 3 west coast States. The 1945 crop is the smallest ever recorded and only 54 percent of the 124,754,000 bushels produced in 1944 and compares with the 10-year (1934-43) average of 119,046,000 bushels. Production in the Eastern and Central States combined is estimated at 23,561,000 bushels, only 30 percent of the 1944 crop of 78,387,000 bushels. For the Western region 1945 production is estimated at 43,193,000 bushels, about 7 percent below last year and 2 percent below average.

In the Eastern States harvest of the short crop was well advanced and in most areas about 2 weeks ahead of usual. In many orchards the thin set of fruit is accompanied by large sizes but quality is generally poor in most eastern apple areas. Control of insects and diseases has been difficult this year. In New England the McIntosh harvest was practically over by October 1 and the Baldwin harvest well advanced in southern New England. Harvest of the late winter varieties started about October 1 in northern New England. In New York there are a few fair sized crops in orchards at the higher elevations in the Hudson Valley but very few salable apples will be produced in other areas. The Pennsylvania crop is only 31 percent of average. Harvest was about one-third completed by October 1 and is expected to be finished by the end of the month.

In the South Atlantic States production is still indicated to be about a third of average and slightly more than a fourth of last year. Because of the small crop and early maturity, harvest in many orchards had been completed by October 1 and picking in all areas will be about finished by mid-October.

Production in the Central States is estimated at 8,899,000 bushels, 45 percent of last year and only 40 percent of average. The crop is very short in Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Arkansas. Tennessee has an above-average production and fair sized crops are reported in Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky.

In the West, above-average crops are indicated in California and Utah and below-average crops in the other States, ranging from 5 percent below average in Washington to 18 percent below in Colorado. The Colorado crop is less than two-thirds of the 1944 production with the shortage occurring in Delta County, the principal carlot shipping area, and in southwestern areas. The Washington crop is variable. The crop of Jonathans and Romes is reported light and Delicious and Winesaps fairly heavy. Winesaps were still sizing on October 1. Production for the State is estimated at 26,180,000 bushels -- 16 percent below last year. Some recent worm damage may reduce shipments below earlier expectations. The Oregon crop is reported below that of last year in all commercial areas except Malheur County. Harvest is expected to get under way in the Hood River Valley about October 1. California has a large crop of winter varieties in most commercial areas. Also, large crops of Gravensteins and fall apples have been harvested. The State's production of 9,240,000 bushels is 50 percent greater than in 1944 and 21 percent above average.

PEACHES: The 1945 peach crop of 81,954,000 bushels is a record large one and compares with 75,963,000 bushels in 1944 and 57,201,000 bushels, the 10-year (1934-43) average. The previous record was the 77,846,000 bushels produced in 1931.

In the west, large crops were produced in all important States. California Clingstones totaled 19,877,000 bushels -- 3 percent below last year but 38 percent above average. Maturity was late this year and harvesting and

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canning operations extended later into September than usual. Wastage was less than last season when about 10 percent of the crop was not utilized due to shortage of labor at the peak of the harvest and canning season. California Freestones are placed at 11,918,000 bushels -- 12 percent less than 1944 but 33 percent more than average. By October 1 all of the crop had been harvested except small quantities of late maturing table peaches. A record large crop was marketed from Colorado.

The big crop of 26,892,000 bushels in the 10 Southern States established a record and compares with 17,193,000 in 1944 and 15,762,000 the 10-year average.

In the North Atlantic area production was about average but 22 percent below the large 1944 crop. Harvest was completed in September under satisfactory conditions. In the Midwest, Michigan had a record crop of 3,848,000 bushels, 4 percent above the September 1 estimate and 7 percent bigger than the 1944 production. In Illinois, rapid ripening and rains, occurring at the height of the marketing season, resulted in some losses. Production is now estimated to be 5 percent below the September 1 forecast but still 32 percent above average.

PEARS: The 1945 pear crop is estimated at 32,685,000 bushels. This record production is 14 percent above average but only 2 percent more than the large crop of last season. In the West, where about three-fourths of the crop is usually grown, production was about a third above average. The North Atlantic States produced only about one-third of an average crop and the North Central States only about one-half of average. In the South Atlantic group, production also fell below average but in the South Central States the crop was about one-third above average.

Estimated production of Bartlett pears in the three Pacific Coast States is 20,220,000 bushels -- 13 percent more than last year and 38 percent more than average. Bartletts were all harvested by the first week in October except for a few at higher elevations, mostly in California.

Varieties other than Bartletts, in the Pacific Coast States are estimated at 5,814,000 bushels, compared with 5,590,000 bushels last year and 5,237,000 bushels, the 10-year average. In Washington, all winter pears were harvested by October 1 except a few Winter Nelis. Many late pears are going into cold storage. In Oregon most of the Anjous were picked by October 1 but a large part of both the Bosc and Comice crops were still on the trees. Sizes of both Bosc and Comice probably will average smaller than usual. In California, harvest of Hardys was nearly completed by the first of October but some of the later varieties were still on the trees.

GRAPES: Grape production is estimated at 2,841,150 tons -- second largest to the record crop of 2,972,900 tons produced in 1943 and 4 percent above last year's large production of 2,736,250 tons. The 10-year (1934-43) average is 2,474,835 tons.

California grapes, which usually comprise about 90 percent of the Nation's crop, are now estimated at a total of 2,714,000 tons for all varieties, compared with 2,514,000 tons last year and 2,256,700 tons, the 10-year average. The crop has developed satisfactorily all through the season except for lateness of maturity. Prospective production of California wine grapes increased about 2½ percent during September and is now placed at 554,000 tons compared with 563,000 last year and the 10-year average of 540,000 tons. The harvest of wine grapes is well advanced but probably will not be completed until sometime in November. Table grapes are estimated at 531,000 tons -- 4 percent above last year and 28 percent above average. Because the crop matured late, Tokay shipments have lagged behind those of previous years. Tokay shipments were heavy on October 1 and a considerable part of the crop was yet to be moved. Emperors had not started moving. The production of raisin

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varieties is indicated at 1,629,000 tons -- a slight increase over the September estimate, 13 percent above last year and 25 percent above average. Most of the grapes for sun drying were in trays on September 21, when scattered showers fell over the San Joaquin Valley. However, the damage to raisins appears to have been light.

In Washington the grape crop is turning out exceptionally good in the irrigated areas, but only fair in the dry land areas because of lack of moisture. Harvest is nearly completed.

As indicated earlier in the season, the eastern grape areas have very short crops which are ripening late. In the Lake Erie areas of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, bunches are small and scattered which makes harvesting difficult. Harvest started in this area the first week in October and should continue active through most of the month. Tonnage of grapes is falling short of earlier expectations in all the major New York producing districts except the Finger Lakes area. The Michigan crop is turning out better than was expected earlier, but is still indicated to be less than a third of average.

CITRUS FRUIT: A record crop of early and midseason oranges for the 1945-46 season (the principal source of orange supplies from October 1 - May 1) for the United States is now in prospect. The estimated 50,500,000 boxes is 1 percent higher than the peak crop of 49,841,000 boxes in 1943-44 and 7 percent above last year's production of 47,283,000 boxes. Most of the increase is in Florida where 26 million boxes are expected this year, a record for the early and midseason crop in that State. An increase in production is also in prospect in Texas, but California's prospective crop of Navels is 6 percent smaller than last year. Early indications for Florida Valencia oranges point to a crop of 24 million boxes compared with 21,100,000 harvested in 1944-45. Texas and Arizona Valencia prospects are also better than a year ago. Florida tangerines for 1945-46 are estimated at 4 million boxes, an increase of 100,000 boxes over the 1944-45 crop.

Grapefruit production is also expected to be a record. A crop of 61,730,000 boxes (exclusive of California summer grapefruit) is in prospect for 1945-46 compared with the previous high production in 1943-44 of 53,990,000 boxes and the 10-year average of 35,683,000 boxes. Despite some loss of fruit in the September tropical storm, Florida expects another large grapefruit crop -- 32,000,000 boxes, compared with 22,300,000 boxes harvested last year and 36,000,000 indicated before the October 1944 storm. Texas production at 24,000,000 is a record for that State and is about 8 percent above the crop of last season. The Arizona prospective crop of 4,400,000 boxes for 1945-46 compares with 3,750,000 boxes produced last season. California Desert Valleys grapefruit is estimated at 1,330,000 boxes, or 200,000 less than the crop of 1944-45.

Shipments of California Valencias from the bloom of 1944 are nearing completion. By the first of October about 80 percent of the crop had been harvested. Conditions have been favorable in California and Arizona for the development of the coming citrus crop. Texas citrus, having received favorable September rains, is in good condition. The marketing season for oranges and grapefruit will begin October 15. Louisiana Satsumas will move to market this month. In Florida shipments of grapefruit began in mid-September in a small way and will increase steadily in October. A little over 200,000 boxes of grapefruit had been utilized by the first of October. Only a few Florida oranges have been marketed to date. The Florida citrus crop bloomed erratically this year when six months of dry weather, followed by heavy rains in June and July forced an abnormally heavy late bloom. Surveys indicate that late bloom will account for a large part of the 1945-46 crop. Approximate percentages of total production attributed to late bloom are as follows: oranges, early and midseason, 20 percent; Valencias, 35 percent; grapefruit 30 percent, Seedless, 25 percent; other grapefruit,35 percent, and tangerines, 30 percent.

Weather conditions in Florida during September were marked by a narrow but high velocity hurricane which hit the southern part of the State, eliminating the small citrus crop in Dade County and causing serious damage on the lower part of the "Ridge" in Highlands and Polk Counties. The loss in fruit amounted to about 2 million boxes of grapefruit and 1 million boxes of oranges. Heavy rains accompanied the storm, and along a narrow belt 7 to 10 inches fell, moderating to 2 or 3 inches twenty miles from the center of the storm. All citrus areas in Florida have had adequate to excessive moisture during September, which together with high temperatures has slowed up maturity and delayed harvest of oranges and grapefruit.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: California plum production is estimated at 71,000 tons compared with the record crop of 92,000 tons last year and the average of 66,200 tons. Harvest was completed before October 1. The Michigan plum crop is now placed at 2,200 tons -- only 35 percent of last year's crop and 45 percent of average.

California dried prunes are estimates at 212,000 tons (dried basis) -- 33 percent greater than the short crop of last year and 3 percent above average. Weather was favorable during the harvesting and drying period. Maturity and dropping occurred within a shorter period than usual this season.

Total production of prunes for all purposes in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho is estimated at 146,400 tons (fresh basis) compared with 110,300 tons last year and 142,930 tons the 10-year average. The crops turned out better than expected in Idaho and eastern Oregon but not as good in western Washington and Oregon. Hot, dry weather during the growing season in western Washington and excessive September moisture in western Oregon were unfavorable factors.

In Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, 63,900 tons of prunes were sold fresh this year -- 16 percent more than last year. A total of 24,300 tons were commercially canned and 10,300 tons frozen -- 16 and 17 percent, respectively, more than in 1944. The northwest commercially dried prune crop was 9,200 tons (dry basis) in 1945, compared with 4,400 tons in 1944 and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 17,130 tons. In recent years large quantities of Washington and Oregon prunes have been frozen and smaller quantities have been dried.

CRANBERRIES: Cranberry prospects for 1945 declined from 644,100 barrels on September 1 to 634,100 barrels on October 1, with Wisconsin production lowered from 80,000 to 70,000 barrels. In 1944, the production amounted to 369,700 barrels.

In Massachusetts, crop prospects were unchanged from a month ago. Harvest has progressed satisfactority. By the first of October Early Blacks were mostly harvested and growers were starting on Late Howes. Size of berries is larger than usual, with quality average or better. Fruit-worm damage is reported as the least since 1937. Production in Massachusetts is estimated at 470,000 barrels. The New Jersey crop prospects continue poor, with a production forecase of 45,000 barrels, only 51 percent of average. Harvest of Early Blacks is completed and growers are now picking later varieties. The final outturn on many bogs is still uncertain due to losses from rot and soft berries.

Wisconsin cranberries are not coming through as well as anticipated earlier in the season. The crop is late with a light set of small berries. Production is estimated at 70,000 barrels compared with 115,000 barrels last year. The Washington crop is estimated at 36,400 barrels -- 21 percent above 1944 and 73 percent above average. Harvest of cranberries began the last week in September in this State. Oregon production is indicated the same as last year -- 12,700 barrels. Harvesting became general in the Coos area of Oregon on October 1.

ECANS: Pecan crop production prospects dropped 4 percent during September and the crop is now estimated at 141,533,000 pounds. This is still slightly higher than the 1944 crop of 140,165,000 pounds, and is 45 pecent larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average. The Texas crop this year, estimated at 33,750,000 pounds, is 25 percent below 1944 production, part of the loss resulting from hurricane damage in August. Prospects in Georgia continue at a high level with 38,500,000 pounds expected, an increase of 15 percent over 1944. While prospects for the Stuart variety in Georgia are exceptionally bright, damp rainy weather has caused a severe infection of scab on several other varieties. This is especially true of the Schley variety the production of which is expected to be short in the Coastal Plain of Georgia. In Oklahoma 61 percent increase over 1944 in the seedling crop brings that State's 1945 total production up to 22,500,000 pounds. Appreciably better production prospects for 1945 are also indicated in North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri and Illinois, while Mississippi and Florida show some reduction from last year.

The production of improved varieties is expected to total a little over 63 million pounds (45 percent of the total crop), an increase of more than 4 million pounds over last year.

Seedling production indications are about 3 million pounds lower this year. Texas appears to have nearly 10 million less pounds than in 1944, and Louisiana about 3,500,000 less. These declines are largely offset by Oklahoma's 8 million pound increase and somewhat larger crops in the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama and Arkansas.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS AND FILBERS: Prospective production of walnuts is indicated to be 68,000 tons, 1 percent less than the 1944 production, but 18 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average. In California, walnuts continued to make good development. Estimated production, at 62,000 tons, is only slightly smaller than the record crop of 1941. Harvest was in progress in many producing areas on October 1. Walnut production in Oregon is now placed at 6,000 tons, 5 percent larger than on September 1. In the southern part of the producing area, particularly in Douglas and Lane counties, the crop is very irregular and somewhat below that of last year, but in the heavy producing areas of the northern part of the Valley, prospects are favorable. Harvest should be under way the latter half of October.

Estimated production of California almonds remains at 23,100 tons -- the largest of record. As harvest progressed, soft shell varieties -- the earlier maturing crop -- were reported to be yielding less than earlier estimates. However, hard shelled nuts, such as the Mission variety, are expected to be above earlier estimates.

Prospective production of filberts in Washington and Oregon is indicated to be 8 percent smaller than estimated on September 1. The estimated 1945 production of 4,920 tons is 24 percent smaller than the 1944 production, but 46 percent above the 10-year average. In Oregon, prospects continued to decline during September. Barcelonas, the principal variety, have fair to good crops in the young orchards, but many of the older orchards are a near failure. Harvest was in full swing on October 1. In Washington, the extended dry period reduced prospects materially.

FIGS AND OLIVES: The greater part of the California dried fig crop has been harvested and delivered. A smaller tonnage than last year is indicated, especially of the Calimyrna variety. Second-crop Black figs are reported to have produced a smaller crop than was expected. October 1 condition of the California fig crop is placed at 80 percent -- 3 points lower than a year ago but 3 points above the 10-year (1934-43) average.

The California olive crop is very irregular. Although the bloom was heavy, cool weather at blossom time caused a rather light set of fruit. This might result in fruit developing better than average size. Canners are showing considerable interest in the crop at this time, but deliveries will not be in large volume before mid-October. Condition on October 1 is placed at 38 percent, which is 10 points lower than a year earlier and 20 points below the October 1 (1934-43) average.

POTATOES: A potato crop of 435,395,000 bushels is indicated for the Nation. In 1944 the crop amounted to 379,436,000 bushels and production averaged 375,091,000 bushels during the 10-year (1934-43) period. Even though the prospective national crop increased 2½ million bushels during September, there was a drop of about 3 million bushels in the Maine prospective crop. This decline was more than offset by improved prospects in some of the Central and Western States.

A crop of 303,264,000 bushels is indicated for the 18 surplus late States, compared with 271,479,000 bushels in 1944 and the 10-year average of 257,604,000 bushels. Production for these States amounted to 328,581,000 bushels in 1943, the record potato crop year.

In Maine, the crop failed to make good growth after September 1. Tuber growth was limited by aphis and flea beetles. In Aroostook County, killing frosts terminated the growth of potatoes on September 18 and reduced production from that expected earlier in the season from the late acreage in this area. However, the Maine crop shows unusually good quality. On Long Island, quality and size of potatoes harvested this year have been good. About four-fifths of the crop was harvested by October 1. Yields of Green Mountains and other late varieties are exceeding earlier expectations. In up-state New York, potatoes have suffered heavily from blight and insect damage this season. Only in properly sprayed fields on high lands are satisfactory yields being secured. Digging was delayed by rains during the latter part of September. Potato yields in Pennsylvania are spotted but slight improvement occurred during September following beneficial rains in the western counties. However, digging has been delayed by these continued rains and some rot has developed in low lying fields.

Digging of the Michigan crop is running behind schedule because of wet weather since mid-September. The mid-September frost in the commercial area has resulted in a larger proportion of small potatoes than was produced last year. In Wisconsin, the crop has made large production but quality is doubtful because of reported grub worm damage and some late blight rot. In Minnesota, yields are generally high, especially on the heavier soils. However, considerable blight, ring rot and other disease damage is noticeable in the extreme northern part of the Valley, particularly on the lighter soils. Excessive rainfall in much of the northern section of the State is delaying digging and could result in considerable rot and possibly frost damage if potatoes cannot be dug soon. A good crop of excellent quality potatoes is being harvested in North Dakota. Digging will be prolonged at least to October 20, and the possibility of field losses from severe freezes is increased by the lateness of the season.

Nebraska is the only late Western State for which the crop now indicated is below prospects on September 1. Prospective yields in some areas of this State were cut by frosts. In Montana, growth continued generally until late in September when killing frosts occurred in all parts of the State. In the main late-producing sections of Idaho, frosts had killed nearly all the vines by the end of September. However, there apparently had been no freeze damage to tubers prior to October 1. Maturity of the crop was hastened by early frosts, thus permitting harvesting for storage earlier than would have otherwise been possible. This extension of the harvesting season was welcomed as the supply of labor for harvesting the crop is limited. Quality of the Idaho crop is variable with many rough potatoes produced in fields planted early. Tubers from later plantings are generally smooth but small. Harvest in the San Luis Valley of Colorado got under way rapidly as vines were killed by early frost. Quality of potatoes in the Valley is exceptionally good. In northern Colorado, frost caused vines to die earlier than usual but harvesting operations were not being rushed by late September.

The prospective crop of each of the Pacific Coast States exceeds September 1 indications. In the central irrigated sections and in the delta and sub-irrigated farming sections of western Washington, indicated yields are higher than those expected a month ago. Digging of late varieties had started by October 1. In the Crook-Deschutes area of Oregon, a very good crop is expected. Yields in the Klamath Basin area will not equal the very good yields harvested in 1944. The early crop in Malheur County produced good yields. Potatoes now being harvested in Oregon are grading out well and the quality is good. In the Tule Lake area of California, the size of tubers increased, thus improving yield prospects. Killing frosts were later than usual.

Production indicated for the 5 other late New England States is only slightly higher than the September estimate. Reduced prospects in New Hampshire were more than offset by improved prospects in Massachusetts and Connecticut. Yields in these States are about average but range from rather high in some commercial areas of Connecticut and Massachusetts to light in the Connecticut Valley area of Massachusetts and in southern and western Vermont. Estimated production in the 5 other late Central States exceeds the crop forecast a month ago. Yields in prospect for Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois are higher than those indicated September 1. Wet fields have delayed digging in most of these Central States and there is some possibility of loss from rot.

SWEETPOTATOES: Production of sweetpotatoes is indicated to be 69,071,000 bushels, compared with 71,651,000 bushels in 1944 and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 67,059,000 bushels. Growing conditions generally favored sweetpotatoes in September and the crop now indicated exceeds the September 1 forecast by almost a million bushels. The yield of 97 bushels indicated October 1 is 5 bushels below the record yield of 102 bushels in 1905 but is the highest since 1929.

In New Jersey, sweetpotatoes are yielding below earlier expectations and rank weed growth has created a greater labor problem in harvesting the crop. The rainy days about mid-September delayed digging.

Indicated production is unchanged from the forecast of a month ago in each of the North Central States except Kansas. In that State, the crop failed to make normal growth during September as hot, dry weather prevailed most of the month.

In the South Atlantic States, improved yield prospects in Georgia and Florida more than offset declines in the Maryland and North Carolina crops. As digging of the Maryland crop progresses, it is apparent that yields are falling below earlier expectations.

The crop now in prospect for the South Central States exceeds the crop estimated for this group of States on September 1. Improved yield prospects in Louisiana and Arkansas more than offset declines in the yields indicated for Oklahoma and Texas. In Louisiana, harvest continues active in all areas and good yields are reported from both early and late plantings. Dry weather in Oklahoma during the first three weeks of September, followed by unusually wet weather the remainder of the month, caused some deterioration in the sweetpotato crop. Plants were set late in Kentucky but good yields of high quality sweetpotatoes are being produced. Some areas of Mississippi were too dry for optimum growth during September although very good yields are being realized as harvest continues active. In spite of the fact that dry weather in Alabama caused some reduction in yields in the heavy-producing Cullman area, the crop now indicated for the State is unchanged from the September estimate.

ALL SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN: Indicated production of sorghum grain declined materially during September. A crop of 105,138,000 bushels is now in prospect -- exceeded in only 3 other years. This is 10 percent below the indicated production a month ago, 42 percent less than the record crop of 1944, but about 50 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average. Yield-per-acre prospects declined during September. The estimated yield of 14.5 bushels per acre is 1.5 bushels below that indicated a month ago and far below the record yield of 1944, but is almost a bushel above average.

The sharp decrease in indicated production, compared with a month ago, is due for the most part to unfavorable September weather, especially in the larger producing States. As a whole, the crop was planted unusually late because of unfavorable weather at planting time which prevented growers from planting grain varieties at the optimum time to permit maturity. Dry weather prevailed during early September in producing areas of Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico. Damaging frosts occurred in some areas during the latter part of September and even earlier in parts of Colorado.

The crop suffered some frost damage in central and northern Nebraska. Sorghum grain was generally mature in the southern half of Kansas, but very late in the northern counties, ranging all the way from mature to just heading. Dry weather in September was unfavorable to the crop in Oklahoma. Late September rains came too late to do material good and even caused some loss. In the extreme northwestern counties below-freezing temperatures were reported in the last few days of September. Dry weather continued during most of September in the high plains of Texas. General rains on September 29 and 30 relieved the droughty conditions but came too late to be of material help. Sorghum grain was largely mature in other areas in Texas, with a considerable acreage already harvested. Slight frost damage occurred in Colorado and prospects in New Mexico were the poorest for many years. Dry soil prevented growers from planting their intended acreage and dry weather continued late into the season, retarding growth of that which was planted. On the other hand, prospects in Arkansas and Arizona are excellent and weather favorable for rapid development and maturity of the crop.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

ROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

AY: October 1 reports of harvested yields per acre substantiate the September 1 indication of a 104 million-ton crop of all hay this year. This is an unsually large but not a record crop, having been exceeded by the 105 million tons roduced in 1942. Rather more than the usual difficulties were encountered in aking the crop. Weather damage to quality and some actual loss is reported from ost States. However, most areas have plenty of hay. For the country as a whole e supply is very high in relation to the animals to be fed.

Production of tame hay is indicated to be about 90½ million tons which is ore than 6½ million tons larger than the 1944 crop and 13 million tons larger an the 10-year average. This year's tame hay crop is larger than average in very State except North Dakota. The wild hay crop, most of which is already aved, amounts to about 14 million tons.

The indicated production of alfalfa hay is 33-1/3 million tons, about 5 ercent above 1944 production and 17 percent above average. Yields per acre of he important kinds of tame hay are above average in nearly every State.

ASTURES: Favorable moisture conditions and good growing weather maintained abundant pastures through September this year. On October 1, the conition of farm pastures for the country as a whole averaged 83 percent of normal, points lower than the unusually good condition on that date in 1942 but therwise the highest for October 1 since 1926. As shown by the pasture condition ap on page 4, pastures were good to excellent in most parts of the United States, ut severe drought conditions were still prevalent in the Southwest and pastures ere only fair in scattered sections elsewhere. For the 1945 season as a whole April 1 - October 1) pasture condition averaged almost as good as in 1942 and therwise the best in 18 years.

In the North Atlantic and South Atlantic groups of States, October 1 pasture ondition this year averaged the highest for the date in a quarter century. In ll individual States of these regions, except Florida where low grazing lands were looded, pasture condition was 10 points or more above that on October 1 a year go and ranged from 7 to 23 points higher than the 1934-43 average for the date. n the East North Central States, pasture condition was likewise well above verage and last year, but not quite so good as in 1942 or several years prior to 927. In the West North Central region, early October pastures were mostly urnishing considerable feed but some plains sections were dry during much of September and pasture condition, especially in Kansas, was well below a year earlier. In the South Central area, pasture condition declined appreciably during the past month and on October 1 averaged about the same as at that time last year.

During September drought conditions became more pronounced in southern and western Texas and the southeastern half of New Mexico where shortage of moisture has limited growth of pasture and range feed during much of this season. In other Western States range feed was mostly good except in local areas. September declines in range condition, caused by dry weather in some States, were checked by rains late in the month which improved water supplies but were too late to start much new feed except in southern areas and lower elevations. Wheat pasture prospects in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas were improved by late September rains.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

MILK PRODUCTION: For the month of September milk production totaled 9.8 billion pounds compared with 11.1 billion pounds for August of this year and 9.3 billion pounds for September, 1944. The decline of 12 percent from last month's production is seasonal and normal. However, the increase of 5 percent over September a year ago reflects heavy grain feeding and the much better pasture conditions prevailing this fall than last year at this time in many heavy-produci dairy sections of the country. Since early spring, milk flow has been at record levels. Up to the first of October, 97.2 billion pounds of milk have been produced this year on the Nation's farms, which is over 4 billion pounds more than was produced in the first 9 months of 1944.

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES
1934-43 Average, 1944, and 1945

Month	Monthly Total			1945 / 1944	Daily average per capita		
	Average 1934-43	1944	1945		Average 1934-43	1944	1945
	Million pounds			Pct.	Pounds		
August	9,665	10,322	11,136	108	2.38	2.41	2.57
September	8,613	9,334	9,760	105	2.19	2.25	2.33
Jan.-Sept. Incl.	84,701	92,900	97,197	104.6	2.37	2.46	2.55

Inasmuch as cow numbers this year are slightly below last year, this increased total milk production results from higher yields per cow. Good pastures and heavy feeding of grain and concentrates have made this increased production per cow possible. The daily average supply of milk per capita (including civilian and military population) stands at 2.33 pounds for September and at 2.55 pounds for the first 9 months of this year.

Crop correspondents reported milk production per cow at 13.83 pounds on October 1, compared with 15.12 pounds on September 1 and 13.24 pounds on October 1 a year ago. Production per cow this October 1 was 8.5 percent below September 1. Because of the unusually high figure registered a month ago, this decline is about 2 percentage points more than the 10-year average decline at this season of the year. On a regional basis, the greatest drop from September 1 to October 1 in milk production per cow occurred in the West North Central region where production per cow was off 14 percent. The smallest percentage decline occurred in the South Atlantic region where production per cow was less than 4 percent below the September 1 average for that region. The national average yield per cow of 13.83 pounds of October 1 this year stands out as the highest on record dating back to 1925.

An estimated 68.6 percent of all milk cows were being milked on October 1 according to crop correspondents. Although one percentage point above a year ago, this is the lowest for any October 1 in nearly 20 years preceding last year, and is 2.5 percentage points below the 71.1 percent reported a month ago. There is quite a variation between regions in the percent of all milk cows milked. The North Atlantic region reports nearly 80 percent of all milk cows producing on October 1 while the South Central region had only 61 percent. Other groups of States fell between these two extremes.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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CROP REPORTING BOARD

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3:00 P.M.(E.S.T.)

GRAIN AND CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: Continued liberal use of grain and concentrates for feeding milk cows was indicated by October 1 reports from crop correspondents. The daily quantity fed per cow averaged 3.59 pounds, about 7 percent greater than on October 1, 1944, and 12 percent greater than on the corresponding date of 1943. The seasonal increase of 0.2 pounds per cow from August 1 to October 1 was about the same as that of a year earlier. Grain and concentrate supplies per animal unit in prospects for the coming winter feeding period are at record levels. Prices of milk and butterfat reinforced by dairy production payments direct to farmers have been high enough to keep both milk-feed and butter-fat-feed price ratios in recent months substantially above 1923-42 average levels.

In Northern and Western regions, the amount of grain fed per cow has increased moderately since August 1 but in the South little change is reported. As compared with October 1 a year ago, the sharpest increase in rate of feeding was in the West North Central group of States where somewhat poorer pastures, increased production payment rates on butterfat, and decreased numbers of milk cows on farms have encouraged the feeding of larger amounts of grain per cow. In the East North Central, South Central and Western groups of States, grain fed per cow was moderately above a year ago. However, in the Atlantic Coast regions where pastures are especially good for this time of year the rate of grain fed on October 1 was not much different than that in 1944.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 3,422,000,000 eggs in September -- 3 percent less than in September 1944, but 37 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average. September egg production was below that of last year in all parts of the country except the South Atlantis States where it equaled the record high of last year. Egg production during the first 9 months of this year was 45,709,000,000 eggs -- 5 percent less than during the same period last year but 36 percent above the 10-year average. The 9-months production was below that of last year in all regions of the country.

The rate of egg production per layer during September was 10.6 eggs, a new high for the month, compared with 10.3 last year and 9.3 for the 10-year average. The rate in September was the highest of record for the month in all parts of the country. The increase over the rate a year earlier ranged from 2 percent in the East North Central and Western States to 4 percent in the South Central States. The United States egg production per layer on hand for the first 9 months of this year was 126.9 eggs, compared with 123.4 last year and 113.7 for the 10-year average..

Layers in farm flocks averaged 322,139,000 birds during September -- 6 percent less than a year ago, but 20 percent above the 10-year average. Layers increased by about 38 million from September 1 to October 1 this year or 13 percent, compared with an increase of about 12 percent last year. On October 1 there were 6 percent fewer layers on farms than a year ago. Pullets not of laying age decreased by 53 million or 18 percent from September 1 to October 1, compared with a decrease of 57 million or 21 percent last year.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-September averaged 39.6 cents per dozen, compared with 35.4 a year ago and 26.9 cents for the 10-year (1934-43) average. This is the only time in 36 years of record that the U. S. average egg price has dropped during the month ending September 15. The 16 percent drop in egg prices during the month in the West North Central States, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Oklahoma, combined, was more than enough to offset the seasonal increase in all other States.

September egg markets opened weak and closed firm. Fine quality eggs were scarce but average to poor quality and small eggs have been in the most unfavorable position, and were slowest to recover. Pullet or small-egg receipts continued to run fairly heavy throughout the month and were difficult to move.

Chicken prices averaged 27.5 cents per pound live weight on September 15, the highest price of record for the month, compared with 23.7 cents a year ago and 16.4 cents for the 10-year average. A decrease of 1.1 cents per pound during the month compares with a decrease of 0.4 cents last year and a 10-year average increase of 0.4 cents. Live poultry markets changed quite rapidly during September, from a short-supply position to one of over-supply and declining prices. Removal of set-aside restrictions at the close of August resulted in sharp increases in receipts of all classes of poultry at the larger markets.

Turkey prices in mid-September were the highest for the month in 13 years -- 33.6 cents per pound live weight, compared with 31.1 cents a year ago and 17.1 cents for the 10-year average. However, prices dropped 0.2 cents per pound during the month, compared with an increase of 0.4 cents last year and an average increase of one cent. War Food Order 106 restricting the sale of turkeys in designated areas was cancelled on September 24. Reduction of army requirements has increased the supply of turkeys for civilian consumption so that sufficient turkey will be available to meet the holiday demand.

The average cost of feed in a United States farm poultry ration at mid-September prices was $2.93 per 100 pounds compared with $2.91 a month ago and $2.92 a year ago. The egg-feed, chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationship on September 15 were more favorable for poultrymen than a year ago.

YOUNG CHICKENS AND POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS OCTOBER 1: Chick hatching began late this year with 14 percent fewer chicks in February and 8 percent fewer in March than in 1944. By April, however, the demand for chicks had increased so that hatchings in that month exceeded those of 1944 by 9 percent and established a record high production for the month. Chick production in May and June exceeded production in 1944 by 30 and 143 percent respectively. On July 1 there were 11 percent more young chickens on farms than a year earlier. Late chick hatchings in July and August reached new high levels to meet the unsatisfied demand for commercial broiler chicks and a strong demand from farmers for late chicks. On September 1 there were 208,745,000 young chickens under 3 months old -- 66 million or 46 percent more than were on farms a year earlier. Chick hatchings during the first 8 months of this year were 23 percent above those during the same period in 1944.

A preliminary estimate of numbers of all young chickens in farm flocks on October 1 totals 506,237,000 birds -- 14 percent more than a year ago and 28 percent above the 10-year average. Young chickens increased in all parts of the country this year. Increases above a year ago were 19 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central States, 14 percent in the West, 12 percent in the South Central, 11 percent in the West North Central, and 10 percent in the South Atlantic States. On October 1, of the total holdings of young chickens, 25 percent were pullet layers, 48 percent were pullets not of laying age, and 27 percent were other young chickens. This compares with 30 percent pullet layers a year ago, 48 percent pullets not of laying age, and 22 percent other young chickens.

There were 369,485,000 pullets on farms October 1 -- 7 percent more than a year ago and 29 percent above the 10-year average. Of these pullets 35 percent were of laying age on October 1 and 65 percent were not of laying age but were potential additions to the laying flock this fall and winter. This compares with 39 percent of laying age and 61 percent not of laying age a year ago. Laying pullets in farm flocks were 4 percent fewer than on October 1 last year, while pullets not of laying age were 14 percent more.

The number of potential layers on farms October 1, (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) was 582,379,000 -- 2 percent more than a year ago and 25 percent above the 10-year average holdings. Of these potential layers 63 percent were pullets and 37 percent hens, compared with 60 percent pullets and 40 percent hens a year ago. A 2 percent increase in potential layers on October 1, with a larger young chicken crop, would ordinarily indicate a slight increase in layers on the following January 1. However, if the September break in egg prices continues, numbers of layers on January 1, 1946, may be less than a year earlier.

Hens one year old or older on October 1 were estimated at 213,394,000 birds -- 6 percent less than a year ago and 18 percent above the 10-year average. Hens and pullets on farms January 1 this year had been reduced 55 percent by October 1, compared with a reduction of 56 percent to October 1 last year. In actual numbers, the disappearance of fowl from farm flocks because of death loss and marketings during the first 9 months of this year was 12 percent less than during the same period in 1944. Although the percentage disappearance of fowl in both years shows little difference, the number of hens and pullets on hand January 1, 1944 was 10 percent larger than the number on hand January 1,1945.

Other young chickens on farms October 1, mostly cockerels and young chickens for meat, were estimated at 136,752,000 -- an increase of 37 percent from a year ago and 24 percent above the 10-year average. These October 1 holdings reflect the heavy late hatch of chicks this year and the heavier holdings of meat birds on farms this year.

CROP REPORTING BOARD.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CORN, ALL

State	Yield per acre Average 1934-43	Yield per acre 1944	Yield per acre Indicated 1945	Production Average 1934-43	Production 1944	Production Indicated 1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	39.5	40.0	39.0	575	640	585
N.H.	41.0	40.0	41.0	631	640	615
Vt.	37.7	37.0	37.0	2,722	2,553	2,553
Mass.	41.2	41.0	43.0	1,677	1,763	1,849
R.I.	37.5	32.0	40.0	326	288	360
Conn.	39.5	40.0	42.0	1,942	2,080	2,226
N.Y.	35.3	35.0	34.0	24,076	25,655	24,684
N.J.	38.4	35.0	45.0	7,278	6,755	8,010
Pa.	41.0	38.0	44.0	54,266	53,580	60,192
Ohio	43.8	38.0	49.0	152,119	142,956	176,988
Ind.	41.2	38.0	53.0	172,832	176,244	243,376
Ill.	42.6	45.0	47.5	349,054	403,695	413,345
Mich.	33.8	32.0	37.0	53,378	57,760	66,785
Wis.	35.8	43.5	39.0	84,991	116,536	105,534
Minn.	35.3	43.0	36.0	163,330	253,399	217,440
Iowa	44.2	54.0	48.0	436,342	607,608	529,296
Mo.	24.1	34.0	27.0	102,409	162,554	117,477
N.Dak.	17.4	29.0	22.0	19,280	36,250	26,664
S.Dak.	15.6	36.0	30.0	47,634	140,292	119,250
Nebr.	15.7	37.0	31.0	115,032	329,855	265,298
Kans.	15.3	31.0	23.0	45,090	114,793	69,828
Del.	28.5	27.0	31.0	3,956	3,645	4,061
Md.	33.6	35.0	37.0	16,333	17,150	17,242
Va.	25.1	25.5	31.0	34,502	34,272	37,913
W.Va.	28.4	26.0	35.0	12,798	10,426	12,075
N.C.	19.9	22.0	24.5	47,516	51,524	54,512
S.C.	13.8	16.0	17.0	23,398	24,160	24,123
Ga.	10.4	11.5	13.5	43,561	40,802	46,467
Fla.	9.9	10.0	10.0	7,250	7,190	6,830
Ky.	24.7	24.0	30.0	66,321	67,080	77,130
Tenn.	23.4	22.0	26.5	64,820	59,950	67,151
Ala.	13.2	16.0	16.5	45,310	48,128	47,157
Miss.	15.1	16.0	19.5	44,412	42,224	48,886
Ark.	15.5	17.0	21.5	33,844	32,300	34,722
La.	15.2	15.0	20.0	23,297	18,870	23,400
Okla.	14.9	18.0	19.0	26,821	32,958	27,835
Tex.	15.6	14.0	16.5	77,427	69,622	68,112
Mont.	13.7	22.5	14.0	2,265	3,308	1,918
Idaho	42.8	51.0	49.0	1,823	1,581	1,421
Wyo.	11.2	14.0	16.0	1,734	1,260	1,552
Colo.	11.4	19.0	20.0	11,335	16,283	14,740
N.Mex.	14.2	18.0	14.0	2,628	3,510	2,100
Ariz.	11.4	9.5	11.5	411	361	437
Utah	25.8	29.0	31.5	654	754	788
Nev.	30.8	30.0	30.0	89	120	90
Wash.	35.8	41.0	45.0	1,206	1,189	1,305
Oreg.	31.6	34.5	35.5	1,907	1,587	1,526
Calif.	32.4	33.0	34.0	2,458	2,211	2,278
U. S.	26.8	33.2	33.4	2,433,060	3,228,361	3,078,126

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1945
3:00 P.M.(E.S.T.)

ALL WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1934-43	1944	Preliminary 1945	Average 1934-43	1944	Prelimianry 1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	19.4	20.0	18.0	75	40	36
N.Y.	22.7	25.4	25.9	6,614	8,932	9,651
N.J.	22.0	23.0	21.0	1,218	1,380	1,386
Pa.	19.5	22.0	21.5	18,249	20,288	20,626
Ohio	20.2	23.0	27.5	40,889	46,805	62,508
Ind.	17.1	20.0	23.0	27,317	26,488	37,590
Ill.	17.8	19.5	19.5	33,206	24,632	27,550
Mich.	20.3	24.0	26.5	16,320	23,022	26,196
Wis.	17.0	21.2	24.7	1,659	1,423	1,484
Minn.	14.7	16.9	19.8	23,596	20,689	21,910
Iowa	18.1	17.3	22.9	6,598	2,248	2,721
Mo.	14.4	17.0	14.5	26,438	23,800	24,360
N.Dak.	11.5	16.3	16.3	84,362	161,630	161,931
S.Dak.	9.1	12.7	16.4	23,082	38,847	53,098
Nebr.	14.4	12.0	22.9	44,332	35,944	86,366
Kans.	12.8	17.0	16.0	133,791	191,669	214,679
Del.	18.8	20.0	21.0	1,348	1,280	1,407
Md.	19.3	23.5	19.5	7,465	8,906	7,605
Va.	14.2	20.5	16.5	7,902	11,275	8,712
W.Va.	14.7	17.5	16.5	1,867	1,680	1,666
N.C.	12.7	16.0	14.0	6,112	8,928	6,412
S.C.	10.7	13.0	13.0	2,238	3,653	2,964
Ga.	9.8	13.0	13.0	1,824	2,964	2,821
Ky.	14.3	18.0	13.5	5,975	7,902	5,372
Tenn.	12.0	14.5	12.5	4,942	6,714	5,688
Ala.	11.2	14.5	15.0	87	218	255
Miss.	1/ 26.5	24.0	22.0	1/ 192	432	484
Ark.	9.8	12.0	10.5	516	588	483
Okla.	11.9	18.0	13.5	48,435	85,914	73,332
Tex.	10.1	19.0	9.0	30,337	74,746	37,881
Mont.	13.9	19.2	15.9	47,572	73,884	60,858
Idaho	25.4	30.0	29.8	24,779	30,309	32,340
Wyo.	13.8	15.9	18.6	2,793	3,198	4,306
Colo.	14.9	15.7	23.4	16,658	19,137	33,861
N.Mex.	10.5	13.4	8.9	2,396	3,186	2,194
Ariz.	22.0	22.0	22.0	844	528	550
Utah	21.8	25.6	25.7	5,377	7,361	7,186
Nev.	26.2	28.2	28.3	441	479	509
Wash.	23.8	26.6	25.8	49,000	64,030	68,427
Oreg.	22.0	25.4	23.0	18,724	23,105	21,603
Calif.	18.0	19.0	19.0	13,623	10,393	10,317
U. S.	14.7	18.2	17.7	789,080	1,078,647	1,149,825

1/ Short-time average.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

ROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Preliminary 1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	19.4	20.0	18.0	75	40	36
N.Y.	17.8	19.5	19.0	88	58	57
Pa.	18.1	20.0	20.0	188	180	180
Ind.	15.2	18.0	18.0	107	108	54
Ill.	17.0	20.0	24.0	356	160	192
Mich.	17.5	15.0	20.0	235	30	40
Wis.	16.7	21.5	25.0	978	688	700
Minn.	14.3	17.0	19.5	19,362	18,088	18,681
Iowa	14.0	14.5	19.0	332	130	76
N.Dak.	11.1	16.5	16.0	60,426	132,660	132,496
S.Dak.	8.8	13.0	16.5	17,327	34,502	46,414
Nebr.	8.5	11.0	18.0	1,545	935	1,404
Kans.	7.6	9.0	11.0	91	45	55
Mont.	12.7	18.0	13.0	30,193	48,078	31,941
Idaho	28.5	33.5	33.5	10,501	12,529	13,668
Wyo.	13.0	13.0	15.0	1,285	1,092	1,170
Colo.	14.4	15.0	19.0	3,531	2,310	3,021
N.Mex.	13.6	17.0	13.0	268	391	273
Utah	29.7	34.0	34.0	2,132	2,278	2,618
Nev.	25.6	27.0	28.0	330	324	364
Wash.	20.4	24.0	21.5	18,962	23,760	21,715
Oreg.	21.0	23.0	21.5	5,369	4,255	4,730
U.S.	13.3	17.2	16.8	173,756	282,641	279,885

DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Prelim. 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Prelim. 1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Minn.	14.9	17.0	17.0	1,118	697	527
N.Dak.	12.4	15.5	17.5	23,936	28,970	29,435
S.Dak.	9.8	11.0	17.0	4,276	2,266	3,009
3 States	12.1	15.1	17.4	29,330	31,933	32,971

WHEAT: Production by Classes, for the United States

Year	Winter: Hard red	Winter: Soft red	Spring: Hard red	Spring: Durum 1/	White (Winter & Spring)	Total
			Thousand bushels			
Av. 1934-43	333,272	197,242	139,882	30,232	88,451	789,080
1944	472,995	224,983	244,608	32,823	103,238	1,078,647
1945 2/	524,000	243,065	242,397	33,784	106,579	1,149,825

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.
2/ Preliminary.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
October 10, 1945
3:00 P. M. (E.S.T.)

OATS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1934-43	1944	Preliminary 1945	Average 1934-43	1944	Preliminary 1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	37.1	37.0	37.0	3,933	3,515	2,960
N.H.	37.9	37.0	37.0	276	259	259
Vt.	31.6	31.0	32.0	1,662	1,395	1,280
Mass.	33.2	33.0	32.0	183	165	192
R.I.	30.9	30.0	32.0	43	30	32
Conn.	31.6	27.0	33.0	142	108	132
N.Y.	29.0	31.0	29.0	23,761	25,017	21,518
N.J.	30.0	31.0	24.0	1,346	1,209	912
Pa.	29.0	28.5	30.5	25,296	23,913	25,590
Ohio	33.8	33.0	43.0	40,285	37,224	52,890
Ind.	29.6	25.0	43.0	39,340	31,400	62,092
Ill.	34.2	32.0	48.0	118,622	101,984	165,216
Mich.	32.7	31.5	41.5	43,223	44,100	65,072
Wis.	33.4	43.0	51.5	80,256	118,938	153,830
Minn.	33.6	35.0	46.0	140,307	155,960	243,938
Iowa	33.4	30.0	41.0	182,260	144,270	222,794
Mo.	23.9	18.0	20.0	42,694	29,970	31,960
N.Dak.	24.1	34.5	34.0	40,050	82,041	83,266
S.Dak.	25.4	32.5	43.0	47,258	92,430	146,759
Nebr.	23.2	18.0	32.5	42,078	35,586	74,522
Kans.	24.1	18.0	18.5	37,770	28,098	21,090
Del.	29.0	29.0	32.0	78	116	128
Md.	29.4	30.0	33.0	1,052	1,170	1,221
Va.	22.2	27.0	28.0	2,303	3,672	3,992
W.Va.	21.8	22.0	25.0	1,694	1,430	1,625
N.C.	23.1	28.5	28.0	5,602	8,151	8,568
S.C.	21.3	23.5	24.5	11,083	15,064	16,023
Ga.	19.1	24.0	24.5	8,644	13,080	14,700
Fla.	13.9	20.0	18.0	154	400	432
Ky.	18.6	20.5	23.0	1,434	1,538	1,909
Tenn.	18.8	23.0	24.0	1,886	3,611	4,344
Ala.	19.2	24.0	24.0	2,729	4,608	5,064
Miss.	28.9	37.0	33.0	4,900	15,096	15,477
Ark.	23.2	28.5	27.0	5,464	9,405	8,559
La.	28.8	30.5	29.5	2,103	4,880	5,015
Okla.	19.5	19.0	19.0	27,048	27,569	22,059
Tex.	23.2	25.0	23.5	33,425	38,600	43,546
Mont.	29.5	39.0	31.5	10,362	15,717	11,938
Idaho	38.0	39.5	38.0	6,239	7,308	6,764
Wyo.	27.9	32.0	31.0	3,018	4,320	4,681
Colo.	28.9	29.0	34.0	4,578	5,452	6,698
N.Mex.	24.4	30.0	22.0	667	1,050	594
Ariz.	27.7	29.0	32.0	219	319	416
Utah	38.8	43.0	41.0	1,462	2,107	2,132
Nev.	37.9	42.0	41.0	181	252	287
Wash.	45.0	46.0	45.0	7,913	7,728	7,200
Oreg.	30.5	35.5	31.0	8,998	10,828	8,959
Calif.	29.8	30.0	31.0	4,376	5,310	5,115
U. S.	29.6	29.9	37.8	1,068,399	1,166,392	1,583,650

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

ROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS OCTOBER 1 1/

State	Wheat			Oats			Corn (old crop) 2/		
	Average 1934-43	1944	1945	Average 1934-43	1944	1945	Average 1934-43	1944	1945
	Thousand bushels								
Maine	70	37	30	3,681	3,304	2,723	4	8	10
N.H.	—	—	—	244	254	233	14	16	13
Vt.	—	—	—	1,472	1,283	1,126	18	8	9
Mass.	—	—	—	162	155	163	27	44	56
R.I.	—	—	—	37	28	27	6	1	1
Conn.	—	—	—	125	103	111	54	20	48
N.Y.	4,282	5,002	5,019	21,875	23,516	21,088	689	462	692
N.J.	711	856	804	1,157	1,052	839	722	664	706
Pa.	10,832	11,970	12,582	21,864	20,564	22,519	3,803	2,724	4,673
Ohio	20,317	21,062	25,628	33,288	30,896	44,956	11,460	9,638	9,864
Ind.	11,059	8,476	10,901	30,272	23,236	47,811	14,768	13,103	13,406
Ill.	10,655	6,158	6,612	92,742	78,528	125,564	53,180	20,058	26,961
Mich.	11,400	14,504	15,456	39,395	39,249	59,866	4,839	3,517	5,362
Wis.	1,462	1,494	1,291	71,746	108,234	144,600	3,914	4,791	7,049
Minn.	15,838	12,827	14,461	121,441	132,566	209,787	25,223	14,275	23,198
Iowa	3,180	1,776	1,660	150,670	121,187	193,831	114,452	57,218	69,265
Mo.	9,852	8,806	9,744	35,306	26,074	26,527	14,478	12,485	18,804
N.Dak.	57,904	113,141	111,732	39,955	73,837	78,270	643	428	1,208
S.Dak.	16,979	25,251	35,576	42,578	79,490	120,342	8,947	6,268	18,656
Nebr.	24,600	20,848	38,865	35,794	31,672	64,834	28,329	17,017	41,072
Kans.	55,590	90,084	92,312	27,576	20,512	16,239	5,158	5,912	16,899
Del.	663	538	352	57	81	102	299	125	248
Md.	2,584	2,583	2,282	811	901	1,099	1,290	591	1,564
Va.	4,303	6,201	4,530	1,648	2,387	2,491	2,279	2,603	3,136
W.Va.	1,160	1,210	1,100	1,362	1,244	1,213	1,144	1,728	1,220
N.C.	3,525	4,821	3,142	3,058	4,565	4,627	3,759	4,459	6,961
S.C.	963	1,315	860	5,173	8,436	8,332	1,629	2,345	2,824
Ga.	875	1,245	1,157	3,128	5,624	7,350	3,228	3,312	3,329
Fla.	—	—	—	29	80	91	220	412	291
Ky.	1,489	1,738	1,527	879	892	1,298	5,916	6,274	6,574
Tenn.	1,871	2,417	1,820	1,087	1,806	2,520	3,904	3,823	5,755
Ala.	40	65	59	1,050	1,981	2,583	2,268	2,599	3,516
Miss.	3/90	151	169	2,073	7,548	6,036	1,410	1,271	2,038
Ark.	243	247	193	2,604	6,019	5,991	2,138	1,174	2,891
La.	—	—	—	877	2,440	2,658	770	655	733
Okla.	17,023	26,633	22,000	19,686	20,125	17,427	1,293	894	1,890
Tex.	7,433	18,686	7,955	22,216	21,616	26,999	3,394	4,288	3,951
Mont.	33,312	54,674	40,775	10,972	17,917	14,087	85	91	120
Idaho	11,534	17,882	14,553	4,673	5,846	4,938	146	102	145
Wyo.	2,210	2,590	2,670	2,805	4,190	5,102	78	27	28
Colo.	9,015	9,951	17,946	3,817	4,416	5,492	735	808	1,084
N.Mex.	809	1,752	768	412	682	327	194	141	267
Ariz.	237	121	110	126	163	220	56	47	39
Utah	3,268	4,858	3,952	1,142	1,622	1,919	4	1	7
Nev.	337	359	382	149	189	201	0	0	0
Wash.	12,407	17,928	16,422	5,895	5,178	5,400	18	38	19
Oreg.	6,148	7,856	8,209	6,636	7,580	7,167	68	156	137
Calif.	2,225	4,157	3,611	954	1,593	1,534	4	0	0
U. S.	378,441	532,270	539,217	874,699	950,861	1,318,666	327,054	206,621	306,719

1/ Soybean stocks on farms, see page 32.
2/ Data based on corn for grain.
3/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

BARLEY AND RYE: STOCKS ON FARMS OCTOBER 1

State	Barley		Rye	
	1944	1945	1944	1945
	Thous. bushels		Thous. bushels	
Maine	76	67	--	--
Vt.	90	60	--	--
N.Y.	2,209	1,827	157	187
N.J.	139	122	137	86
Pa.	1,842	1,389	559	565
Ohio	261	396	274	423
Ind.	609	646	454	692
Ill.	600	515	342	462
Mich.	2,925	3,499	569	595
Wis.	4,809	2,682	780	870
Minn.	10,691	9,532	722	806
Iowa	194	59	90	102
Mo.	918	951	227	398
N.Dak.	45,478	43,002	1,794	629
S.Dak.	21,905	24,539	3,336	2,158
Nebr.	7,857	9,752	2,204	2,370
Kans.	9,039	5,211	424	546
Del.	208	299	68	128
Md.	1,233	1,304	172	162
Va.	1,359	1,459	242	274
W.Va.	160	149	37	43
N.C.	644	553	223	188
S.C.	107	74	90	60
Ga.	80	84	60	81
Ky.	1,140	994	172	317
Tenn.	614	805	109	148
Ala.	61	76	--	--
Miss.	166	202	--	--
Ark.	105	122	--	--
Okla.	2,434	1,693	1,064	452
Tex.	5,498	2,690	180	121
Mont.	14,661	12,686	431	210
Idaho	8,400	7,183	77	67
Wyo.	2,751	3,088	144	136
Colo.	11,989	15,464	463	414
N.Mex.	699	440	69	49
Ariz.	900	752	--	--
Utah	5,630	5,998	97	99
Nev.	783	684	--	--
Wash.	4,104	2,511	144	148
Oreg.	4,000	3,935	338	304
Calif.	8,002	6,821	54	91
U. S.	185,420	174,315	16,314	14,381

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
October 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

BARLEY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1934-43	1944	Preliminary 1945	Average 1934-43	1944	Preliminary 1945
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Maine	27.5	28.0	28.0	118	84	84
Vt.	27.2	25.0	25.0	147	100	75
N.Y.	24.5	25.0	25.0	3,319	2,325	2,175
N.J.	26.6	28.0	30.0	124	196	180
Pa.	28.2	28.0	34.0	2,722	2,632	3,230
Ohio	24.4	25.0	30.0	732	475	660
Ind.	22.7	24.0	27.0	1,025	1,296	1,134
Ill.	25.6	25.0	25.5	2,983	1,500	1,096
Mich.	26.4	26.0	32.0	5,172	3,900	4,320
Wis.	28.7	26.5	39.5	19,589	5,062	3,674
Minn.	23.9	19.5	29.0	44,401	13,884	14,442
Iowa	23.9	18.5	28.0	8,979	259	84
Mo.	18.8	20.0	19.0	2,550	1,800	1,463
N.Dak.	18.3	22.5	24.0	33,018	59,062	57,336
S.Dak.	17.2	16.0	27.0	28,353	28,448	33,615
Nebr.	17.2	12.0	23.0	20,160	8,928	13,179
Kans.	13.6	17.0	17.5	10,294	14,348	6,948
Del.	30.3	30.0	32.0	108	270	352
Md.	28.5	31.5	30.0	1,575	2,174	2,070
Va.	24.8	29.5	27.0	1,538	2,124	1,998
W.Va.	24.3	25.0	24.5	198	225	245
N.C.	21.0	26.0	20.5	428	1,170	922
S.C.	17.2	19.5	18.5	111	195	185
Ga.	1/ 17.5	20.0	19.0	1/ 112	200	209
Ky.	22.5	23.0	22.5	1,250	1,932	1,462
Tenn.	18.5	19.0	18.0	1,093	1,862	1,872
Ala.	—	19.0	19.0	—	152	190
Miss.	—	32.0	28.0	—	416	504
Ark.	15.5	17.0	18.0	126	170	162
Okla.	15.7	19.0	16.0	4,970	3,990	2,352
Tex.	16.3	28.0	14.5	3,345	10,780	5,075
Mont.	24.0	30.0	25.0	5,537	16,290	14,925
Idaho	34.3	37.0	36.0	7,580	12,728	12,384
Wyo.	25.7	27.5	27.5	1,963	3,162	2,998
Colo.	21.8	21.5	29.0	10,729	14,986	20,619
N.Mex.	23.4	28.0	22.0	362	896	550
Ariz.	31.7	38.0	33.0	1,159	2,812	2,508
Utah	42.3	46.0	45.0	3,997	7,038	6,975
Nev.	35.8	37.0	38.0	507	851	912
Wash.	34.6	37.5	35.0	4,881	8,550	7,175
Oreg.	29.6	34.5	29.5	5,497	7,142	6,785
Calif.	27.1	28.0	27.0	32,754	40,012	40,122
U.S.	22.3	23.0	26.1	273,481	284,426	277,246

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

State	SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN: Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated 1945	BUCKWHEAT: Indicated 1945: Yield per acre	BUCKWHEAT: Indicated 1945: Production	FLAXSEED: Prelim. 1945: Yield per acre	FLAXSEED: Prelim. 1945: Production
	Bushels			Thousand bushels			Bu.	1,000 bu.	Bu.	1,000 bu.
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.0	108	—	—
Vt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.0	19	—	—
N.Y.	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.0	2,244	—	—
Pa.	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.0	2,460	—	—
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.0	304	—	—
Ind.	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.0	150	—	—
Ill.	24.4	27.0	26.0	46	27	26	16.0	112	14.0	28
Mich.	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.0	416	8.0	64
Wis.	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.0	375	12.0	108
Minn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.0	615	11.0	12,375
Iowa	21.2	18.0	20.0	82	18	20	16.5	148	13.0	1,326
Mo.	15.7	21.0	17.0	981	1,617	1,020	12.0	12	4.5	58
N.Dak.	—	12.0	12.0	—	12	12	17.0	136	8.0	12,328
S.Dak.	8.9	17.0	13.0	1,022	2,091	962	13.0	65	11.0	4,785
Nebr.	11.1	19.5	16.0	1,786	2,244	1,344	—	—	8.0	16
Kans.	10.8	25.2	13.0	11,406	49,468	15,600	—	—	6.0	522
Md.	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.0	132	—	—
Va.	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.5	122	—	—
W.Va.	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.5	156	—	—
N.C.	—	30.0	10.0	—	60	20	15.0	60	—	—
Ky.	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.0	26	—	—
Tenn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.0	96	—	—
Ark.	12.8	16.0	17.0	150	144	119	—	—	—	—
La.	15.7	17.0	20.0	35	34	40	—	—	—	—
Okla.	9.9	14.4	11.5	7,316	12,915	8,360	—	—	2.5	88
Tex.	14.8	19.0	15.0	38,497	96,724	68,130	—	—	9.0	567
Mont.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.0	1,232
Wyo.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.0	5
Colo.	9.2	16.4	15.0	1,295	4,746	3,600	—	—	—	—
N.Mex.	11.8	15.5	2.0	2,234	5,560	346	—	—	—	—
Ariz.	30.2	34.0	34.0	856	2,176	1,802	—	—	19.0	304
Wash.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.0	11
Oreg.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.5	230
Calif.	34.6	35.0	37.0	4,592	3,920	3,737	—	—	16.0	1,808
U.S.	13.7	19.9	14.5	70,310	181,756	105,138	17.5	7,756	9.3	35,855

RICE

State	Indicated 1945: Yield per acre	Indicated 1945: Production
	Bushels	1,000 bu.
Arkansas	52.0	14,352
Louisiana	40.5	23,166
Texas	43.0	17,200
California	67.0	16,884
United States	47.7	71,602

BROOMCORN

State	Preliminary 1945: Yield per acre	Preliminary 1945: Production
	Pounds	Tons
Illinois	550	1,900
Kansas	270	1,500
Oklahoma	300	9,800
Texas	305	5,500
Colorado	275	10,700
New Mexico	150	3,200
United States	272	32,600

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
October 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.

TAME HAY

State	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Prelim. 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Prelim. 1945
	Tons			Thousand tons		
Maine	0.90	0.83	1.07	807	729	951
N.H.	1.11	1.05	1.23	386	354	416
Vt.	1.21	1.12	1.42	1,075	985	1,255
Mass.	1.43	1.18	1.69	502	404	583
R.I.	1.33	1.12	1.41	48	37	48
Conn.	1.43	1.10	1.57	403	307	443
N.Y.	1.32	1.45	1.52	5,177	5,687	6,013
N.J.	1.56	1.37	1.70	354	320	394
Pa.	1.52	1.44	1.51	3,046	3,216	3,435
Ohio	1.35	1.40	1.53	3,323	3,270	3,530
Ind.	1.28	1.26	1.40	2,508	2,577	2,639
Ill.	1.30	1.33	1.50	3,601	3,448	3,724
Mich.	1.32	1.32	1.40	3,424	3,376	3,541
Wis.	1.62	1.65	1.80	5,844	6,549	7,180
Minn.	1.53	1.55	1.70	4,432	4,679	4,786
Iowa	1.48	1.74	1.77	4,952	5,528	5,568
Mo.	1.03	1.10	1.16	2,937	3,481	3,688
N.Dak.	1.10	1.40	1.35	1,139	1,122	1,042
S.Dak.	1.02	1.56	1.55	772	917	901
Nebr.	1.33	1.94	1.95	1,497	2,028	2,020
Kans.	1.47	2.10	1.90	1,274	1,955	1,809
Del.	1.30	1.10	1.45	87	96	119
Md.	1.28	1.15	1.46	514	486	632
Va.	1.06	1.01	1.20	1,236	1,357	1,738
W.Va.	1.10	1.04	1.26	765	805	980
N.C.	.92	.92	1.00	1,003	1,121	1,309
S.C.	.71	.71	.80	427	410	475
Ga.	.55	.48	.58	645	688	831
Fla.	.55	.50	.50	59	64	64
Ky.	1.14	1.03	1.36	1,688	1,601	2,336
Tenn.	1.06	.35	1.27	1,995	1,601	2,628
Ala.	.74	.65	.77	699	716	752
Miss.	1.17	1.19	1.33	944	1,067	1,193
Ark.	1.02	1.05	1.20	1,075	1,266	1,399
La.	1.18	1.22	1.42	356	362	406
Okla.	1.20	1.41	1.46	936	1,331	1,317
Tex.	.96	.94	.98	1,098	1,526	1,511
Mont.	1.32	1.51	1.50	1,571	1,817	1,828
Idaho	2.15	2.12	2.20	2,184	2,148	2,191
Wyo.	1.35	1.43	1.42	768	761	774
Colo.	1.63	1.83	1.82	1,660	1,910	1,866
N.Mex.	2.11	2.31	2.10	354	458	424
Ariz.	2.39	2.42	2.43	539	783	729
Utah	2.03	2.20	2.20	1,000	1,140	1,115
Nev.	2.02	2.29	2.18	365	426	403
Wash.	1.90	1.91	2.05	1,741	1,916	2,077
Oreg.	1.84	1.88	1.97	1,598	1,627	1,732
Calif.	2.84	2.90	2.96	4,607	5,393	5,686
U.S.	1.34	1.41	1.52	77,415	83,845	90,477

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.
October 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

State	ALFALFA HAY 1/		PASTURE		SOYBEANS 2/		COWPEAS 2/		
	Preliminary 1945		Condition Oct.1		Stocks on farms October 1 3/		Yield per acre		
	Yield per acre	Production	Average 1934-43	1945	1944	1945	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945
	Tons	Thous.tons	Percent		Thous.bushels		Bushels		
Maine	1.50	10	72	82	--	--	--	--	--
N.H.	2.35	12	75	88	--	--	--	--	--
Vt.	2.20	40	77	84	--	--	--	--	--
Mass.	2.40	46	72	86	--	--	--	--	--
R.I.	2.30	2	73	88	--	--	--	--	--
Conn.	2.60	68	72	88	--	--	--	--	--
N.Y.	1.35	852	71	90	--	--	--	--	--
N.J.	2.25	158	69	92	60	29	--	--	--
Pa.	2.00	584	71	88	13	6	--	--	--
Ohio	2.05	927	72	79	76	44	--	--	--
Ind.	1.90	851	71	93	549	561	--	--	--
Ill.	2.45	1,193	70	92	389	232	5.9	6.0	7.0
Mich.	1.60	1,680	78	89	704	714	5.6	6.0	6.5
Wis.	2.50	2,080	77	92	120	32	--	--	--
Minn.	2.05	2,038	71	83	42	18	--	--	--
Iowa	2.45	1,960	77	91	133	87	--	--	--
Mo.	2.55	813	64	82	2,118	852	--	--	--
N.Dak.	1.50	272	57	83	217	106	6.1	9.0	7.5
S.Dak.	1.75	530	53	84	4	5	--	--	--
Nebr.	2.15	1,767	53	83	25	8	--	--	--
Kans.	2.10	1,562	57	75	9	19	--	--	--
Del.	2.40	14	74	96	58	66	6.8	8.5	7.0
Md.	2.25	99	72	95	18	16	--	--	--
Va.	2.30	175	77	96	26	14	--	--	--
W.Va.	2.15	116	75	88	37	19	5.7	7.5	7.5
N.C.	2.20	22	77	89	0	0	--	--	--
S.C.	1.70	3	66	84	46	62	4.8	4.5	4.5
Ga.	2.10	10	70	84	4	2	4.4	5.5	5.5
Fla.	--	--	82	81	2	2	4.8	5.5	6.5
Ky.	2.20	499	69	78	--	--	8.6	8.0	9.0
Tenn.	2.25	338	68	83	1	8	5.4	5.0	6.5
Ala.	1.65	12	72	75	9	10	5.3	5.7	6.0
Miss.	2.65	196	69	82	2	3	5.4	5.5	6.5
Ark.	2.20	187	59	86	34	12	5.6	6.5	6.5
La.	2.40	60	75	87	51	72	5.1	6.0	5.5
Okla.	2.30	759	57	76	14	5	3.8	3.0	3.5
Tex.	2.75	440	66	68	1	1	5.3	6.0	5.5
Mont.	1.70	1,183	68	76	0	0	6.5	6.0	7.5
Idaho	2.45	1,855	77	90	--	--	--	--	--
Wyo.	1.65	521	73	91	--	--	--	--	--
Colo.	2.10	1,367	66	88	--	--	--	--	--
N.Mex.	2.60	369	70	59	--	--	--	--	--
Ariz.	2.60	585	80	84	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	2.30	1,007	71	87	--	--	--	--	--
Nev.	2.45	323	83	95	--	--	--	--	--
Wash.	2.55	842	69	77	--	--	--	--	--
Oreg.	2.70	710	70	83	--	--	--	--	--
Calif.	4.20	4,213	76	77	--	--	--	--	--
U.S.	2.30	33,350	68	83	4,765	3,005	5.2	5.6	6.2

1/ Included in tame hay.
2/ For beans or peas.
3/ Old crop.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ROP REPORT
as of
ctober 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
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October 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre Average 1934-43	Yield per acre 1944	Yield per acre Indicated 1945	Production Average 1934-43	Production 1944	Production Indicated 1945
	Bushels			Thous.bushels		
hio	19.3	17.0	19.0	9,889	22,457	22,591
nd.	17.2	16.5	20.0	11,894	23,150	28,640
ll.	20.1	21.0	20.5	39,010	71,400	73,062
ich.	14.4	14.5	16.5	837	1,595	1,815
is.	14.1	15.0	16.5	319	735	676
inn.	14.4	16.5	17.0	993	4,340	6,460
owa	17.8	20.0	19.0	13,783	42,580	36,195
o.	11.0	17.5	15.0	2,397	10,605	10,770
ans.	8.8	15.0	9.5	605	3,315	2,612
a.	13.4	15.0	15.5	680	945	1,581
.C.	11.4	10.5	12.0	1,922	2,058	2,088
y.	11.6	13.0	15.0	375	780	975
enn.	8.7	14.5	16.0	302	1,044	1,232
iss.	9.6	12.5	13.0	721	1,150	1,131
rk.	11.6	15.5	15.5	1,139	3,612	3,875
ther States	11.2	10.9	12.7	1,866	3,097	2,884
nited States	17.6	18.4	18.6	86,732	192,863	196,587

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre Average 1934-43	Yield per acre 1944	Yield per acre Indicated 1945	Production Average 1934-43	Production 1944	Production Indicated 1945
	Pounds			Thous. bags 2/		
aine	1,032	750	900	87	38	45
t.	630	600	560	16	6	6
.Y.	855	630	740	1,232	731	755
ich.	839	630	720	4,509	4,158	3,989
is.	517	575	650	20	17	6
inn.	467	660	520	20	40	31
Total N.E.	--	631	722	--	4,990	4,832
.Dak.	--	500	500	--	10	5
.Dak.	--	300	--	--	3	--
ebr.	1,178	1,250	1,500	321	588	720
ont.	1,230	1,200	1,250	274	240	212
yo.	1,216	1,375	1,325	729	1,251	1,100
daho	1,470	1,450	1,480	1,731	2,088	1,643
ash.	3/1,053	1,000	1,025	25	40	41
reg.	773	1,050	1,000	14	21	10
Total N.W.	--	1,364	1,408	--	4,241	3,731
ans.	3/ 317	420	--	4	4	--
exas	--	200	200	--	4/ 10	4/ 8
olo.	488	580	610	1,574	2,088	1,909
.Mex.	337	350	138	661	840	305
riz.	466	425	475	56	64	66
tah	676	680	640	33	48	32
Total S.W.	--	486	417	--	3,054	2,320
alif.Lima	1,344	1,296	1,350	2,091	2,203	2,403
alif.Other	1,199	1,045	1,050	2,544	1,640	1,564
Total Calif.	1,261	1,175	1,213	4,634	3,843	3,967
nited States	872	784	817	15,942	16,128	14,850

/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

/ Short-time average.

4/ Not including Blackeye peas.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.
October 10, 1945
:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

HOPS

State	Yield per acre Average 1934-43	Yield per acre 1944	Yield per acre Preliminary 1945	Production 1/ Average 1934-43	Production 1/ 1944	Production 1/ Preliminary 1945
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Washington	1,822	1,750	1,800	10,996	16,975	21,060
Oregon	869	925	1,000	18,069	17,112	19,900
California	1,423	1,620	1,650	10,175	13,608	14,850
United States	1,157	1,303	1,375	39,240	47,695	55,810

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities not available for marketing because of economic conditions and the marketing agreement allotments.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield of cane per acre Average 1934-43	Yield of cane per acre 1944	Yield of cane per acre Indicated 1945	Production Average 1934-43	Production 1944	Production Indicated 1945
	Short tons			1,000 Short tons		
Louisiana	18.4	20.0	22.5	4,925	5,349	6,098
Florida	32.0	28.5	32.0	715	799	1,014
Total	19.5	20.8	23.5	5,640	6,148	7,112

SUGAR BEETS

State	Indicated 1945 Yield per acre	Indicated 1945 Production	State	Indicated 1945 Yield per acre	Indicated 1945 Production
	Short tons	1,000 Short tons		Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Ohio	10.5	220	Colo.	14.0	2,100
Mich.	8.5	680	Utah	15.0	495
Nebr.	12.0	708	Calif.	17.0	1,615
Mont.	11.5	943	Other		
Idaho	15.5	837	States	12.9	1,364
Wyo.	12.5	438	U. S.	13.1	9,400

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October 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Average 1934-43	Production 2/ 1943	Production 2/ 1944	Indicated 1945
	Thousand bushels			
East. States:				
N.Atl.				
Maine	600	704	912	180
N.H.	733	767	778	171
Vt.	561	722	513	123
Mass.	2,550	2,228	2,747	574
R.I.	271	281	268	76
Conn.	1,364	836	1,523	533
N.Y.	15,887	13,602	17,010	2,700
N.J.	3,098	2,028	2,090	1,221
Pa.	8,684	5,070	9,100	2,730
N.Atl.	33,747	26,238	34,941	8,308
S.Atl.				
Del.	1,034	499	870	352
Md.	1,829	864	1,863	795
Va.	10,903	5,590	14,580	3,330
W.Va.	4,134	2,046	4,356	1,625
N.C.	1,078	499	1,782	252
S.Atl.	18,978	9,498	23,451	6,354
East. States	52,725	35,736	58,392	14,662
Cent. States:				
Ohio	4,914	2,422	5,395	1,230
Ind.	1,531	1,010	1,363	920
Ill.	3,162	2,790	2,418	2,623
Mich.	7,681	5,888	7,625	1,500
Wis.	666	862	805	339
Minn.	206	172	182	130
Iowa	253	42	80	52
Mo.	1,404	968	660	817
Nebr.	272	34	84	30
Kans.	735	260	279	279
N.Cent.	20,825	14,448	18,891	7,920
S.Cent.				
Ky.	285	280	185	262
Tenn.	304	198	351	405
Ark.	753	563	568	312
S.Cent.	1,342	1,041	1,104	979
Cent.States	22,168	15,489	19,995	8,899
West. States:				
Mont.	325	258	400	290
Idaho	2,914	640	1,900	2,465
Colo.	1,554	1,140	2,002	1,275
N.Mex.	731	847	760	625
Utah	412	550	629	420
Wash.	27,446	23,000	31,100	26,180
Oreg.	3,165	2,690	3,432	2,698
Calif.	7,607	8,700	6,144	9,240
West. States	44,153	37,825	46,367	43,193
35 States	119,046	89,050	124,754	66,754

PEACHES

State	Average 1934-43	Production 2/ 1944	Prelim. 1945
	Thousand bushels		
N.H.	12	21	6
Mass.	44	48	26
R.I.	15	20	9
Conn.	106	129	99
N.Y.	1,258	1,824	1,762
N.J.	954	1,193	864
Pa.	1,601	1,886	1,222
Ohio	732	1,095	750
Ind.	296	674	589
Ill.	1,239	1,470	1,638
Mich.	2,305	3,600	3,848
Iowa	77	20	40
Mo.	695	315	1,026
Nebr.	20	1	24
Kans.	87	15	63
Del.	365	605	230
Md.	391	602	312
Va.	1,110	2,150	536
W.Va.	345	690	300
N.C.	1,892	2,698	2,172
S.C.	2,039	2,460	5,760
Ga.	4,997	4,590	8,091
Fla.	82	121	114
Ky.	619	878	1,273
Tenn.	1,134	686	1,862
Ala.	1,463	1,380	2,440
Miss.	886	1,105	1,418
Ark.	2,061	2,646	2,967
La.	298	390	422
Okla.	477	286	734
Tex.	1,567	1,517	2,774
Idaho	210	442	414
Colo.	1,553	2,112	2,372
N.Mex.	106	122	135
Ariz.	62	60	22
Utah	551	850	870
Nev.	5	8	8
Wash.	1,742	2,604	2,465
Oreg.	416	606	502
Calif.	23,389	34,044	31,795
Clingstone 3/	14,430	20,501	19,877
Freestone	8,959	13,543	11,918
U.S.	57,201	75,963	81,954

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State and include fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption. 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 3/ Mainly for canning.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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October 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

PEARS

State	Production 1/ Average 1934-43	Production 1/ 1944	Production 1/ Indicated 1945
	Thousand bushels		
Maine	7	10	2
N.H.	9	10	1
Vt.	3	3	3/
Mass.	55	48	13
R.I.	7	7	2
Conn.	64	77	51
N.Y.	1,053	1,157	320
N.J.	58	52	29
Pa.	513	464	126
Ohio	500	373	246
Ind.	267	157	146
Ill.	517	335	378
Mich.	1,114	1,193	125
Iowa	104	55	58
Mo.	354	175	350
Nebr.	26	10	12
Kans.	131	63	112
Del.	6	7	4
Md.	61	52	23
Va.	349	428	73
W.Va.	76	132	30
N.C.	317	354	360
S.C.	128	160	191
Ga.	347	500	502
Fla.	136	176	157
Ky.	223	135	256
Tenn.	286	188	493
Ala.	291	312	416
Miss.	360	354	401
Ark.	172	228	231
La.	163	245	228
Okla.	143	96	203
Tex.	403	502	496
Idaho	59	69	65
Colo.	195	157	263
N.Mex.	47	50	56
Ariz.	10	10	5
Utah	127	170	223
Nev.	4	6	4
Wash., all	6,260	8,665	7,982
Bartlett	4,420	6,885	6,302
Other	1,841	1,780	1,680
Oreg., all	3,720	4,354	4,842
Bartlett	1,553	1,794	2,250
Other	2,167	2,560	2,592
Calif., all	9,951	10,417	13,210
Bartlett	8,722	9,167	11,668
Other	1,229	1,250	1,542
U. S.	28,616	31,956	32,685

GRAPES

State	Production 1/ Average 1934-43	Production 1/ 1944	Production 1/ Indicated 1945
	Tons		
Mass.	415	250	150
R.I.	210	200	100
Conn.	1,300	900	600
N.Y.	58,890	59,300	33,200
N.J.	2,540	2,300	1,100
Pa.	17,590	19,500	6,800
Ohio	22,760	24,400	5,000
Ind.	3,310	2,500	1,500
Ill.	4,720	3,700	3,600
Mich.	41,600	34,000	11,400
Wis.	445	600	450
Iowa	3,340	3,100	3,000
Mo.	7,490	6,500	6,400
Nebr.	1,620	1,300	1,700
Kans.	2,640	3,300	4,300
Del.	1,430	1,200	450
Md.	425	250	100
Va.	1,930	1,800	350
W.Va.	1,175	1,300	250
N.C.	6,150	6,600	3,700
S.C.	1,340	1,200	1,400
Ga.	1,690	2,200	2,300
Fla.	635	600	600
Ky.	2,030	1,900	1,000
Tenn.	2,250	2,300	2,200
Ala.	1,280	1,200	1,500
Ark.	8,430	10,600	4,700
Okla.	2,750	3,200	2,500
Tex.	2,300	2,100	2,100
Idaho	530	450	500
Colo.	510	600	600
N.Mex.	1,070	1,000	1,000
Ariz.	920	1,500	1,000
Utah	840	800	800
Wash.	9,480	17,300	18,400
Oreg.	2,100	2,300	2,400
Calif., all	2,256,700	2,514,000	2,714,000
Wine var.	540,000	563,000	554,000
Table var.	415,900	513,000	531,000
Raisin var.	1,300,800	1,438,000	1,629,000
Raisins 2/	237,300	309,500	—
Not dried	351,600	200,000	—
U. S.	2,474,835	2,736,550	2,841,150

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes. 3/ Less than 1,000 bushels.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

ROP REPORT
as of
tober 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

op and State	Condition October 1 1/ Average 1934-43	1944	1945	Production 1/ Average 1934-43	1943	1944	Indicated 1945
	Percent			Thousand boxes			
ANGES:							
alifornia, all	75	82	77	43,866	51,961	60,323	—
Navels and Misc. 2/	75	76	79	17,570	21,071	22,023	20,700
Valencias	76	85	76	26,296	30,890	38,300	3/
lorida, all	73	77	66	26,920	46,200	42,800	50,000
Early & Midseason	4/72	77	66	15,445	25,800	21,700	26,000
Valencias	4/70	77	66	11,475	20,400	21,100	24,000
Texas, all 2/	66	81	80	2,164	3,550	4,400	4,800
Early & Midseason	—	—	—	1,256	2,200	2,600	2,940
Valencias	—	—	—	908	1,350	1,800	1,860
Arizona, all 2/	73	83	77	502	1,100	1,150	1,240
Navels and Misc.	—	—	—	239	530	600	600
Valencias	—	—	—	263	570	550	640
Louisiana, all 2/	73	86	65	272	240	360	260
5 States 5/	74	80	73	73,725	103,051	109,033	—
ANGERINES:							
Florida	62	78	57	2,780	3,600	3,900	4,000
LL ORANGES & TANGERINES							
5 States 5/	—	—	—	76,505	106,651	112,933	—
RAPEFRUIT:							
Florida, all	64	73	59	20,070	31,000	22,300	32,000
Seedless	4/ 65	73	61	7,410	14,000	8,400	13,000
Other	4/ 58	73	57	12,660	17,000	13,900	19,000
Texas, all	58	77	76	12,043	17,710	22,300	24,000
Arizona, all	75	75	76	2,550	4,080	3,750	4,400
California, all	74	80	79	2,337	3,306	3,505	—
Desert Valleys	—	84	80	1,020	1,200	1,530	1,330
Other	—	78	79	1,316	2,100	1,975	3/
4 States 5/	64	75	68	37,000	56,090	51,855	—
EMONS:							
California 5/	74	76	80	11,339	11,050	12,300	3/
LIMES:							
Florida 5/	69	71	54	93	190	250	200

In California the picking season usually extends from
/Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In other States the season begins about Oct.
bout October 1 to December 31 of the following year.
, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in
ertain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or elimi-
ated on account of market conditions. 2/Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/First report of
roduction from 1945 bloom for California Valencia oranges, lemons, and grapefruit in "other" areas
ill be issued in December. 4/ Short-time average. 5/Net content of box varies. In California and
rizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys;
8 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including
angerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb., California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
October 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Average 1934-43	Production 1/ 1942	1943	1944	Preliminary 1945
		Tons -- Fresh Basis			
PLUMS:					
Michigan	4,930	5,300	3,400	6,200	2,200
California	66,200	72,000	76,000	92,000	71,000
2 States	71,130	77,300	79,400	98,200	73,200
PRUNES:					
Idaho	16,820	18,200	7,800	22,900	28,000
Washington, all	27,540	24,600	23,700	27,000	24,900
Eastern Washington	13,800	17,200	11,800	17,400	17,200
Western Washington	13,740	7,400	11,900	9,600	7,700
Oregon, all	98,570	70,500	104,000	60,400	93,500
Eastern Oregon	13,290	15,500	10,200	14,400	19,900
Western Oregon	85,280	55,000	93,800	46,000	73,600
		Tons -- Dry Basis 2/			
California	205,000	172,000	196,000	159,000	212,000
		UTILIZATION OF PRODUCTION 1/			
		Tons -- Fresh Basis			
FRESH SALES 3/:					
Idaho	15,460	16,800	7,300	21,900	27,000
Washington	12,270	15,300	12,300	15,550	14,300
Oregon	16,850	19,000	17,600	17,800	22,600
3 States	44,580	51,100	37,200	55,250	63,900
CANNED 3/4/:					
Washington	5,367	3,700	4,400	6,100	5,300
Oregon	20,250	15,500	31,000	14,800	19,000
2 States	25,617	19,200	35,400	20,900	24,300
FROZEN 3/:					
Washington	--	400	1,500	1,500	1,300
Oregon	--	1,500	11,500	7,300	9,000
2 States	--	1,900	13,000	8,800	10,300
OTHER PROCESSED 3/:					
Washington	190	400	200	250	200
Oregon	--	--	1,000	1,900	2,000
2 States	--	400	1,200	2,150	2,200
FARM HOUSEHOLD USE:					
Idaho	1,130	1,400	500	1,000	1,000
Washington	2,330	2,500	2,600	2,600	2,600
Oregon	2,140	2,600	3,100	2,800	3,000
California	5/ 220	5/ 200	5/ 300	5/ 200	5/ 200
4 States	6,150	7,000	6,700	6,900	7,100
		Tons -- Dry Basis 2/3/			
DRIED:					
Washington	1,720	100	600	300	400
Oregon	15,410	5,900	11,300	4,100	8,800
California	196,380	170,800	195,800	158,800	211,800
3 States	213,510	176,800	207,700	163,200	221,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. These quantities are not included in utilization figures.
2/ The drying ratio in Calif. is about 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried; in Wash. and Oreg., from 3 to 4 fresh to 1 dried.
3/ Excludes quantities used on farms where grown.
4/ Includes small quantities frozen in some years prior to 1941.
5/ Dry basis.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
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October 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

PECANS

State	Improved Varieties 1/ Production Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945	Wild or seedling varieties Production Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945
	Thousand pounds					
Illinois	2/ 13	10	25	537	480	1,235
Missouri	32	25	60	853	750	1,800
North Carolina	2,092	2,070	2,402	304	230	328
South Carolina	2,080	2,132	2,937	341	468	559
Georgia	18,306	28,140	32,340	3,232	5,360	6,160
Florida	1,919	2,856	2,584	1,369	2,244	1,723
Alabama	6,069	7,885	8,848	1,567	1,615	1,812
Mississippi	3,351	4,980	4,698	2,569	3,320	3,132
Arkansas	556	504	756	3,029	3,696	4,284
Louisiana	2,125	3,744	2,496	5,663	10,656	7,104
Oklahoma	855	1,400	2,250	16,105	12,600	20,250
Texas	1,940	5,400	4,050	22,440	39,600	29,700
12 States	39,336	59,146	63,446	58,010	81,019	78,087

State	All varieties Production Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945
	Thousand pounds		
Illinois	549	490	1,260
Missouri	885	775	1,860
North Carolina	2,396	2,300	2,730
South Carolina	2,422	2,600	3,496
Georgia	21,538	33,500	38,500
Florida	3,288	5,100	4,307
Alabama	7,636	9,500	10,660
Mississippi	5,920	8,300	7,830
Arkansas	3,585	4,200	5,040
Louisiana	7,788	14,400	9,600
Oklahoma	16,960	14,000	22,500
Texas	24,380	45,000	33,750
12 States	97,346	140,165	141,533

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.
2/ Short-time average.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition October 1			Production 1/		
	Average 1934-43	1944	1945	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945
	Percent			Tons		
FIGS:						
California						
Dried)	77	83	80	2/ 28,350	2/35,200	--
Not dried)	--	--	--	13,650	19,000	--
OLIVES:						
California	58	48	38	41,100	42,000	--
ALMONDS:						
California	--	--	--	13,700	21,000	23,100
WALNUTS:						
California	--	--	--	53,320	62,000	62,000
Oregon	--	--	--	4,310	6,800	6,000
2 States	--	--	--	57,630	68,800	68,000
FILBERTS:						
Oregon	--	--	--	2,894	5,600	4,300
Washington	--	--	--	477	860	620
2 States	--	--	--	3,371	6,460	4,920

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharveste on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dry basis.

CRANBERRIES

State	Production			
	Average 1934-43	1943	1944	Indicated 1945
	Barrels			
Massachusetts	423,400	492,000	153,000	470,000
New Jersey	88,400	62,000	59,000	45,000
Wisconsin	91,400	102,000	115,000	70,000
Washington	21,070	24,000	30,000	36,400
Oregon	7,390	7,900	12,700	12,700
5 States	631,660	687,900	369,700	634,100

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

ROP REPORT
as of
ctober 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

POTATOES 1/

ROUP and STATE	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated 1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
RPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:						
Maine	281	268	275	46,102	53,868	58,025
New York, Long Island	224	155	280	11,316	10,695	19,600
New York, Up-State	106	125	90	17,279	15,750	10,530
Pennsylvania	120	116	115	22,318	19,140	17,825
3 Eastern	172.5	177.3	191.6	97,015	99,453	105,980
Michigan	99	108	115	23,669	18,360	19,550
Wisconsin	83	84	105	17,542	11,844	13,650
Minnestoa	82	82	110	20,360	15,334	17,490
North Dakota	96	125	130	13,249	20,875	23,010
South Dakota	61	75	88	2,016	2,550	2,904
5 Central	89.1	98.7	114.5	76,836	68,963	76,604
Nebraska	112	120	175	9,078	8,400	11,200
Montana	98	120	120	1,700	2,520	2,520
Idaho	224	225	225	28,910	36,675	43,650
Wyoming	113	155	175	1,954	2,170	2,450
Colorado	169	211	195	14,033	18,779	19,305
Utah	150	158	180	2,194	2,765	3,366
Nevada	174	160	180	409	544	684
Washington	192	220	215	8,713	10,340	12,255
Oregon	133	220	215	7,289	10,340	11,610
California 1/	230	270	310	9,473	10,530	13,640
10 Western	180.2	201.7	211.9	83,753	103,063	120,680
TAL 18	136.6	153.3	169.3	257,604	271,479	303,264
THER LATE POTATO STATES:						
New Hampshire	151	140	155	1,270	1,064	1,054
Vermont	134	138	125	1,942	1,656	1,488
Massachusetts	138	130	135	2,474	3,120	3,240
Rhode Island	186	190	190	837	1,235	1,311
Connecticut	168	160	175	2,805	3,408	3,798
5 New England	150.6	146.8	152.7	9,327	10,483	10,891
West Virginia	88	60	95	3,012	2,040	2,850
Ohio	105	83	120	11,318	5,810	7,560
Indiana	102	89	140	5,576	3,115	4,620
Illinois	80	60	105	3,225	1,800	2,940
Iowa	88	65	120	5,505	2,470	4,320
5 Central	95.5	73.6	117.3	28,638	15,235	22,290
New Mexico	74	85	75	340	425	338
Arizona	143	220	210	327	1,342	1,365
2 Southwestern	96.5	159.2	154.8	668	1,767	1,703
OTAL 12	104.9	94.9	128.1	38,633	27,485	34,884
0 LATE STATES	131.5	145.1	163.8	296,237	298,964	338,148
NTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:						
New Jersey	173	124	180	9,633	8,804	12,960
Delaware	88	62	113	424	273	441
Maryland	104	89	115	2,612	1,824	2,231
Virginia	119	83	126	9,770	5,976	8,694
Kentucky	78	58	99	3,605	2,494	4,257
Missouri	88	62	88	3,844	2,232	2,992
Kansas	84	52	79	2,279	1,144	1,580
OTAL 7	113.1	84.6	126.9	32,168	22,747	33,155
7 LATE & INTERMEDIATE	129.4	138.1	152.7	328,406	321,711	371,303

/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States.

POTATOES 1/ (Cont'd)

GROUP and STATE	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicate 1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
EARLY POTATO STATES:						
North Carolina	101	82	117	8,778	6,970	8,424
South Carolina	112	61	123	2,618	1,464	2,583
Georgia	63	47	76	1,451	1,363	2,052
Florida	123	106	144	3,722	3,445	5,112
Tennessee	72	56	85	3,203	2,464	3,435
Alabama	90	58	106	4,131	3,364	5,300
Mississippi	65	65	68	1,423	2,210	1,836
Arkansas	75	68	63	3,278	3,196	2,394
Louisiana	62	53	59	2,676	3,498	3,009
Oklahoma	69	65	50	2,252	2,015	1,150
Texas	70	76	81	3,840	5,016	5,022
California 1/	299	355	325	9,314	22,720	23,725
TOTAL 12	96.6	99.4	123.1	46,686	57,725	64,092
TOTAL U. S.	124.0	130.4	153.0	375,091	379,436	435,395

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated 1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.J.	134	150	140	2,116	2,400	2,240
Ind.	95	125	125	287	225	225
Ill.	85	85	88	358	382	352
Iowa	85	100	100	204	200	250
Mo.	87	100	95	798	800	665
Kans.	102	140	110	327	406	418
Del.	124	155	150	493	465	450
Md.	145	160	160	1,134	1,280	1,280
Va.	113	120	115	3,801	3,960	3,795
N.C.	101	115	105	8,235	8,970	7,350
S.C.	84	98	100	5,119	7,056	6,200
Ga.	74	88	93	8,018	8,272	8,742
Fla.	67	70	75	1,308	1,400	1,350
Ky.	83	90	90	1,503	1,440	1,440
Tenn.	90	96	100	4,427	4,128	3,300
Ala.	76	87	85	6,548	6,699	5,865
Miss.	86	88	103	6,499	6,248	6,592
Ark.	72	85	95	2,122	1,955	1,805
La.	70	75	88	7,352	8,100	10,472
Okla.	66	80	85	792	1,040	850
Tex.	74	75	87	4,318	5,025	4,350
Calif.	117	120	120	1,299	1,200	1,080
U. S.	84.2	92.9	97.0	67,059	71,651	69,071

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1945

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 10, 1945
3:00 P.M.(E.S.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and type	Type No.	INDICATED 1945 Yield per acre Lb.	INDICATED 1945 Production Thous. lb.
FLUE-CURED:			
Virginia	11	1,050	111,300
North Carolina	11	1,100	305,800
Total Old Belt	11	1,086	417,100
Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	1,175	414,775
North Carolina	13	1,250	103,750
South Carolina	13	1,170	140,400
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,203	244,150
Georgia	14	1,130	108,480
Florida	14	830	16,600
Alabama	14	850	255
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	1,078	125,335
Total flue-cured	11-14	1,137	1,201,360
FIRE-CURED:			
Total Virginia Belt	21	950	14,440
Kentucky	22	925	7,400
Tennessee	22	1,025	24,600
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	1,000	32,000
Kentucky	23	925	9,712
Tennessee	23	1,025	2,460
Total Paducah	23	944	12,172
Henderson Stemming (Ky.)	24	925	92
Total fire-cured	21-24	975	58,704
AIR-CURED (light):			
Ohio	31	1,050	16,800
Indiana	31	1,200	14,160
Missouri	31	925	7,400
Kansas	31	900	270
Virginia	31	1,450	21,460
West Virginia	31	1,050	3,780
North Carolina	31	1,400	19,600
Kentucky	31	1,050	392,700
Tennessee	31	1,150	100,050
Alabama	31	900	90
Total Burley	31	1,088	576,310
Southern Maryland	32	600	23,100
Total air-cured (light)	31-32	1,055	599,410

Class and type	Type No.	INDICATED 1945 Yield per acre Lb.	INDICATED 1945 Production Thous. lb.
AIR-CURED (dark):			
Indiana	35	1,100	220
Kentucky	35	1,000	20,100
Tennessee	35	975	4,875
Total One Sucker	35	996	25,195
Total Green River (Ky.)	36	1,025	15,375
Virginia Sun-cured	37	860	3,010
Total air-cured (dark)	35-37	995	43,580
CIGAR FILLER:			
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,460	51,976
Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	1,100	5,940
Total cigar filler	41-44	1,413	57,916
CIGAR BINDER:			
Massachusetts	51	1,600	160
Connecticut	51	1,630	13,366
Total Connecticut Valley	51	1,630	13,526
Massachusetts	52	1,600	7,680
Connecticut	52	1,600	3,520
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,600	11,200
New York	53	1,250	1,000
Pennsylvania	53	1,570	471
Total New York & Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,337	1,471
Southern Wisconsin	54	1,580	18,802
Wisconsin	55	1,580	18,486
Minnesota	55	1,200	840
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,559	19,326
Georgia	56	900	90
Florida	56	900	180
Total Georgia-Florida Sun-grown	56	900	270
Total cigar binder	51-56	1,575	64,595
CIGAR WRAPPER:			
Massachusetts	61	950	1,330
Connecticut	61	970	6,596
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	967	7,926
Georgia	62	1,075	645
Florida	62	1,100	2,530
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	1,095	3,175
Total cigar wrapper	61-62	1,000	11,101
Total cigar types	41-62	1,435	133,812
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Louisiana Perique	72	550	165
United States	ALL	1,118	2,036,831

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

TOBACCO

State	Indicated 1945 Yield per acre	Indicated 1945 Production	State	Indicated 1945 Yield per acre	Indicated 1945 Production
	Pounds	1,000 lbs.		Pounds	1,000 lbs.
Mass.	1,456	9,170	Va.	1,077	150,210
Conn.	1,365	23,482	W.Va.	1,050	3,780
N.Y.	1,250	1,000	N.C.	1,159	843,925
Pa.	1,461	52,447	S.C.	1,170	140,400
Ohio	1,063	22,740	Ga.	1,129	109,215
Ind.	1,198	14,380	Fla.	858	19,310
Wis.	1,580	37,288	Ky.	1,041	445,379
Minn.	1,200	840	Tenn.	1,115	131,985
Mo.	925	7,400	Ala.	862	345
Kans.	900	270	La.	550	165
Md.	600	23,100	U.S.	1,118	2,036,831

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Indicated 1945 Yield per acre	Indicated 1945 Production
	Pounds	1,000 lbs.
Virginia	1,100	180,400
North Carolina	1,100	343,200
Tennessee	775	6,200
Total (Virginia-North Carolina area)	1,095	529,800
South Carolina	625	25,000
Georgia	700	734,300
Florida	650	72,800
Alabama	725	332,050
Mississippi	500	13,000
Total (S. E. area)	699	1,177,150
Arkansas	400	4,800
Louisiana	400	2,400
Oklahoma	580	147,900
Texas	500	398,000
Total (S. W. area)	517	553,100
United States	698	2,260,050

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS October 10, 1945

MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	Milk produced per milk cow 2/ Oct. 1 av. 1934-43	Milk produced per milk cow 2/ Oct. 1 1944	Milk produced per milk cow 2/ Oct. 1 1945	"Grain" fed per milk cow 3/ Oct. 1 1943	"Grain" fed per milk cow 3/ Oct. 1 1944	"Grain" fed per milk cow 3/ Oct. 1 1945
	Pounds			Pounds		
Me.	14.9	16.0	15.7	4.0	5.0	5.0
N.H.	15.1	14.8	16.2	3.8	4.1	4.3
Vt.	14.2	15.1	15.0	4.0	4.6	4.4
Mass.	17.7	17.6	18.6	5.9	6.0	6.2
Conn.	17.3	17.6	17.5	5.4	5.9	5.5
N.Y.	16.7	17.4	18.0	4.1	5.1	5.1
N.J.	19.3	19.4	21.0	7.6	7.9	7.3
Pa.	16.7	16.5	17.5	5.6	5.8	6.0
N. ATL.	16.68	16.98	17.78	4.8	5.3	5.3
Ohio	15.1	15.5	16.0	4.4	4.7	4.6
Ind.	14.2	15.4	15.0	3.7	4.3	4.1
Ill.	13.9	15.0	15.5	4.5	4.7	4.4
Mich.	16.8	16.6	18.2	3.4	3.9	4.5
Wis.	14.7	14.4	15.7	2.3	3.1	3.5
E. N. CENT.	14.90	15.23	16.07	3.4	3.9	4.1
Minn.	12.4	11.5	12.5	1.9	1.9	2.5
Iowa	12.8	13.0	14.6	4.0	3.5	4.0
Mo.	10.4	12.2	11.5	2.8	3.1	2.8
N.Dak.	10.9	11.7	10.8	2.1	1.8	2.3
S.Dak.	9.9	9.7	10.8	2.0	1.8	2.5
Nebr.	11.8	11.6	11.9	3.2	2.5	3.8
Kans.	11.3	11.5	11.8	3.9	3.2	3.7
W. N. CENT.	11.54	11.74	12.30	2.9	2.6	3.1
Md.	15.5	15.2	16.1	6.5	5.2	5.2
Va.	12.7	13.4	14.4	3.0	3.6	3.4
W.Va.	12.5	12.9	14.5	2.1	2.7	2.6
N.C.	12.3	12.6	12.8	3.6	4.0	3.9
S.C.	10.5	10.6	10.9	3.3	2.6	3.2
Ga.	8.7	8.3	8.5	2.2	2.7	2.9
S. ATL.	11.90	12.12	12.81	3.4	3.5	3.4
Ky.	12.3	12.9	13.0	2.4	2.8	2.6
Tenn.	10.8	11.1	11.1	2.5	3.0	2.5
Ala.	8.3	8.4	9.0	2.9	2.3	3.7
Miss.	6.7	7.2	7.6	1.6	1.7	1.5
Ark.	8.2	8.8	9.4	2.1	1.9	1.9
Okla.	8.3	8.7	9.1	2.5	1.9	2.2
Tex.	8.6	7.9	7.7	2.1	2.4	2.7
S. CENT.	9.24	9.30	9.53	2.2	2.2	2.4
Mont.	14.0	13.5	14.7	2.6	1.8	3.0
Idaho	17.0	17.1	17.6	2.5	3.9	3.1
Wyo.	13.0	14.0	14.8	1.4	3.3	2.4
Colo.	13.0	13.3	14.1	3.4	2.5	3.1
Utah	15.6	17.2	15.9	2.0	2.2	2.8
Wash.	17.2	17.9	17.8	4.2	4.3	5.1
Oreg.	15.0	16.1	17.0	3.5	4.0	4.4
Calif.	17.9	19.3	18.8	3.9	3.9	4.3
WEST.	15.39	16.60	16.92	3.4	3.6	3.9
U. S.	12.92	13.24	13.83	3.20	3.35	3.59

Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special iry reporters. Figures for other States, regions, and U.S. are based on returns from crop re- rters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States t shown separately. 2/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by porters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. 3/Averages per w computed from reported "Pounds of grain, millfeeds, and concentrates fed yesterday to milk ws on your farm (or ranch)."

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

SEPTEMBER EGG PRODUCTION

State and Division	Number of layers on hand during September		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced			
					During September		Jan. to Sept. incl.	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
	Thousands		Number		Millions			
Me.	1,965	2,200	1,356	1,434	27	32	302	306
N.H.	1,930	1,892	1,380	1,338	27	25	284	274
Vt.	878	802	1,278	1,413	11	11	144	137
Mass.	4,365	4,778	1,392	1,425	61	68	716	733
R.I.	412	416	1,341	1,290	6	5	61	58
Conn.	2,650	2,830	1,440	1,350	38	38	375	362
N.Y.	11,615	9,865	1,176	1,242	137	123	1,750	1,520
N.J.	5,374	4,350	1,230	1,266	66	55	787	694
Pa.	15,193	13,240	1,122	1,134	170	150	2,242	1,957
N. Atl.	44,382	40,373	1,223	1,256	543	507	6,661	6,041
Ohio	15,205	14,660	1,116	1,164	170	171	2,335	2,269
Ind.	10,936	10,837	1,071	1,143	117	124	1,688	1,657
Ill.	16,918	15,900	1,014	1,020	172	162	2,380	2,284
Mich.	9,152	8,346	1,140	1,110	104	93	1,413	1,336
Wis.	13,432	12,108	1,098	1,116	147	135	1,981	1,877
E.N.Cent.	65,643	61,851	1,082	1,108	710	685	9,797	9,423
Minn.	19,216	18,810	1,107	1,143	213	215	3,055	3,106
Iowa	22,792	21,952	1,104	1,158	252	254	3,654	3,609
Mo.	16,596	15,922	1,032	1,068	171	170	2,617	2,477
N.Dak.	4,158	4,100	1,032	1,038	43	43	585	585
S.Dak.	6,754	6,324	1,056	1,089	71	69	960	925
Nebr.	10,899	10,700	1,011	1,044	110	112	1,680	1,714
Kans.	12,442	11,965	1,014	987	126	118	1,869	1,806
W.N.Cent.	92,857	89,773	1,062	1,093	986	981	14,420	14,222
Del.	773	704	990	984	8	7	110	100
Md.	2,785	2,438	1,068	1,092	30	27	372	356
Va.	6,865	6,462	960	996	66	64	875	852
W.Va.	3,134	2,649	1,080	1,137	34	30	451	376
N.C.	8,535	9,178	954	1,008	81	93	917	954
S.C.	3,468	3,365	750	774	26	26	327	333
Ga.	5,851	5,680	762	762	45	43	607	561
Fla.	1,510	1,410	849	930	13	13	179	163
S.Atl.	32,921	31,886	920	950	303	303	3,838	3,695
Ky.	7,926	7,290	948	1,023	75	75	1,059	989
Tenn.	8,064	8,013	870	906	70	73	983	927
Ala.	5,983	5,337	762	843	46	45	634	555
Miss.	6,355	5,894	648	645	41	38	579	540
Ark.	6,733	6,001	780	792	53	48	707	654
La.	3,938	3,510	654	708	26	25	361	333
Okla.	10,632	9,632	891	930	95	90	1,401	1,312
Tex.	24,567	23,789	876	897	215	213	2,981	2,863
S.Cent.	74,198	69,466	837	874	621	607	8,705	8,173
Mont.	1,681	1,486	1,098	1,044	18	16	226	210
Idaho	1,815	1,600	1,083	1,176	20	19	274	224
Wyo.	644	568	1,122	1,152	7	7	93	74
Colo.	3,295	2,642	1,020	1,044	34	28	438	370
N.Mex.	990	768	972	1,020	10	8	132	101
Ariz.	432	388	1,023	960	4	4	60	49
Utah	2,162	2,138	1,197	1,209	26	26	309	301
Nev.	251	249	1,092	1,170	3	3	34	34
Wash.	5,202	4,712	1,248	1,296	65	61	767	713
Oreg.	2,524	2,419	1,203	1,185	30	29	416	388
Calif.	13,224	11,820	1,182	1,164	156	138	2,006	1,691
West.	32,220	28,790	1,158	1,177	373	339	4,755	4,155
U.S.	342,221	322,139	1,033	1,062	3,536	3,422	48,176	45,709

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

COMPOSITION OF FARM FLOCKS, OCTOBER 1
(Thousands)

Year	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
			Pullets of Laying Age				
1934-43 (Av.)	14,418	21,494	23,700	9,274	19,834	9,418	98,139
1944	19,894	28,125	34,553	12,411	26,531	11,916	133,430
1945	17,614	29,531	31,754	12,290	24,646	11,882	127,717
			Pullets not of Laying Age				
1934-43 (Av.)	23,128	41,864	59,243	15,944	32,420	15,347	187,947
1944	25,923	45,542	77,586	16,052	32,898	13,473	211,474
1945	30,571	51,147	86,693	18,774	38,614	15,969	241,768
			Other Young Chickens				
1934-43 (Av.)	11,750	22,122	33,336	13,550	20,687	8,526	109,970
1944	11,279	18,537	30,880	13,959	18,767	6,585	100,007
1945	19,724	28,936	39,624	15,644	24,159	8,665	136,752
			All Young Chickens				
1934-43 (Av.)	49,296	85,479	116,279	38,768	72,941	33,292	396,055
1944	57,096	92,204	143,019	42,422	78,196	31,974	444,911
1945	67,909	109,614	158,071	46,708	87,419	36,516	506,237
			Hens One Year Old or Older				
1934-43 (Av.)	21,977	36,084	48,761	17,672	38,450	18,514	181,458
1944	27,359	41,907	64,169	21,845	51,501	21,010	227,791
1945	25,984	36,533	62,724	20,658	49,144	18,351	213,394
			Potential Layers 1/				
1934-43 (Av.)	59,524	99,442	131,704	42,890	90,704	43,280	467,544
1944	73,176	115,574	176,308	50,308	110,930	46,399	572,695
1945	74,169	117,211	181,171	51,722	112,404	46,202	582,879

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not yet of laying age.

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Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Release:- November 9, 1945 (E.S.T.)

NOVEMBER 1, 1945

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE Average 1934-43	1944	Preliminary 1945 1/	TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS) Average 1934-43	1944	Preliminary 1945 1/
Corn, all..............bu.	26.8	33.2	33.5	2,433,060	3,228,361	3,073,966
Wheat, all.......... "	14.7	18.2	17.7	789,080	1,078,647	1,149,625
Winter............ "	15.3	18.8	18.0	585,994	764,073	836,969
All spring........ "	13.2	16.9	16.9	203,085	314,574	312,656
Durum............. "	12.1	15.1	17.4	29,330	31,933	32,971
Other spring.... "	13.3	17.2	16.8	173,756	282,641	279,885
Oats................. "	29.6	29.9	37.8	1,068,599	1,166,392	1,563,650
Barley............... "	22.3	23.0	26.1	273,461	284,426	277,246
Rye.................. "	11.9	11.5	13.3	41,454	25,872	27,893
Buckwheat............ "	16.9	17.3	16.2	7,121	9,166	7,155
Flaxseed............. "	8.1	8.4	9.2	21,684	23,527	35,643
Rice................. "	47.8	47.9	47.8	52,346	70,237	71,774
Sorghums for grain.. "	13.7	19.9	14.7	70,310	181,756	106,985
Hay, all tame.......ton	1.34	1.41	1.52	77,415	83,845	90,479
Hay, wild........... "	.83	.97	.96	10,144	14,135	13,754
Hay, clover & timothy 2/.. "	1.24	1.35	1.47	24,289	28,771	31,585
Hay, alfalfa........ "	2.04	2.19	2.30	28,604	31,702	33,350
Beans, dry edible 100 lb..bag	3/ 872	3/ 784	3/ 781	15,942	16,123	14,191
Peas, dry field..... "	3/1,189	3/1,277	3/1,127	3,976	8,873	5,795
Soybeans for beans..bu.	17.6	18.4	18.0	86,732	192,863	190,646
Cowpeas for peas.... "	5.2	5.6	6.2	--	--	--
Peanuts 4/..........lb.	728	670	672	1,478,325	2,110,775	2,174,375
Potatoes.............bu.	124.0	130.4	151.4	375,091	379,436	430,773
Sweetpotatoes....... "	84.2	92.9	94.5	67,059	71,651	67,275
Tobacco..............lb.	926	1,117	1,136	1,392,390	1,950,213	2,050,462
Sorgo sirup.........gal.	57.4	62.5	61.7	12,862	12,157	10,488
Sugarcane for sugar & seed....ton	19.5	20.3	23.7	5,640	6,148	7,176
Sugarcane sirup....gal.	156	159	175	20,890	21,506	22,000
Sugar beets.........ton	11.9	12.1	12.8	9,644	6,753	9,155
Broomcorn.......... "	3/ 281	3/ 354	3/ 257	40	67	31
Hops.................lb.	1,157	1,303	1,375	5/ 39,240	47,695	55,810
Apples, com'l.......bu.	--	--	--	5/119,046	5/124,754	64,400
Peaches............ "	--	--	--	5/ 57,201	5/ 75,963	81,954
Pears.............. "	--	--	--	5/ 28,616	5/ 31,956	32,866
Grapes..............ton	--	--	--	5/ 2,475	2,737	2,604
Cherries.......... "	--	--	--	5/ 153	5/ 202	135
Pecans...............lb.	--	--	--	97,346	140,165	135,960
Pasture..............pct.	6/ 68	6/ 75	6/ 82	--	--	--

1/For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports. 2/Excludes sweetclover & lespedeza. 3/ Pounds. 4/Picked & threshed. 5/Includes some quantities not harvested. 6/Condition Nov. 1.

Release:
November 9, 1945,
3:00 P.M.(E.S.T.)

CROP PRODUCTION, NOVEMBER 1, 1945
(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For harvest, 1945	1945 Percent of 1944
	Average 1934-43	1944		
Corn, all	91,209	97,235	92,229	94.9
Wheat, all	53,829	59,309	64,961	109.5
Winter	38,526	40,714	46,434	114.0
All spring	15,303	18,595	18,527	99.6
Durum	2,361	2,116	1,890	89.3
Other spring	12,943	16,479	16,637	101.0
Oats	35,783	38,984	41,950	107.6
Barley	11,997	12,359	10,606	85.8
Rye	3,379	2,254	2,096	93.0
Buckwheat	420	515	443	86.0
Flaxseed	2,498	2,794	3,863	138.3
Rice	1,103	1,466	1,500	102.3
Sorghums for grain	4,836	9,117	7,268	79.7
Cotton	25,616	20,009	18,008	90.0
Hay, all tame	57,556	59,547	59,459	99.9
Hay, wild	12,012	14,520	14,295	98.5
Hay, clover & timothy 1/	19,683	21,375	21,268	99.5
Hay, alfalfa	13,917	14,480	14,521	100.3
Beans, dry edible	1,822	2,057	1,818	88.4
Peas, dry field	519	695	514	74.0
Soybeans for beans	4,812	10,502	10,596	100.9
Cowpeas 2/	3,140	1,665	1,530	91.9
Peanuts 3/	2,080	3,150	3,238	102.8
Potatoes	3,036	2,910	2,846	97.8
Sweetpotatoes	797	771	712	92.3
Tobacco	1,506	1,746	1,822	104.4
Sorgo for sirup	225	195	170	87.2
Sugarcane for sugar & seed	288	296	303	102.3
Sugarcane for sirup	133	135	126	93.3
Sugar beets	808	558	715	128.1
Broomcorn	291	380	240	63.2
Hops	34	37	41	110.9

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

2/ Grown alone for all purposes.

3/ Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:

J. B. Hutson

ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

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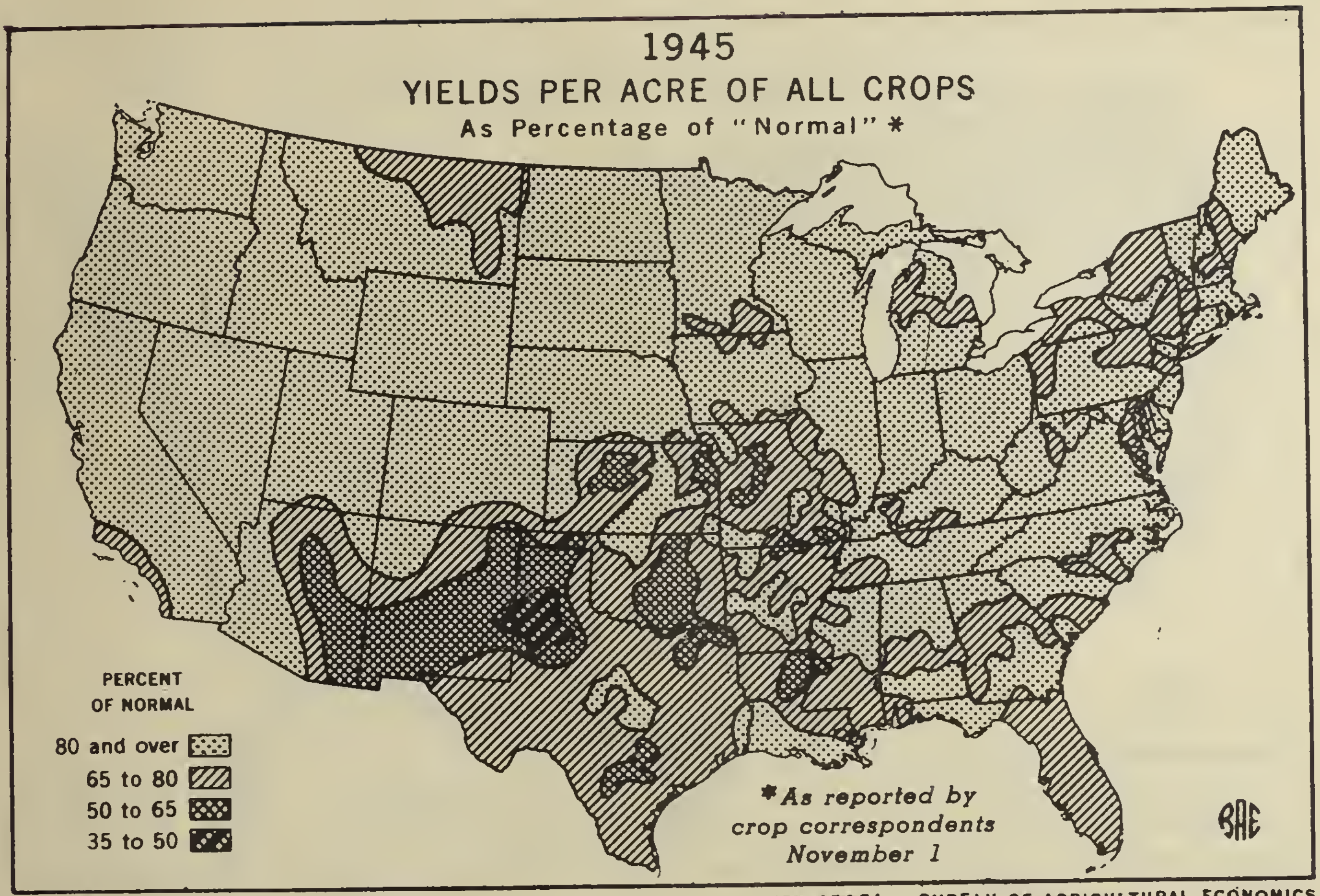

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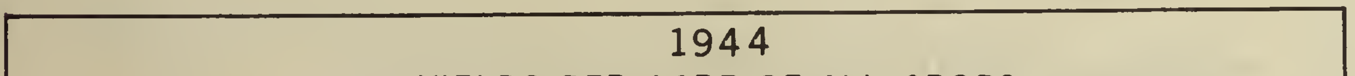

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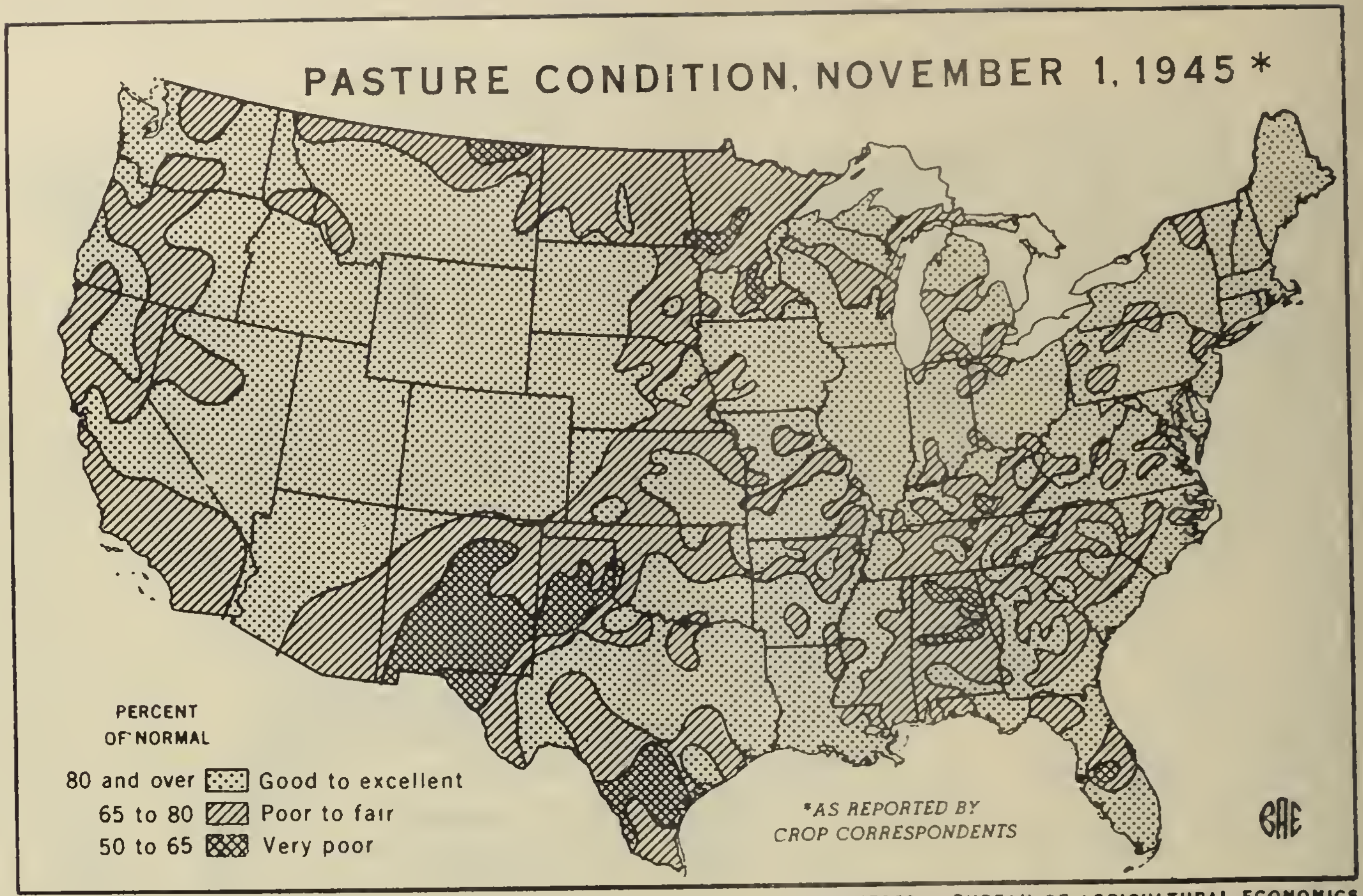
PASTURE CONDITION, NOVEMBER 1, 1945 *

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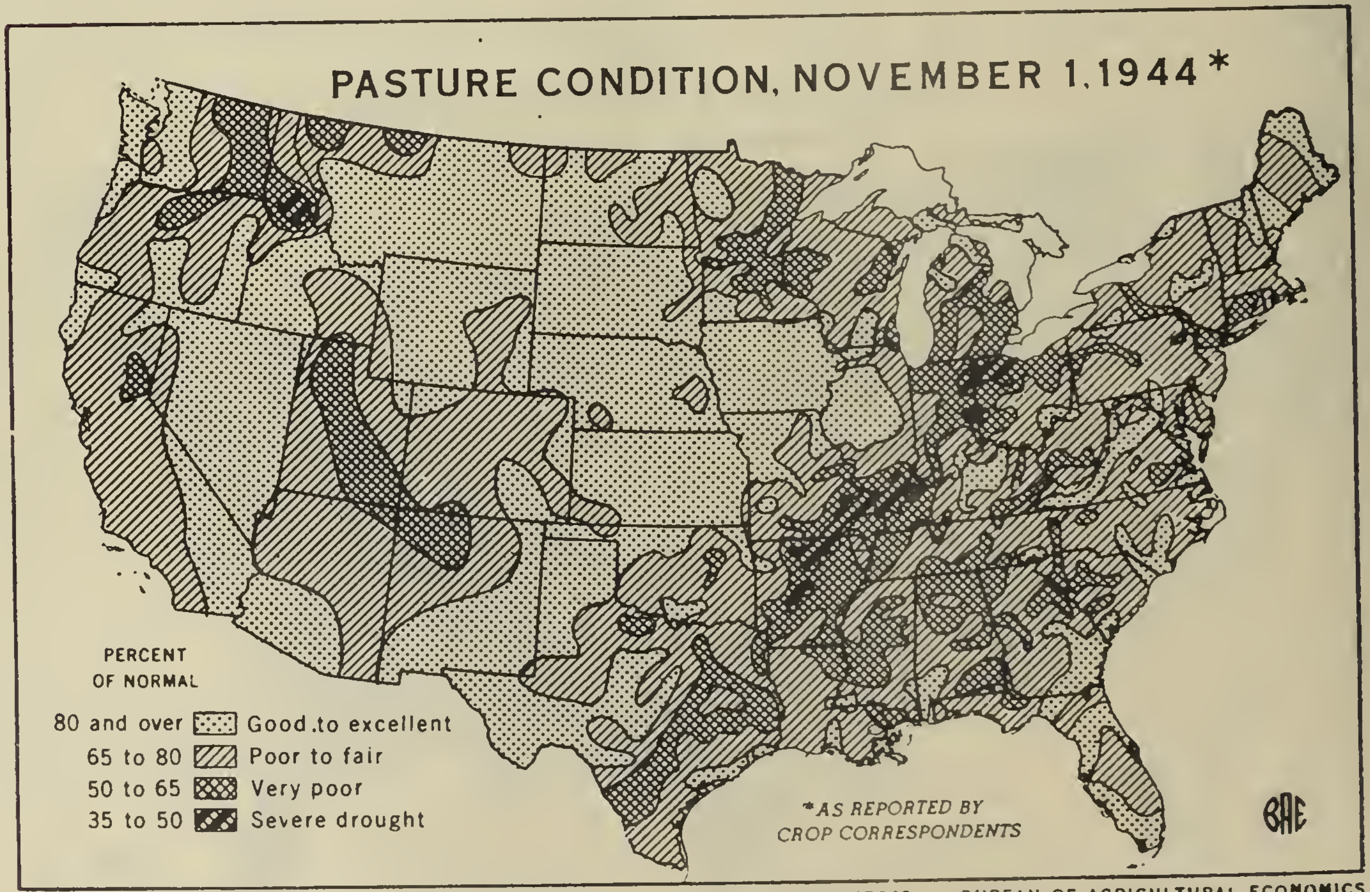
PASTURE CONDITION, NOVEMBER 1, 1944 *

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
November 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
November 9, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1945

Prospective total crop production for the United States declined slightly during October, and is now a little below the record productions of 1942 and 1944. Prospects for most of the major late crops are lower than a month ago. Sorghum grain and tobacco are the main exceptions. Although aided materially by good maturing weather in the latter half of October, corn prospects declined slightly as damage from frost became more evident. The expected crop is 3,074 million bushels. The first 2 billion pound tobacco crop ever produced is mostly in the curing barns or in market channels. Even though October weather was mostly favorable for harvest, previous detrimental effects, on some crops, of lateness in planting, retarded plant growth, delays in farming operations, and frosts, could not be overcome. As a result, the outlook for cotton dropped 411 thousand bales during October. Soybean production is down 6 million bushels, potatoes 5 million bushels, and peanuts 86 million pounds. Prospects for sweetpotatoes, dry beans, pecans and some fruits and other crops also declined.

These changes from a month ago reduced prospects for all crops about 1/2 of one percent. Total output indicated on November 1 is about 1/2 of one percent below the record aggregate volumes attained in 1942 and again in 1944. As of November 1, an accounting of the accomplishments this year shows record crops of wheat, oats, rice, tobacco, sugarcane for sugar and seed, peaches, pears, early and midseason oranges, grapefruit, almonds, hops and truck crops for market. Indications point to near-record crops of hay, potatoes, flaxseed, soybeans, peanuts, pecans, walnuts and grapes and to big crops of corn and sorghum grain. Crops of barley, sweetpotatoes, sugarcane for sirup and buckwheat are larger than average, but production of rye, sugar beets, broomcorn, sorgo sirup and dry beans is below average. Moreover, the cotton crop is the smallest since 1899 with the exception of 1921. Apples and sour cherries are the smallest crops on record.

Oats, tobacco and potatoes made record yields per acre this year; and all crops with but four exceptions -- peanuts, dry beans, buckwheat and broomcorn -- are yielding above average. The composite yield of 28 crops is 131 percent of the 1923-32 "pre-drought" average and has been exceeded in only two other years, in 1942 when the index was 136 percent and 1944 when it was 133 percent. Acreage of crops harvested this year is expected to be the second largest since 1932.

During the first half of October the weather was too cool and too wet from Alabama to Texas and from Michigan to Maine. In these two areas harvesting and other field operations were greatly hampered and further deterioration of the late crops occurred. The weather cleared during the latter half of the month, enabling growers to resume harvesting of cotton, peanuts and other crops and seeding of winter grains and cover crops in the southern area. In the northern area, fields were waterlogged, even in late October, greatly restricting the efforts of farmers in gathering their crops, preparing land and seeding winter grains. Here quality and yield of late crops suffered material damage. In some places fall seeding operations are nearly a month late.

In most of the country, however, October weather was almost ideal in meeting the needs of crops and farmers. In a few scattered areas rains occasionally interrupted progress, and locally some spots were too dry. On the whole, an extended period of fair weather permitted resumption of harvesting operations and other field work which were almost at a standstill in many sections at the beginning of the month. Dry, sunny weather favored maturing of the late crops. It was exceptionally helpful in drying out the corn crop in the important North Central States, where frosts in the first third of October caught an appreciable acreage of corn in various stages of immaturity. Fall plowing and wheat seeding made good progress except where the pressure of harvesting late crops offered serious competition. For

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the most part, farmers are catching up on seasonal tasks even with limited labor resources. In some areas of the soft winter wheat States wheat is being sown rather late, and planting intentions may not be fully realized. In some other sections, particularly Kentucky, moisture is needed to put the ground in shape and aid germination and early growth. In the hard red winter wheat States, September rains prompted a quick start and wheat, though late, is mostly up to a good stand. However, in some western Kansas localities stands are spotted and the top soil dry. Rains are needed in parts of Kansas and in Nebraska and South Dakota to replenish depleted surface moisture supplies.

Very little corn had been husked or picked in the Corn Belt by November 1 because of the high moisture content of the crop. With continuation of good drying weather, operations should become fairly general by the middle of November. Prospects for 107 million bushels of sorghum grain are slightly higher than indicated a month ago. Frosts hit late sorghum in the central Plains States in early October and stopped growth of the crop in the high plains of Texas during the third week of the month. Rice maintained its record prospects, with harvest progressing satisfactorily, although wet weather caused some interruptions. Buckwheat, however, was hard hit by adverse weather. Harvesting losses were greater than usual and frost damaged some of the late acreage. Barring unusual losses to the late grain crops from now on, grain production should reach 158 million tons. This would be the largest tonnage ever produced, exceeding last year's production by 2 million tons.

The burley tobacco crop is turning out with heavier yields than anticipated a month ago. Flue-cured tobacco has been moving to market in heavy volume. Although the flue-cured crop is down a little from expectations a month ago it is still the biggest on record. Potato prospects in the late producing States were lower as the harvest showed smaller sized tubers and damage from rot in areas suffering from excessive rains. Harvesting revealed that soybean yields were not up to earlier expectations. Pods were not well filled and beans were small in size. There was some loss from frost, too. Peanut yields were showing up lighter as wet weather, especially in Texas and Oklahoma, caused damage to both undug and unthreshed peanuts. Peanut production of 2,174 million pounds, picked and threshed, is expected. Sugar crops held their own during October. Prospects for sugar beets were down slightly, but sugarcane for sugar and seed was up about 64,000 tons from the estimate a month ago. Broomcorn is disappointing, with both acreage and yield per acre below average.

October weather was favorable for livestock and poultry. High production levels of both milk and eggs were continued although egg production was 5 percent below the record October production of last year. Volume of milk produced on farms reached a new record for October, but the seasonal decline was greater than average. The proportion of milk cows being milked also declined more than usual. For the country as a whole, pasture condition on November 1 is as good as ever reported for this time of the year. Range feed conditions are good, with some improvement registered in the Southwest following September rains.

Current reports of farm supplies of hay and roughage, compared with usual supplies at this time of the year, show shortages in only the Southwest area which was affected by drought during the spring and early summer. Inadequate supplies exist in an area embracing western Kansas and Oklahoma, the Texas Panhandle and eastern New Mexico, with critical shortages limited to only about a dozen counties in Texas and New Mexico. Moderately light supplies are reported

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locally in the Gulf States, in Arizona and in northern Montana. Elsewhere supplies are adequate to abundant. Abnormally large supplies are reported for most of the country north and east of a line drawn from Denver through Kansas City to Jacksonville, Florida. Record or near-record supplies exist in the Atlantic Coast States from Maine to Georgia.

The 1945 production of 7 leading legume and grass seed crops -- alfalfa, red clover, alsike clover, sweetclover, lespedeza, timothy, and Sudan grass, estimated at 493.2 million pounds of clean seed, is 8 percent below the 1944 production (535.8 million pounds) for these crops, but is 27 percent larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average of 387.2 million pounds. Lespedeza seed and Sudan-grass seed are below the very large crops produced in 1944. However, increases are shown for the 5 other kinds of seeds. Supplies-production, plus farm and dealer carryover-of these 7 seeds available for seeding this fall and next spring, totaling 639.1 million pounds, are 4 percent larger than last year.

Total 1945 fruit production, including citrus crops to be harvested this fall and winter and next spring and summer, is expected to be about 4 percent less than last season, but about 18 percent above average. Harvest of the 1945 deciduous fruit crops was completed by November 1, except for a few winter apples and pears and California grapes. Combined production of the deciduous fruits turned out 13 percent below last year and 3 percent below average. The apple crop was only about half as large as average and was especially short in the Central and Eastern States. Supplies of apples this winter will be extremely short, particularly in the Central and Eastern States. The total for citrus fruits is indicated to be a record high and 8 percent above last season. Production of tree nuts (walnuts, pecans, almonds, filberts) is now indicated to be slightly less than last season because of a decline in pecan prospects during October.

As the 1945 commercial truck crop season approaches an end, earlier indications for a record tonnage are being realized. Aggregate production for the year is expected to exceed the 1944 record by about 4 percent and the 1934-43 average by 27 percent. Harvesting of commercial truck crops in northern and eastern areas is largely completed, except for beets, cabbage and carrots in some sections. Southern and western areas producing for late fall and winter harvest will be the principal source of supplies for several months. Abundant supplies of fresh vegetable crops are in prospect for the rest of the year.

The harvest of most processing vegetables is nearing completion. This year's crop of green peas is the largest on record. Sweet corn production is expected to approach the record-high 1942 production. Kraut cabbage is another crop that may approach record-high levels. This year's estimated production of 7,899,000 bushels of cucumbers for pickles is 3 percent above the 1944 production and is the third largest crop on record. Although the production of green lima beans failed to come up to October 1 expectations, the total of 34,580 tons now estimated for canning and freezing this year is 14 percent more than the 1944 crop and 31 percent above average.

CORN: The fourth successive 3-billion bushel corn crop, in prospect since September 1, appears well on its way toward realization. Only a relatively small proportion of the big crop had been harvested by November 1, particularly in the Corn Belt, as many farmers preferred to take full advantage of the excellent drying weather during October to let the ears cure on the stalks. Much of the corn harvested was ensiled, shocked for forage, hogged or grazed, or was soft corn intended for immediate feeding to cattle and hogs as a salvage measure. Little had been cribbed.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
November 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
November 9, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Corn production of 3,074 million bushels, as estimated on November 1, is the third largest crop of record, falling 58 million bushels below the 1942 crop and 154 million below the record set in 1944. It is 4 million bushels below the October 1 estimate. These estimates, as usual, include corn for all purposes, - grain, silage, forage, hogging and grazing. The average yield of 33.3 bushels per harvested acre was exceeded only in 1942. Corn to be harvested for grain is currently estimated at 2,680 million bushels, approximately 87 percent of all corn, compared with 2,910 million bushels for grain in 1944, which was 90 percent of all corn production.

Prospects in the North Central States were lower than a month ago by about 11 million bushels, which more than offset gains in other regions. Some improvement was reported in Wisconsin and Kansas, while declines occurred in Illinois, Michigan and Nebraska. Other States reported no change. In Ohio corn was mostly unsafe for cribbing because of high moisture content; some was even too wet for cutting and shocking, but had to be moved in order to seed wheat. Indiana is enjoying its best corn year, and while little had been cribbed, because moisture content still averaged high, corn was drying out well. Good drying weather prevailed in Illinois after October frosts had cut short the growing season when more time was needed for much late planted acreage. Dry, sunny weather helped to mature the Wisconsin crop with improved prospects. Farmers in Minnesota were delaying harvest to let the corn cure in the field, except that the least mature was being fed as a salvage operation. Moisture content of Iowa corn also had been high, but was being reduced satisfactorily. Most immature corn will be fed locally. The corn crop in Missouri made the degree of progress expected. Picking and cribbing was progressing well in North and South Dakota as the corn dried rapidly. Most of the Nebraska corn will dry out satisfactorily if left in the field long enough. Damage by frost and earlier drought showed up as harvest began. Husking of mature corn was progressing rapidly in Kansas and it was likely that the lower yielding immature corn was being left to dry and would be fed locally.

Improvement in prospects was rather general outside of the Corn Belt, except in the North Atlantic region. There weather was mostly unfavorable for maturing and harvesting, particularly the New York silage corn, and a decline in New York yield more than offset gains in eastern New England. In the South Atlantic region, gains in Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia were greater than declines in West Virginia and South Carolina. Field losses resulted from rains in Oklahoma and Texas, but harvesting revealed better yields than expected earlier and late corn "made" in most other South Central States. In Idaho, Wyoming and Utah early October frosts hurt prospects, but despite this, gains in Montana, Colorado, New Mexico and Oregon raised the total for the West.

In the North Central States, (the principal commercial area), where production of 2,340 million bushels of corn for all purposes is estimated, approximately 12 percent of this total is expected to be "soft" corn. Soft corn is considered to be ears which were so immature when growth was ended by frost that they cannot be stored successfully, as distinguished from mature corn of high moisture content, which can be dried out in the field or crib sufficiently to become of marketable quality. Some soft corn occurs in any normal year and is utilized locally. According to information now available, steps are being taken by producers and feeders to utilize this unusual quantity of soft corn. They will utilize it either as silage and forage, by grazing or hogging it off, or by feeding it, before it has an opportunity to spoil, to larger than usual numbers of feeder cattle and hogs. The areas in which "soft" corn will be a greater than usual problem are southern Minnesota and adjacent counties in northern Iowa and eastern South Dakota; most of Missouri and adjacent parts of Kansas and southern Iowa; and local areas in southeastern Illinois.

338.105

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
November 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
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Washington, D. C.,
November 9, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

BUCKWHEAT: As of November 1, indicated production of buckwheat is 7,155,000 bushels. Although this is about 2 million bushels less than last year's crop, it is about equal to the average of 7,121,000 bushels. Last year's production was 9,166,000 bushels, the largest since 1928. The November 1 estimate is about 600,000 bushels smaller than a month ago, due largely to wet October weather in some of the important east north central and northeastern buckwheat States.

Although there was considerable late planted acreage because of the wet spring, frost damage was comparatively light. However, wet weather interfered with harvesting in the area from Ohio and Michigan eastward. Threshing and combining was delayed and considerable acreage was still uncut by November 1 with some additional loss of acreage expected. By contrast, a fairly good crop matured in the East Central States south of the Ohio River and in the northern Plains States where, however, the acreage is relatively small.

The indicated yield of 16.2 bushels per acre for this year is relatively low, almost 2 bushels per acre lower than last year and 2/3 of a bushel below the average. Crop damage and loss from adverse October weather in the important producing areas is reflected in a decline since October 1 of 1-1/3 bushels per acre in the indicated national yield. Except in some of the minor producing States, yields per acre are generally lower than indicated a month ago and are below the average.

RICE: As harvest progressed throughout the rice area, prospects for setting a new production mark of nearly 72 million bushels were maintained. Harvesting proceeded under fairly favorable conditions, though rains had interfered to some extent in most States during some part of October.

Improved yield prospects in Arkansas and Texas more than offset a decline in California. The Arkansas crop escaped frost with only slight damage. Practically all acreage has been cut and shocked, and threshing had begun by November 1, though delayed by wet fields. In Louisiana, weather was mostly favorable for harvesting, which was near completion in the northern and eastern sections and two-thirds finished elsewhere in the State. High prices will tend to result in harvesting of all fields, regardless of lowered yields resulting from grain lodged by rains. Conditions in Texas were mostly favorable for salvaging the crop damaged by the tropical storm. About four-fifths of the acreage was harvested by November 1, though much of the month was too wet for ideal harvest conditions. California rice was not attaining earlier expectations, with about half the acreage harvested. Little field loss had occurred, but rains and muddy fields interfered with harvesting.

ALL SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN: Sorghum grain prospects increased slightly during October. Indicated production this year is now 107 million bushels which would be the third largest crop of record. This total is 1-1/3 million bushels above the production indicated a month ago. It is 41 percent smaller than the record crop of 1944, but 52 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average. Yield per acre prospects improved slightly during October. The estimated yield of 14.7 bushels per acre, although about 5 bushels below that in 1944, is a bushel per acre above the average.

Frost caught some acreage in the central Plains area, but did not reduce yield prospects from a month ago, except in Missouri. Yield prospects elsewhere either were unchanged from a month ago or were slightly higher.

Sorghums matured well in Nebraska, as frost occurred in the main producing areas later than elsewhere in the State. The bulk of the crop matured in Oklahoma and harvest progressed rapidly during October. Growth of sorghums on the high plains of Texas was stopped by frost on October 23, but harvest was well along at the time.

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Elsewhere in the State the season was favorable for sorghum grain and harvest is either completed or far advanced. In east and east central Colorado, where most of the State's crop is produced, harvest is well started. New Mexico prospects are very poor, due to small acreage and dry conditions during the growing season. The crop is very promising in Arizona. Yields are good in California and harvestin had made good progress until recent rains interfered.

SOYBEANS: A soybean crop of 190,646,000 bushels, the third largest of record, is estimated as of November 1. This is 6 million bushels below the forecast a month ago, but only 1 percent below the 193 million bushel crops of 1943 and 1944. The indicated yield of 18.0 bushels per acre is almost a half bushel lower than last year but above the 10-year average yield of 17.6 bushels.

Yields in the major producing States generally are lower than expected before harvest began with the exception of Indiana where earlier indications were maintained. Late plantings caught by early frosts, suffered some damage but the major causes of yield reductions from a month ago were small beans and poorly filled pods. This condition was not fully apparent until the leaves fell and harvesting began. Relatively warm, dry October weather was favorable for harvesting in the main soybean area. A considerable proportion of the crop had been harvested by November 1 in Iowa and the principal counties in Illinois, but lesser portions in Ohio and Indiana.

Ohio shows a substantial decrease in indicated production from last month with a yield of 17.5 bushels per acre against the estimated 19.0 bushels a month ago. Although some acreage was planted late, soybean plants made vigorous early growth. Fields became exceedingly weedy and as the pods were filling dry weather prevailed. As a result of these conditions the beans, although well podded, did not fill properly. Indiana has had a more favorable season than any of the other major/States. The yield of 20 bushels per acre is the same as expected earlier but well above both last year and average. The Illinois yield of 20 bushels is a half bushel below that indicated last month and a bushel less than the 1944 yield of 21 bushels per acre. The reduction resulted from weediness, shattering, and some damage from early frosts. Combining was practically completed by November 1 in the main soybean counties and well advanced elsewhere. Harvesting in Iowa is about completed and progressed under favorable conditions. The yield of 18 bushels is about 2 bushels less than last year but slightly above average. Frosts caused some damage to late planted beans but the lower yield resulted largely from small beans and poorly filled pods.

Production in Wisconsin and Minnesota shows no change from last month, while yields in Michigan and Kansas are some better than expected earlier in the season. Harvest in Missouri is about completed but yields are below expectations owing poorly filled pods and a heavier than usual loss in combining because of tough hulls and short plants. The season in the South Atlantic and South Central States has generally been favorable and indicated yields are mostly above last year and the average.

COWPEAS: Prospects on November 1 indicate better than average yields per acre of cowpeas in nearly all producing States. The November 1 estimate of 6.2 bushels yield per acre the same as indicated last month, compares with 5.6 bushels per acre in 1944 and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 5.2 bushels. Although the higher yield per acre reflects a generally favorable season, this year's total production for peas is expected to be relatively short, due to the smallest acreage planted alone in 15 years. Good harvest weather prevailed during October in most of the important producing States except Texas where excessive rains interfered with harvest operations.

338.105

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
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PEANUTS: The November 1 indicated production of peanuts for picking and threshing, 2,174 million pounds, reflects a decrease of 86 million pounds below the October 1 indications and compares with the 10-year (1934-43) average of 1,478 million pounds. Although a large production is still in prospect, the present estimate points to a production only slightly above the average of the past three years.

The largest declines occurred in the Southwestern area, particularly in Oklahoma and Texas. Heavy rains during the first part of October caused some peanuts to sprout in the ground before being dug and also damaged the peanuts that had been dug but not threshed. Yields in southern Texas were rather disappointing as threshing progressed. The currently indicated production for this area is 10 percent less than a month ago.

Indicated production also declined somewhat in the Southeastern area, where the heavy early-October rains had an adverse effect. Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi reported declines during the month, while South Carolina and Florida remained unchanged. Prospective production for the area is almost 39 million pounds lower than that indicated a month earlier. The total production estimated for this area, 1,138 million pounds, compares with the record of 1,313 million pounds produced in 1943.

The November 1 estimate of production for the Virginia-North Carolina area is slightly above that of October 1. Weather was generally favorable for digging and picking. The production for this area is placed at 538 million pounds, compared with 543 million pounds in 1944 and the all-time record of 587 million pounds in 1940.

A large percentage of this year's crop in southern Texas is already harvested and marketed. Digging and threshing are also well advanced in northern Texas and Oklahoma. Milling of this year's crop is proceeding satisfactorily throughout the Southwestern area. Good movement is also reported in the Southeastern area where a considerable amount of the 1945 crop has been milled. Demand for shelled goods, at ceiling prices, is reported heavy. Good progress is being made in harvesting in the Virginia-North Carolina area, where milling of this year's crop is just beginning.

DRY BEANS: The 1945 dry bean crop is expected to be slightly more than 14 million bags of 100 lbs., uncleaned. This is about 4 percent smaller than the October 1 estimate and 12 percent smaller than the 1944 crop. Allowance for near-average cleanout in the west and very heavy cleaning losses in the east indicates that this year's crop on a cleaned basis may be only about 12½ million bags. This would be the smallest production of clean beans since 1936 and about two-thirds of the annual production from 1941 to 1943.

The Baby Lima crop in California is one-third larger than in 1944 and a half larger than the 10-year average. The Standard Lima crop, however, is smaller than last year. Combined production of other California kinds is 9 percent less than in 1944, but about 41 percent less than the 10-year average production.

In most other western States yields are turning out about as expected a month ago. However, moderate increases over October estimates are indicated in Idaho and Montana. These are offset by lower yields in Colorado and Wyoming, so that the present indication of production in the northwestern States is practically the same as on October 1.

Most of the decreases in the expected production from October 1 occurred in New York and Michigan. In both of these States, frequent rains interfered with harvesting, except for short periods, and caused beans to sprout in some fields.

Cleaning losses ("pick") are running very high and may exceed 20 percent for the whole New York and Michigan crops. The uncleaned production in these two States is expected to be only 4-1/3 million bags, or less than three-fourths of the 10-year average.

SUGAR BEETS: The 1945 crop of sugar beets is estimated at 9,155,000 tons. This is based upon reports to the Department as of November 1. The crop is about 36 percent higher than in 1944, but is 5 percent below the 10-year (1934-43) average production. Overall prospects declined slightly during October, mainly because of less favorable yield prospects in Colorado and Wyoming. Average yield of beets per acre in 1945 is estimated at 12.8 tons, compared with 12.1 tons in 1944, and the 10-year average of 11.9 tons.

Sugar beet harvest up to November 1 was well advanced, except in some States where insufficient labor supplies and rains have delayed operations. These conditions were most pronounced in Colorado, Wyoming, and in the East North Central States where growers expressed some fear that harvest might not be completed before severe freezes occur.

Assuming a sugar content of 1945 beets about the same as in 1944, the total production of refined beet sugar in 1945 would be approximately 1,330,000 tons. This compares with 985,000 tons of beet sugar produced in 1944, and with the 10-year (1934-43) average production of 1,407,000 tons.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: United States production of 7,176,000 tons of sugarcane for sugar and seed is indicated on November 1. This represents an increase of 64,000 tons over the October 1 estimate and compares with 6,148,000 in 1944 and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 5,640,000 tons. Higher yields in Florida, as a result of a higher percentage of new cane coming into bearing, account for all of the indicated increase since October 1.

Wet weather in late September and early October in Louisiana interrupted planting which, in turn, caused some delay in the start of harvest. Some planters have not yet finished planting and are attempting to plant and harvest at the same time. However, dry weather during the latter part of October was generally favorable for harvesting. The grinding of sugarcane, although slightly later than usual in getting started, is now in "full swing" in both Louisiana and the Florida Everglades.

In Louisiana it is reported that favorable weather during the next 45 to 60 days will be necessary for saving all of the crop because of labor conditions. Planters indicate that they do not have the labor force necessary to handle much windrowed cane as it has to be picked up by hand after being put lengthwise in the furrows. An early freeze might, therefore, result in considerably heavier losses than usual.

SUGARCANE AND SORGO SIRUP: Prospective 1945 production of sugarcane sirup is about 22,000,000 gallons, compared with 1944 production of 21,506,000 gallons and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 20,890,000 gallons. This production, if realized, will be the highest since 1939 when production was 22,264,000 gallons. Weather conditions have been generally favorable for harvesting operations.

Production of sorgo sirup is estimated at 10,488,000 gallons. This compares with last year's production of 12,197,000 gallons and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 12,862,000 gallons. The indicated decrease in production is due primarily to th reduction in acreage this year.

Weather conditions were mostly unfavorable during the early part of the season, but became more favorable as the season progressed.

338.105

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as of
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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
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Washington, D. C.
November 9, 1945
3:00 P.M.(E.S.T.)

COMMERCIAL APPLES: The Nation's record small crop of apples is estimated at 64,400,000 bushels- slightly more than one-half of the 1944 total of 124,754,000 bushels. The 10-year (1934-43) average was 119,046,000 bushels. October harvests were smaller than expected for all major regions and the production estimate is 2,354,000 bushels, or 4 percent below the October 1 estimate. Most of the decrease is in the eastern and central States which have only one-third of the United States crop this year in comparison with nearly two-thirds in 1944. Production for these areas totals 21,624,000 bushels in comparison with 78,387,000 bushels in 1944. The Western States have 42,776,000 bushels - 8 percent below the 1944 production of 46,367,000.

With production so short, utilization in all sections this year is much more complete than usual. Very low quality fruit, which normally could not find a market has been readily marketed this year.

In the eastern and central States, harvest of the extremely short crop was practically completed in nearly all areas by mid-October. The harvest season was earlier than usual this year. Insect and disease damage had been severe and quality of most crops was below average. Because of the light set in most eastern States, many apples were unusually large. Many of these, however, were cracked.

New York apples were almost a failure except for poor to fair crops in a few spots in the Hudson Valley. In the Appalachian area, a larger proportion than usual went to processors.

Some orchards in central Ohio had average crops, but nearly all orchards in the rest of the State were poor. Many orchards in northeastern Ohio had the first complete failure in 20 to 30 years. In some sections the crop was fit only for processing. In Michigan, the Wealthy variety made the best crop, with Winesaps and Red Delicious the poorest. Production was the shortest of record and quality was also extremely poor.

In the West, above-average crops are still indicated in California and Utah but below-average in the other Western States. Harvest was about completed by November 1 except for a few winter apples. A larger proportion of Western apples than usual was marketed fresh this year. A considerable number of bulk carloads of Western apples were shipped to processors in Central and Eastern States. In Washington, unseasonably warm weather during late September and early October checked growth of late varieties and caused fruit to drop earlier than usual. Winesaps especially did not size according to expectations. In the Watsonville area of California, harvest will continue until mid-November but probably some fruit will not be hauled from the orchards until the last of November.

PEARS: The 1945 pear crop is estimated at 32,866,000 bushels, a little more than the October 1 estimate of 32,685,000 bushels. This year's record crop is 15 percent above average but only 3 percent higher than last year's large crop. Harvest has been completed in most States with only a small percentage of late maturing varieties to pick, such as Winter Nelis in California.

In the three Pacific Coast States production of Bartletts totalled 20,220,000 bushels -- 13 percent more than last year and 38 percent above average. Practically all of the Bartletts had been harvested by early October. Pears other than Bartletts for these States, estimated at 6,087,000 bushels, are the second largest crop of record, and 9 percent above 1944. In Oregon, both Bosc and Anjou -- the principal winter varieties produced larger crops than last year.

Winter pear production in the Rogue River Valley has been very large this year and considerably above early season indications. In Washington, pears did not siz as well as expected, largely because of warm weather. Some of the pears have been moved out of storage to make room for apples but there are many still in local storage. Pears from the Pacific Coast States will continue to move to market throughout the winter. Carlot shipments from Colorado and Utah have been heavy, surpassing last year's light movement by rail.

GRAPES: The 1945 grape crop is estimated at 2,804,500 tons -- 2 percent above last year's production of 2,736,550 tons and 13 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average production of 2,474,835 tons.

California grapes, comprising about 95 percent of the United States crop this season, are estimated at 2,678,000 tons -- a small reduction from the prospec on October 1. The near-record crop of grapes in California this season compares with last year's crop of 2,514,000 tons and the 10-year average of 2,256,700 tons. Rains during October delayed harvesting and caused some loss of both raisin and table grapes. Some of the table varieties, especially Tokays and Emperors, were rendered unfit for fresh shipment. With most of the crop under cover, losses of raisin grapes during October were small. The production of raisin grapes is 1,611,000 tons -- about 12 percent more than the 1944 crop. Table grapes are estimated at 513,000 tons -- the same as production last year and 23 percent above average. The 1945 crop of California wine grapes totals 554,000 tons compared with 563,000 tons last year and the 10-year average of 540,000 tons.

In Washington, the harvest of an exceptionally good crop of grapes in the irrigated areas has been completed. The crop was adversely affected by drought in non-irrigated areas.

A very short crop of grapes has been harvested in eastern areas. In the important States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan, production totaled only 57,000 tons -- 58 percent less than the 1944 production of 137,200 tons and 60 percent below the 10-year average of 140,840 tons.

CITRUS: Prospective United States production of early and mid-season oranges is 50,530,000 boxes -- a record crop and 7 percent larger than last year production of 47,233,000 boxes. A record crop of grapefruit is also expected -- 61,830,000 boxes (exclusive of California summer grapefruit). This indicated production is 15 percent above the previous record in 1943-44 and 24 percent above the comparable 1944-45 crop.

Florida weather during October continued favorable with record crops indicated for all major citrus fruits. A Florida orange production of 50,000,00 boxes is expected, compared with 42,800,000 boxes last year and 46,200,000 boxes in 1943-44. The early and mid-season varieties are indicated at 26,000,000 boxes -- 4,300,000 more than last season. Florida Valencias are expected to yield 24,000,000 boxes which is 2,900,000 boxes more than the previous record of last season. Florida grapefruit are indicated to be 32,000,000 boxes -- 1,000,000 above the previous record in 1943-44 and almost 10,000,000 above the hurricane-damaged crop of 22,300,000 boxes harvested last season. Limes are forecast at 200,000 boxes -- only 50,000 less than last season -- despite the heavy September 1945 hurricane damage in Dade County, the most important lime area in the State. By November 1 about 1,500,000 boxes of Florida oranges had

338.105

moved into fresh market channels and 500,000 to canners, compared with 1,700,000 to fresh markets and 100,000 to canners by November 1 last year. About 2,800,000 boxes of grapefruit had been utilized to November 1 -- 1,600,000 for fresh use and 1,200,000 canned. Last year, utilization to the same date was about 2,000,000 boxes, of which 1,700,000 were for fresh use and 300,000 canned. Citrus shipments continue active with most offerings going at ceiling prices.

Weather in Texas during October was very favorable for citrus and record crops are in prospect for both grapefruit and oranges. Grapefruit are forecast at 24,000,000 boxes compared with the crop last year of 22,300,000 boxes. Oranges are indicated at 4,800,000 boxes compared with 4,400,000 boxes last season. Prospects are relatively better for early oranges than for Valencias. The shipping season this year started later than usual for both grapefruit and oranges. Quality is especially good compared with the usual early production. Movement of citrus by trucks is on the increase and nearly all sheds have provided facilities for servicing truckers. Processors are considering opening their plants earlier than usual and a few may be open about the middle of November which is a month ahead of usual.

Arizona expects record crops of both grapefruit and oranges. Grapefruit are now placed at 4,500,000 boxes compared with 3,750,000 last year and 4,080,000 in 1943-44. Oranges are indicated to be the fifth record large crop in succession which reflects the increasing bearing capacity of Arizona groves as well as favorable weather and good care.

In California, October weather was favorable for citrus crops, except for excessive wind in some areas in the southern counties. Navel orange harvest in central California will probably begin about the twelfth to fifteenth of November, although shipments probably will not start before November 20. Harvest of Desert Valleys grapefruit has started. Prospective production of Navel and miscellaneous oranges is 20,700,000 boxes -- 6 percent less than last season. The first production estimate for California Valencia oranges and other than Desert Valleys grapefruit will be made December 11. Prospects are about average for new crop Valencias. Harvest of old-crop Valencias will be completed about December 1. From 3 to 5 percent are yet to be harvested. Production of California Desert Valleys grapefruit is placed at 1,330,000 boxes -- 13 percent less than last season. The new crop lemons for harvest from November 1945 to November 1946, are estimated at 13,900,000 boxes -- 11 percent more than the 1944-45 crop.

PECANS: Crops smaller than expected are becoming apparent in most States as pecan harvest gets under way. The United States crop is now estimated at 135,960,000 pounds -- 4 percent below the October 1 forecast, but exceeded only by the 1944 record crop. The prospective crop is 5 percent less than 1944 production, but 40 percent larger than the 1934-43 average. Above-average crops are indicated for all pecan producing States, and only Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas expect reductions from 1944.

Production of improved varieties is indicated to be approximately the same as last year, although about 20 million pounds above the 10-year average of 39,336,000 pounds. Increases over last year in Illinois, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Arkansas and Oklahoma are sufficient to slightly more than offset reductions in Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. The seedling or wild crop is indicated to be nearly 4½ million pounds less than in 1944, but about 18½ million pounds above the average of 58,010,000 pounds. Reductions from last year of 11 million pounds in Texas and 3 million pounds in Louisiana are partially offset by increases in a number of other States - notably Oklahoma, where an increase of nearly 8 million pounds is expected.

In North Carolina a late fall permitted a longer growing period, making for better maturity. Trees fruited heavily and nuts are well filled. September rains in South Carolina caused considerable mildew and scab, which reduced the crop. Georgia has a relatively heavy crop, but quality may not be up to the usual standard. In Alabama size and quality are inferior as prolonged dry weather in late summer caused unusually heavy shedding and the remaining pecans are not well filled. The Mississippi crop failed to mature properly and inferior quality is expected. Conditions in Arkansas and Louisiana are very spotted. In general, seedlings in Arkansas and Louisiana produced better crops than did the improved varieties and crops in the hill areas are better than those in the lowlands.

Production in the Red River Valley was reduced by rust and blight. The Oklahoma crop is 2 or 3 weeks later than usual and very few pecans have been gathered. Although Oklahoma has prospects for a relatively good crop, local areas have suffered hail and case bearer damage. Seedlings are producing more heavily than improved varieties. Texas conditions also are very spotted, but better crops are in prospect in the western part of the producing area than in the eastern part.

CRANBERRIES: Cranberry production for 1945 is now estimated at 640,400 barrels, 73 percent greater than the extremely light 1944 crop of 369,700 barrels, although only slightly more than the 10-year (1934-43) average of 631,660 barrels. Production in New Jersey and Wisconsin is now indicated to be slightly larger than expected a month ago.

In Massachusetts, adverse weather conditions and shortages of labor during October delayed completion of the harvest, but no serious damage to the crop resulted. Frost damage was generally light. The berries show good color but only average keeping quality. Harvesting operations in New Jersey and Wisconsin were practically completed by November 1 and there was only slight damage from fall frosts. Berries have sized better than expected earlier in the season. In Washington and Oregon a small portion of the crop remained to be harvested on November 1. Oregon berries show good quality although averaging smaller in size than last year.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS AND FILBERTS: Prospective production of walnuts shows little change from a month ago. The 1945 production is now estimated at 68,100 tons, 1 percent smaller than the crop of last season, but 18 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average. In California, walnuts continued to make good development. A near-record crop of 62,000 tons is indicated. Harvest is over in many localities and is nearing completion in others. Walnut production in Oregon, estimated at 6,100 tons is slightly larger than reported on October 1. Although harvest was well along on November 1, a considerable quantity remained to be gathered. Quality of the crop is not up to that of last year, and it appears that more than the usual percentage of the crop will be third grade.

Estimated production of California almonds remains at 23,100 tons -- the largest of record. October rains delayed harvest to some extent but apparently caused little damage to the crop.

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Prospective production of filberts in Washington and Oregon is indicated to be slightly larger than reported on October 1. Estimated production at 4,990 tons is 23 percent smaller than the crop of last season, but 48 percent above the 10-year average. In Oregon, harvest was nearly over by November 1. Quality was not as good as last season and sizes averaged smaller. Filbert production in Washington is indicated to be 11 percent larger than reported on October 1. The 1945 estimated production of 690 tons, however, is 20 percent smaller than the record crop of 1944.

FIGS AND OLIVES: Production of California figs is not expected to equal that of last season. The greater part of the dried fig crop was under cover before the October rains, although some of the late fruit was injured.

Condition of the olive crop is practically unchanged from a month ago. The November 1 condition of 37 percent compares with 49 percent on November 1, 1944 and 58 percent for the 10-year (1934-43) average. Picking of olives for canning and other pickling processing was in progress during most of October. The crop is relatively short and some canners are finding it difficult to obtain suitable fruit for canning.

TOBACCO: Tobacco production of 2,050 million pounds, a new all-time high record crop, is indicated for 1945. This is about 1 percent larger than was estimated on October 1 and compares with last year's production of 1,950 million pounds. The principal increase over October 1 took place in burley tobacco, which is "weighing out" heavier than expected earlier.

Flue-cured tobacco continues to give promise of an all-time record production. The November 1 estimate of 1,188 million pounds, although slightly below that of October 1, is about 2 percent above the previous record production of 1939, and approximately 100 million pounds greater than last year. The movement to market has been heavy, taxing facilities most of the season and the markets, accordingly, are closing earlier than usual. Marketing has been completed in the border markets and is drawing to a close in the Type 12 area. Peak movements of the Old and Middle belts have passed, but volume still continues at high levels.

Outlook for burley tobacco improved during October. A crop of 601 million pounds is indicated, which if realized will exceed last year's crop by about 10 million pounds, establishing a new record. The crop is weighing out heavier than expected. Yields now reported are much higher than those reported earlier, even in the areas of Kentucky that suffered most from drought.

Indicated production of fired tobaccos is placed at 60.0 million pounds. Although average yield per acre is near that of last year, prospective production this year is about 4 million pounds less than in 1944. This decrease is largely due to reduction in acreage from last year.

The November 1 estimate for dark air-cured tobaccos, 45.9 million pounds, compares with last year's production of 44.5 million pounds. Production totals of both fire-cured and dark air-cured tobaccos have been much lower in recent years than formerly.

The production outlook has not changed materially in cigar tobaccos. Only minor losses in widely scattered areas were sustained from frost damage in early October. The over-all production estimate of 132.4 million pounds is 1 million pounds lower than on October 1, but nearly 5 million pounds higher than the total in 1944. All the increase over last year is accounted for by the increase in binders, as fillers and wrappers show slightly lower production totals.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of November 1, 1945	BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS CROP REPORTING BOARD	Washington, D. C., November 9, 1945 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.

POTATOES: The Nation's 1945 potato crop is estimated at 430,773,000 bushels, a decline of about 4.6 million bushels from the October estimate. All late producing areas, except the Pacific Coast States, shared in this decline. In 1944 production amounted to 379,436,000 bushels, and the 10-year (1934-43) average production is 375,091,000 bushels. Average yield of 151,4 bushels per acre is indicated, compared with the previous record high yield of 139.6 bushels in 1943. With harvest nearing completion, losses to date from freezing have been small.

Production indicated for the 18 surplus late States is 299,450,000 bushels, a decline of 3.8 million bushels from the estimate for this area last month. A record high average yield of 167.2 bushels per acre is indicated for these States. The previous record yield of 161.1 bushels per acre was produced in 1943.

Harvesting operations in northern Maine generally were completed late in October. The yield indicated for this State is 5 bushels below the estimate of October 1, as growth was terminated prematurely by aphis, flea beetles and frosts. In Aroostook County, the potato crop is of good quality and is quite free from late blight rot. However, in some fields the size of tubers is small because of the heavy set. On Long Island harvest is well advanced, but has been delayed by the tight labor situation. In up-state New York, where frequent rains continue to delay harvest, the crop is rather light and some acreage is being abandoned. Flood conditions have caused rot in many low-lying fields. In Pennsylvania, yields are very spotted. Commercial growers, who have carried out a persistent spraying program are harvesting satisfactory yields. Acreages that were not well sprayed (usually small acreages) are producing light yields.

Of the five central surplus late States, yields indicated for Michigan and Wisconsin are lower than those estimated last month. In Michigan, harvest has been delayed by excessive soil moisture, and the quantity of potatoes lost by rotting in fields is larger than usual.

Potatoes grown on farm plots in Wisconsin are yielding below earlier indication, but the commercial producers have excellent crops. In this State, excessive moisture in late September caused some loss from rot. In Minnesota and North Dakota, the crop has been harvested and losses from freezing have been comparatively small. Quality of the crop is better than average in both States. Some temporary storage was used to handle the North Dakota crop, but potatoes in such storages will probably be marketed without loss from freezing. The harvesting season in South Dakota has been favorable, and the quality of tubers harvested is very good.

Production estimated for the 10 western late States is slightly below the October 1 Estimate. Higher yields indicated for Nebraska and Utah were more than offset by declines in the yields indicated for Idaho and Montana. Harvest in Nebraska has been completed and excellent yields were realized from both the early and late crops. By November 1, the Montana crop had been harvested with the exception of small scattered acreages. Yields are below earlier expectations, especially on non-irrigated lands. In Idaho, the bulk of the crop is now under cover, with harvest disclosing yields a little lower than indicated on October 1. In this State some potatoes were chilled in the field and are not expected to store satisfactorily. In Wyoming, practically all of the crop was harvested without freeze damage. Quality of potatoes grown in the San Luis Valley of Colorado is exceptionally good, but there are quite a few small tubers. Harvest of the late crop in Utah proceeded rapidly after October 1. By November 1 most of the crop, except in the Enterprise area, had been harvested with practically no frost or freeze damage. In Washington, harvest of late potatoes had passed its peak by November 1. Yields have been high on irrigated lands, but disappointingly low in the dry-land areas east of the Cascades.

338.105

In Oregon, weather throughout October favored harvest of the crop. Harvest in the Crook-Deschutes and Klamath Falls commercial areas should be completed early in November. Yields in the principal California areas are satisfactory, with some excellent yields in the Delta section. Yields at Tule Lake are higher than anticipated earlier in the season but are below 1944 yields.

Production estimated for the 5 "other" New England States is below the October estimate. Relatively low and extremely variable yields are indicated for Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Small sized tubers and losses from late blight rot are rather common.

Of the five central "other late" States, yields below those estimated last month are indicated for West Virginia, Ohio and Illinois, with no change in the Indiana and Iowa yields. In West Virginia and Ohio, harvest was delayed by excessive moisture, which caused more than the usual quantity of potatoes to rot in the ground. In Indiana, the high proportion of the acreage grown on muck land by commercial growers is the principal factor contributing to the record high yield.

Production estimates for the intermediate and early States show little change from earlier figures. In New Jersey, harvest of the crop was completed in October. Many growers participated in the Government loan program on potatoes in temporary storage, but an attempt is being made to move these farm-stored supplies as rapidly as possible. Most of these potatoes are being converted into alcohol.

SWEETPOTATOES: A sweetpotato crop of 67,275,000 bushels is being harvested this fall, compared with the 10-year (1934-43) average production of 67,039,000 bushels and the 1944 harvest of 71,651,000 bushels. As the harvest nears completion, the crop appears about 1,800,000 bushels below the 69,071,000 bushels indicated October 1. Production indicated for New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, South Carolina and Tennessee is considerably below that in prospect on October 1.

Digging of the New Jersey crop is about finished and both yield and quality are disappointing. Harvest reveals a light set, and roots failed to make the growth indicated by the luxuriant vegetative growth throughout the season.

Production indicated for the heavy producing South Atlantic States is also down from the October 1 estimate. Root development in Delaware and Maryland did not keep pace with vine growth and the roots failed to attain normal size before the grwoing season ended. Reduction in the South Carolina crop is attributed to damage from the heavy September rains which caused some sweetpotatoes to rot in the ground. Harvest of the North Carolina crop indicates that the long growing season permitted normal root development. In Georgia, harvest was in full swing on November 1, and no frost or freeze damage had occurred.

In each of the South Central States, except Tennessee and Mississippi, the crop is about in line with October 1 prospects. In Mississippi most of the crop was harvested during the past month and the yield now indicated is somewhat lower than the October yield. In most areas of Kentucky, yields from the portion of the crop already dug have been fair to good. Harvest of sweetpotatoes in Alabama and Arkansas is progressing under favorable conditions, and the crop in each of these States is of good quality. In Louisiana, wet weather during the early part of October delayed harvesting, but the delay was offset by favorable weather during the latter part of the month which enabled growers to make satisfactory progress with harvesting operations without material damage to the crop. In the commercial areas of the northern part of Louisiana, about one-half of the crop had been harvested by November 1. In the important central and southern Louisiana sweetpotato sections, however, harvesting was further advanced than in the north.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of November 1, 1945	BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS CROP REPORTING BOARD	Washington, D. C., November 9, 1945 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

BROOMCORN: Harvest of the smallest broomcorn crop since 1939 was practically completed by the end of October in all but the late sections of Colorado and New Mexico. Based on yields per acre reported by growers on November 1, the United States crop is estimated at 30,900 tons, compared with 67,200 tons in 1944, and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 40,130 tons. A smaller tonnage than last month is now indicated for Colorado, where late-planted acreages failed to come up to earlier expectations because growth was stopped by frosts in September. In New Mexico, drought has caused greater reductions than expected in both acreage and yields in the Portales and Melrose localities, and although the crop in Union Count is larger than last year, production for the State is indicated to be slightly smaller than appeared likely a month ago. Estimates for Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, and Illinois remained unchanged from those of October 1, as by that date harvesting in those States was well advanced. Prices continue strong, with most brush of fairly good quality reported selling at ceiling prices. Quality of the 1945 crop is good, and no serious labor shortages have been reported.

PASTURES: Indian summer weather during October throughout many areas of the United States made it possible to utilizate fall pastures longer than usual and enabled many farmers to delay shifts to winter feeding practices. Temperatures for the country as a whole were several degrees above normal for the month of October, although the States east of the Mississippi reported temperatures slightly below normal during the first part of October. Pastures received less than usual set back from frost or freezing. The United States average pasture condition for November 1 at 82 percent was down only one point from a month earlier and was the highest November 1 condition in 12 years of record, except for November 1, 1942, when the condition was 83 percent. A year ago pasture condition was 75 percent. The 10-year (1934-43) average condition for this date is 68 percent.

New England pastures, according to November 1 condition reports, were furnishing considerably more feed than a year ago. However, the pasture season is about over in this area. November 1 pasture condition in New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, Georgia, Florida and the Carolinas was substantially lower than a month earlier, but nearly all of the Atlantic States reported a November 1 pasture condition from 8 to 25 points above a year ago and average. Hay and roughage harvested this season in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, although abundant in supply, was reported to be poor in quality and feed value because of wet weather.

In the East North Central States, November 1 pasture conditions were the best in 12 years of record with Indiana exceeding and Ohio equalling previous high condition for this date. Ideal grazing weather prevailed in this area during October. In the West North Central States, November 1 pasture condition was well above average, especially in Missouri and the Plains States of the area. However, with dry weather causing deterioration of pastures in some sections, the regional average condition this November 1 was slightly lower than a year ago and was appreciably below the unusually high condition in the falls of 1941 and 1942.

South Central States all reported lower pasture conditions than a month earlier except Oklahoma and Texas where freshening rains brought about some improvement. Conditions in these States were nearly all above a year earlier, the greatest gain in Mississippi, 13 points; Louisiana, 17 points, and Arkansas, 21 points above November 1, 1944. With the exception of 1941 and 1942, this year's November 1 condition in the South Central region was the best in recent years.

In Western States, range conditions at this stage of the season were quite favorable and a good supply of winter feed is generally in prospect except in New Mexico, where droughty conditions have prevailed all season, and in other local areas. Wyoming reports its ranges are well covered with cured feed. In Idaho high ranges remained open longer than usual but some shortage was reported where there had been grass fires. Montana ranges were generally good although some localities

338.105

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
November 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
November 9, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

east of the mountains were short on water for stock. In Arizona, October rains replenished stock water supplies, greened up the ranges and softened browse. Washington and Oregon pastures on November 1 were in the best condition since 1941. California pastures declined during the month but were revised somewhat by general rains around the first of November.

MILK PRODUCTION: October milk production on farms in the United States is estimated at 9.2 billion pounds, a record high for the month. With the seasonal decline greater than average, production has been dropping towards last year's level. Production in October was only 2 percent higher than in October last year, whereas in September it was 5 percent higher than a year earlier, and in August it was 8 percent higher than in August last year. Although total milk production reached a record high for October, production per capita for the month was slightly less than for the same month of either 1941 or 1942 when the Nation's population was appreciably smaller. In the first 10 months of 1945, milk production was more than 106 billion pounds. A total milk production of about 123 billion pounds for the year seems likely to be reached.

In crop correspondent's herds, milk production per cow on November 1 averaged 12.92 pounds, a record high for that date, exceeding slightly the previous high for November 1 established in 1941, when farmers were forcing their milk cows in response to favorable prices created by Lend Lease demands for dairy products. Milk production has been favored by open fall weather in most areas. Scattered reports from the more important dairy States indicate continued liberal feeding of concentrates to milk cows. However, in the last two months production per cow has dropped more rapidly than usual in contrast with that of last fall, when production was declining at a lower rate. On November 1 milk production per cow was only 3 percent higher than it was earlier, whereas on September 1, it was 9 percent higher than on September 1 last year.

In all major regions, milk production per cow remained above last year's corresponding level, but by November 1 the margin of increase in the North Atlantic States was only 1 percent. On that date the greatest increases over a year earlier were in the East North Central and South Atlantic region, where the margin was 5 percent. As compared with the 1934-43 average, milk production per cow in the East North Central, South Atlantic, and Western regions was up 9 or 10 percent, whereas in the North Atlantic, West North Central and South Central areas the increase was only 3 or 4 percent. In several individual States of the Central Corn Belt area including Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri, November 1 milk production per cow was the highest for that date in the 21 years for which records are available. In Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin previous high records were closely approached.

Percentage of milk cows reported milked declined somewhat more than usual during October and on November 1 equaled last year's 66.0 percent, the lowest for that date since 1925. In the West North Central region the percentage milked was the lowest for November 1 in 20 years and in the North Atlantic and South Central regions it was the second lowest. Only in the Western States did the percentage of cows milked approach the 10-year average.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Favorable weather throughout the country resulted in relatively high egg production during October. Farm flocks laid 3,140,000,000 eggs in October -- 5 percent less than in October last year, but 43 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average for the month. Egg production in all parts of the country was below the record production of last year.

with decreases of from 8 percent in the South Central to only a fraction of 1 percent in the South Atlantic States. Production during the first 10 months of this year was 48,849,000,000 eggs -- 5 percent less than during the same period last year, but 36 percent above the 10-year average. Production for the 10-month period was below that of last year in all parts of the country because of a reduction in number of layers on farms.

Rate of egg production during October was 8.79 eggs per layer, a new record high for the month, compared with 8.75 eggs in October last year and the 10-year October average of 7.42 eggs. The rate was at peak levels in all parts of the country except the South Central States, where it was 2 percent below the record rate of October last year. Increase over the rate in October last year varied from 1 percent in the North Atlantic, West North Central and Western States to 2 percent in the East North Central and South Atlantic States. Average production per layer on hand was 136 eggs, for the first 10 months of this year compared with 132 last year and 121 for the 10-year average.

Layers in farm flocks averaged 357,190,000 birds during October -- 5 percent less than in October last year, but 22 percent above the 10-year October average. Layers were fewer than last year in all parts of the country, decreases varying from 3 percent in the South Atlantic States to 7 percent in the North Atlantic and Western States.

Potential layers on farms November 1 (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) totalled 542,525,000 birds -- 3 percent more than on November 1 a year ago and 12 percent above the 5-year (1939-43) average for that date.

Numbers of potential layers increased in all parts of the country this year except the West, where they decreased about 1 percent. Increases above a year ago were 4 percent in the North Atlantic States, 3 percent in the North Central, 2 percent in the South Atlantic, and 1 percent in the South Central States. The U. S. seasonal decrease in potential layers from October 1 to November 1 was 7 percent, compared with a decrease of 8 percent last year and a 5-year average decrease of 5 percent for the period. This indicates that culling during October was heavier than usual, although not quite so heavy as the record of October last year.

There were 169,255,000 pullets not of laying age on farms November 1 -- 23 percent more than on November 1 a year ago and 10 percent above the 5-year average for that date. Movement of pullets into laying flocks is occurring later this year than last, because of much later hatching season and a heavy late hatch after June 1. Pullets not of laying age decreased about 30 percent from October 1 to November 1 this year, compared with a decrease of 35 percent during the month last year. Most of these pullets moved into laying flocks.

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1 1/
(Thousands)

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
Av. 1939-43	61,762	98,101	141,438	44,006	96,866	43,887	486,060
1944	65,700	107,228	156,904	49,103	106,720	43,431	529,086
1945	68,354	110,702	162,169	50,081	108,009	43,210	542,525

PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
Av. 1939-43	18,282	29,944	51,073	13,123	28,581	13,129	154,133
1944	15,413	29,233	47,158	12,881	24,400	9,041	138,126
1945	21,398	35,050	57,178	14,436	30,232	10,961	169,255

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

338.105

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
November 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
November 9, 1945
3:00 P.M.(E.S.T.)

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-October averaged 42.6 cents per dozen, compared with 38.8 cents a year earlier and the 10-year (1934-43) mid-October average of 29.2 cents. The seasonal increase in egg prices during the month ending October 15 was 3.0 cents per dozen, compared with 3.4 cents during the month last year and 2.3 cents for the 10-year average.

Egg markets were increasingly firm during October. Supplies of fresh and storage eggs declined steadily, with offerings short of good demand. Trading was largely on the basis of consumer grades. Prices on top grades, fresh and storage, which were largely at ceiling levels, advanced 2 cents during the month as permitted by regulations.

Chicken prices averaged 24.3 cents per pound live weight on October 15, compared with 23.8 cents a year earlier and 15.9 cents for the 10-year October 15 average. The decrease of 3.2 cents per pound during the month ending October 15 was the largest in 36 years of record. This compares with an increase of 0.1 cents last year and a 10-year average seasonal decrease of 0.5 cents.

Live poultry markets were weak and irregular during October. Over-all receipts and supplies were liberal and in excess of a good demand. Dressed poultry markets were weak and irregular most of the month, but closed steady with prices tending upward. Receipts were at the seasonal peak and unusually heavy. Consumption was stimulated by price reductions at retail, but restricted by increased competitions with other meats.

Turkey prices in mid-October were the highest of record for that date. They averaged 32.5 cents per pound live weight, compared with 31.8 cents a year earlier and the 10-year mid-October average of 18.0 cents. However, prices dropped 1.1 cents per pound from mid-September compared with an increase of 0.7 cents for that period last year and a 10-year average increase of 0.9 cents in the month. Turkey markets in October held steady to firm on young hens whereas on toms they were easy to weak. Prices for hens and small toms were at or close to O. P. A. ceiling levels, while heavy toms ranged as much as 6 cents below ceiling on some markets.

The average cost of feed in a United States farm poultry ration at October 15 prices was $2.96 per 100 pounds, compared with $2.93 a month ago and $2.89 a year ago. The egg-feed price relationship in mid-October was more favorable to egg producers than a year ago. The chicken-feed and turkey-feed ratios were the same as a year ago.

CROP REPORTING BOARD.

338.105

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
November 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
November 9, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CORN, ALL 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1934-43	1944	Preliminary 1945	Average 1934-43	1944	Preliminary 1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	39.5	40.0	40.0	575	640	600
N.H.	41.0	40.0	41.0	631	640	615
Vt.	37.7	37.0	37.0	2,722	2,553	2,558
Mass.	41.2	41.0	45.0	1,677	1,763	1,935
R.I.	37.5	32.0	42.0	326	288	378
Conn.	39.5	40.0	43.0	1,942	2,080	2,279
N.Y.	35.3	35.0	33.0	24,076	25,655	23,958
N.J.	38.4	35.0	45.0	7,378	6,755	8,010
Pa.	41.0	38.0	44.0	54,366	53,580	60,192
Ohio	43.8	38.0	49.0	152,119	142,956	176,938
Ind.	41.2	38.0	53.0	172,332	176,244	243,376
Ill.	42.6	45.0	46.5	349,054	403,695	404,643
Mich.	33.8	32.0	35.5	53,378	57,760	64,078
Wis.	35.8	43.5	40.0	84,991	116,536	108,240
Minn.	35.3	43.0	36.0	163,330	253,399	217,440
Iowa	44.2	54.0	48.0	436,342	607,608	529,296
Mo.	24.1	34.0	27.0	102,409	162,554	117,477
N.Dak.	17.4	20.0	22.0	19,280	36,250	26,664
S.Dak.	15.6	36.0	30.0	47,634	140,292	119,250
Nebr.	15.7	37.0	30.5	115,032	329,855	261,019
Kans.	15.3	31.0	23.5	45,090	114,793	71,346
Del.	28.5	27.0	31.0	3,956	3,645	4,061
Md.	33.6	35.0	37.0	16,333	17,150	17,242
Va.	25.1	25.5	32.0	34,502	34,272	39,136
W.Va.	28.4	26.0	34.0	12,798	10,426	11,730
N.C.	19.9	22.0	25.0	47,516	51,524	55,625
S.C.	13.8	16.0	16.5	23,398	24,160	23,414
Ga.	10.4	11.5	14.0	43,561	40,802	48,188
Fla.	9.9	10.0	10.0	7,250	7,190	6,830
Ky.	24.7	24.0	31.0	66,321	67,080	73,701
Tenn.	23.4	22.0	26.5	64,820	59,950	67,151
Ala.	13.2	16.0	17.0	45,310	48,128	48,536
Miss.	15.1	16.0	20.0	44,412	42,224	50,140
Ark.	15.5	17.0	22.0	33,844	32,300	35,530
La.	15.2	15.0	20.5	23,297	18,870	23,985
Okla.	14.9	18.0	18.5	26,821	32,958	27,102
Tex.	15.6	14.0	16.0	77,427	69,522	66,048
Mont.	13.7	22.5	16.0	2,265	3,308	2,192
Idaho	42.8	51.0	48.0	1,823	1,581	1,392
Wyo.	11.2	14.0	14.0	1,734	1,260	1,358
Colo.	11.4	19.0	21.0	11,355	16,283	15,477
N.Mex.	14.2	18.0	16.0	2,628	3,510	2,400
Ariz.	11.4	9.5	11.5	411	361	437
Utah	25.8	29.0	30.0	654	754	750
Nev.	30.8	30.0	30.0	89	120	90
Wash.	35.8	41.0	45.0	1,206	1,189	1,305
Oreg.	31.6	34.5	36.0	1,907	1,587	1,548
Calif.	32.4	33.0	33.0	2,458	2,211	2,211
U.S.	26.8	33.2	33.3	2,433,060	3,228,361	3,073,956

1/ Grain equivalent on acreage for all purposes.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
November 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.
November 9, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.

State	PASTURE Condition Nov. 1 Average 1934-43	1944	1945	BUCKWHEAT Preliminary 1945 Yield per acre	Production	COWPEAS FOR PEAS Yield per acre Average 1934-43	1944	Prelimin 1945
	Percent			Bu.	1,000 bu.		Bu.	
Maine	74	75	83	17.0	102	--	--	--
N.H.	75	78	87	--	--	--	--	--
Vt.	78	75	93	19.0	19	--	--	--
Mass.	75	71	95	--	--	--	--	--
R.I.	74	85	87	--	--	--	--	--
Conn.	72	58	88	--	--	--	--	--
N.Y.	74	75	88	15.0	1,980	--	--	--
N.J.	67	68	80	--	--	--	--	--
Pa.	71	73	85	18.0	2,214	--	--	--
Ohio	71	62	85	18.0	288	--	--	--
Ind.	70	62	87	15.0	150	5.9	6.0	6.5
Ill.	72	77	90	16.0	112	5.6	6.0	6.5
Mich.	73	66	81	14.5	377	--	--	--
Wis.	75	70	82	16.0	400	--	--	--
Minn.	66	70	74	14.0	574	--	--	--
Iowa	77	91	87	14.0	126	--	--	--
Mo.	62	75	82	12.0	12	6.1	9.0	8.0
N.Dak.	56	78	74	16.0	128	--	--	--
S.Dak.	54	88	77	13.0	65	--	--	--
Nebr.	55	85	82	--	--	--	--	--
Kans.	57	87	79	--	--	6.8	8.5	6.0
Del.	68	71	95	--	--	--	--	--
Md.	69	74	89	22.0	132	--	--	--
Va.	69	80	88	17.5	122	5.7	7.5	8.0
W.Va.	72	73	86	21.5	172	--	--	--
N.C.	69	73	81	15.0	60	4.8	4.5	4.5
S.C.	60	66	75	--	--	4.4	5.5	5.5
Ga.	63	68	79	--	--	4.8	5.5	6.5
Fla.	74	74	75	--	--	8.6	8.0	9.0
Ky.	62	74	76	13.0	26	5.4	5.0	5.5
Tenn.	58	67	76	16.0	96	5.3	5.7	6.0
Ala.	64	64	72	--	--	5.4	5.5	6.5
Miss.	64	66	79	--	--	5.6	6.5	6.5
Ark.	61	60	81	--	--	5.1	6.0	6.0
La.	72	68	85	--	--	3.8	3.0	3.5
Okla.	57	78	77	--	--	5.3	6.0	5.0
Tex.	65	72	77	--	--	6.5	6.0	7.5
Mont.	71	80	80	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	78	75	89	--	--	--	--	--
Wyo.	74	85	92	--	--	--	--	--
Colo.	68	75	92	--	--	--	--	--
N.Mex.	69	80	64	--	--	--	--	--
Ariz.	81	79	80	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	73	64	87	--	--	--	--	--
Nev.	82	81	80	--	--	--	--	--
Wash.	75	76	82	--	--	--	--	--
Oreg.	75	78	83	--	--	--	--	--
Calif.	76	72	76	--	--	--	--	--
U.S.	68	75	82	16.2	7,155	5.2	5.6	6.2

338.105

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
November 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
November 9, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

SORGO SIRUP

State	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Preliminary 1945
	Gallons			Thousand gallons		
Ind.	76	80	90	211	160	180
Ill.	56	50	66	105	150	198
Wis.	1/65	80	65	58	160	130
Iowa	100	117	94	306	468	376
Mo.	46	62	48	480	496	432
Kans.	37	55	50	60	110	100
Va.	66	65	68	257	195	136
W.Va.	65	59	70	181	177	140
N.C.	64	74	65	915	814	455
S.C.	48	55	55	561	550	495
Ga.	56	55	57	1,261	1,210	912
Ky.	59	65	73	997	780	803
Tenn.	58	61	60	1,279	915	780
Ala.	60	65	66	2,168	2,080	1,848
Miss.	70	78	80	1,980	1,950	1,760
Ark.	44	50	51	983	900	765
La.	49	55	60	167	110	120
Okla.	35	42	43	171	252	258
Tex.	48	48	40	722	720	600
U.S.	57.4	62.5	61.7	12,862	12,197	10,488

1/ Short-time average.

SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN

State	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Preliminary 1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ill.	24.4	27.0	27.0	46	27	27
Iowa	21.2	18.0	20.0	82	18	20
Mo.	15.7	21.0	15.0	981	1,617	900
N.Dak.	—	12.0	12.0	—	12	12
S.Dak.	8.9	17.0	13.0	1,022	2,091	962
Nebr.	11.1	19.5	16.0	1,786	2,244	1,344
Kans.	10.8	25.2	14.0	11,406	49,468	16,800
N.C.	—	30.0	10.0	—	60	20
Ark.	12.8	16.0	18.0	150	144	126
La.	15.7	17.0	20.0	35	34	40
Okla.	9.9	14.4	11.5	7,316	12,915	8,360
Tex.	14.8	19.0	15.0	38,497	96,724	68,130
Colo.	9.2	16.4	16.0	1,295	4,746	3,840
N.Mex.	11.8	15.5	5.0	2,234	5,560	865
Ariz.	30.2	34.0	34.0	856	2,176	1,802
Calif.	34.6	35.0	37.0	4,592	3,920	3,737
U.S.	13.7	19.9	14.7	70,310	181,756	106,985

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
November 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
November 9, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Preliminary 1945
	Bushels			Thous. bushels		
Ohio	19.3	17.0	17.5	9,889	22,457	20,808
Ind.	17.2	16.5	20.0	11,894	23,150	28,640
Ill.	20.1	21.0	20.0	39,010	71,400	71,280
Mich.	14.4	14.5	17.0	837	1,595	1,870
Wis.	14.1	15.0	16.5	319	735	676
Minn.	14.4	16.5	17.0	993	4,340	6,460
Iowa	17.8	20.0	18.0	13,783	42,580	34,290
Mo.	11.0	17.5	13.5	2,397	10,605	9,693
Kans.	8.8	15.0	10.0	605	3,315	2,750
Va.	13.4	15.0	16.0	680	945	1,632
N.C.	11.4	10.5	13.0	1,922	2,058	2,262
Ky.	11.6	13.0	14.0	375	780	910
Tenn.	8.7	14.5	15.0	302	1,044	1,155
Miss.	9.6	12.5	13.0	721	1,150	1,131
Ark.	11.6	15.5	16.5	1,139	3,612	4,125
Other States	11.2	10.9	13.1	1,866	3,097	2,964
United States	17.6	18.4	18.0	86,732	192,863	190,646

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Preliminary 1945
	Pounds			Thous. bags 2/		
Maine	1,032	750	850	87	38	42
Vt.	630	600	560	16	6	6
N.Y.	855	630	620	1,232	731	632
Mich.	839	630	670	4,509	4,158	3,712
Wis.	517	575	600	20	17	6
Minn.	467	660	520	20	40	31
Total N.E.	—	631	662	—	4,990	4,429
N.Dak.	—	500	500	—	10	5
S.Dak.	—	300	—	—	3	—
Nebr.	1,178	1,250	1,500	321	588	720
Mont.	1,230	1,200	1,300	274	240	221
Wyo.	1,216	1,375	1,250	729	1,251	1,038
Idaho	1,470	1,450	1,500	1,731	2,088	1,665
Wash.	3/ 1,053	1,000	1,025	25	40	41
Oreg.	773	1,050	1,000	14	21	10
Total N.W.	—	1,364	1,396	—	4,241	3,700
Kans.	3/ 317	420	—	4	4	—
Texas	—	200	200	—	4/ 10	4/ 8
Colo.	488	580	590	1,574	2,088	1,847
N.Mex.	337	350	138	661	840	305
Ariz.	466	425	475	56	64	66
Utah	676	680	640	33	48	32
Total S.W.	—	486	405	—	3,054	2,258
Calif. Lima	1,344	1,296	1,300	2,091	2,203	2,314
Calif. Other	1,199	1,045	1,000	2,544	1,640	1,490
Total Calif.	1,261	1,175	1,163	4,634	3,843	3,804
United States	872	784	781	15,942	16,128	14,191

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).
3/ Short-time average.
4/ Not including Blackeye peas.

338.105

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
November 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
November 9, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Preliminary 1945	
	Yield per acre	Production
	Pounds	Thousand pounds
Virginia	1,100	130,400
North Carolina	1,125	351,000
Tennessee	825	6,600
Total (Va.-N.C. area)	1,112	538,000
South Carolina	625	25,000
Georgia	675	708,075
Florida	650	72,300
Alabama	700	320,600
Mississippi	460	11,900
Total (S.E. area)	676	1,138,435
Arkansas	400	4,800
Louisiana	390	2,340
Oklahoma	520	132,600
Texas	450	358,200
Total (S.W. area)	466	497,940
United States	672	2,174,375

BROOMCORN

State	Preliminary 1945	
	Yield per acre	Production
	Pounds	Tons
Illinois	550	1,900
Kansas	270	1,500
Oklahoma	300	9,800
Texas	305	5,500
Colorado	235	9,200
New Mexico	140	3,000
United States	257	30,900

RICE

State	Preliminary 1945	
	Yield per acre	Production
	Bushels	Thous. bu.
Arkansas	53.0	14,628
Louisiana	40.5	23,166
Texas	44.0	17,600
California	65.0	16,380
United States	47.8	71,774

TOBACCO

State	Preliminary 1945	
	Yield per acre	Production
	Pounds	Thous. lb.
Mass.	1,511	9,518
Conn.	1,365	23,478
N.Y.	1,250	1,000
Pa.	1,461	52,447
Ohio	1,063	22,740
Ind.	1,198	14,380
Wis.	1,515	35,755
Minn.	1,200	840
Mo.	1,000	8,000
Kans.	975	292
Md.	600	23,100

State	Preliminary 1945	
	Yield per acre	Production
	Pounds	Thous. lb.
Va.	1,099	153,310
W. Va.	1,150	4,140
N.C.	1,138	828,400
S.C.	1,170	140,400
Ga.	1,129	100,215
Fla.	858	19,310
Ky.	1,092	467,015
Tenn.	1,154	136,585
Ala.	862	345
La.	640	192
U.S.	1,126	2,050,462

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C.

CROP REPORT
as of
November 1, 1945

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

November 9, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Class and type	Type No.	Preliminary 1945 Yield per acre	Preliminary 1945 Production
		Pounds	Thous. pounds
Class 1, Flue-cured:			
Virginia	11	1,075	113,950
North Carolina	11	1,100	305,800
Total Old Belt	11	1,093	419,750
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	1,140	402,420
North Carolina	13	1,200	99,600
South Carolina	13	1,170	140,400
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,182	240,000
Georgia	14	1,130	108,480
Florida	14	830	16,600
Alabama	14	850	255
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	1,078	125,335
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	1,124	1,187,505
Class 2, Fire-cured:			
Total Virginia Belt	21	975	14,820
Kentucky	22	975	7,800
Tennessee	22	1,025	24,600
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	1,012	32,400
Kentucky	23	975	10,238
Tennessee	23	1,025	2,460
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	984	12,698
Total Henderson Stemming Belt (Ky.)	24	925	92
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-24	997	60,010
Class 3, Air-cured:			
3A Light Air-cured			
Ohio	31	1,050	16,800
Indiana	31	1,200	14,160
Missouri	31	1,000	8,000
Kansas	31	975	292
Virginia	31	1,450	21,460
West Virginia	31	1,150	4,140
North Carolina	31	1,470	20,580
Kentucky	31	1,100	411,400
Tennessee	31	1,200	104,400
Alabama	31	900	90
Total Burley Belt	31	1,135	601,322
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	600	23,100
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	1,099	624,422

Class and type	Type No.	Preliminary 1945 Yield per acre	Preliminary 1945 Production
		Pounds	Thous. pounds
3B Dark Air-cured			
Indiana	35	1,100	220
Kentucky	35	1,100	22,110
Tennessee	35	1,025	5,125
Total One Sucker	35	1,085	27,455
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,025	15,375
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	880	3,080
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	1,048	45,910
Class 4, Cigar Filler:			
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,460	51,976
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	1,100	5,940
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1,413	57,916
Class 5, Cigar Binder:			
Massachusetts	51	1,660	166
Connecticut	51	1,660	13,612
Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	1,660	13,778
Massachusetts	52	1,680	8,064
Connecticut	52	1,610	3,542
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,658	11,606
New York	53	1,250	1,000
Pennsylvania	53	1,570	471
Total New York and Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,337	1,471
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	1,520	18,088
Wisconsin	55	1,510	17,667
Minnesota	55	1,200	840
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,492	18,507
Georgia	56	900	90
Florida	56	900	180
Total Georgia-Florida Sun-grown	56	900	270
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-56	1,554	63,720
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper:			
Massachusetts	61	920	1,288
Connecticut	61	930	6,324
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	928	7,612
Georgia	62	1,075	645
Florida	62	1,100	2,530
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	1,095	3,175
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	972	10,787
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	1,422	132,423
Class 7, Miscellaneous:			
Louisiana Perique	72	640	192
United States	All	1,126	2,050,462

338.105

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
November 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.
November 9, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Preliminary 1945
	Short tons			Thousand short tons		
Ohio	8.3	8.7	10.0	325	113	210
Mich.	8.3	8.8	8.5	857	519	680
Nebr.	12.5	10.7	12.0	810	490	708
Mont.	12.0	10.7	12.0	820	682	984
Idaho	13.2	14.4	15.5	789	618	837
Wyo.	12.0	11.0	11.0	520	307	385
Colo.	12.7	12.2	12.5	1,900	1,427	1,875
Utah	12.8	12.8	15.0	546	396	495
Calif.	14.6	16.9	17.0	1,991	1,197	1,615
Other States	10.2	11.7	12.9	1,087	1,004	1,366
U.S.	11.9	12.1	12.8	9,644	6,753	9,155

SUGARCANE SIRUP

State	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Preliminary 1945
	Gallons			Thousand gallons		
S.C.	100	95	100	470	570	500
Ga.	130	132	154	4,359	4,356	5,236
Fla.	158	160	170	1,831	2,240	2,040
Ala.	113	115	130	2,992	2,760	2,860
Miss.	145	165	168	3,539	3,630	3,864
Ark.	109	95	105	109	95	105
La.	260	245	275	6,765	7,105	6,875
Tex.	129	125	130	825	750	520
U.S.	156	159	175	20,890	21,506	22,000

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield of cane per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield of cane per acre: 1944	Yield of cane per acre: Preliminary 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Preliminary 1945
	Short tons			Thous. short tons		
Louisiana	18.4	20.0	22.5	4,925	5,349	6,098
Florida	32.0	28.5	34.0	715	799	1,078
Total	19.5	20.8	23.7	5,640	6,148	7,176

CROP REPORT
as of
November 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.
November 9, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/ Average 1934-43	1943	1944	Preliminary 1945
	Thousand bushels			
East. States:				
N.Atl.				
Maine	600	704	912	132
N.H.	733	767	778	139
Vt.	561	722	513	106
Mass.	2,550	2,228	2,747	410
R.I.	271	281	268	85
Conn.	1,364	836	1,523	511
N.Y.	15,887	13,602	17,010	2,160
N.J.	3,098	2,028	2,090	1,295
Pa.	8,684	5,070	9,100	2,470
N. Atl.	33,747	26,238	34,941	7,308
S. Atl.				
Del.	1,034	499	870	308
Md.	1,829	864	1,863	689
Va.	10,903	5,590	14,580	3,145
W.Va.	4,134	2,046	4,356	1,625
N.C.	1,078	499	1,782	252
S. Atl.	18,978	9,498	23,451	6,019
East. States	52,725	35,736	58,392	13,327
Cent. States:				
Ohio	4,914	2,422	5,395	984
Ind.	1,531	1,010	1,363	828
Ill.	3,162	2,790	2,418	2,684
Mich.	7,681	5,888	7,625	1,250
Wis.	666	862	805	316
Minn.	206	172	182	127
Iowa	253	42	80	54
Mo.	1,404	968	660	817
Nebr.	272	34	84	30
Kans.	735	260	279	270
N. Cent.	20,825	14,448	18,891	7,360
S. Cent.				
Ky.	285	280	185	230
Tenn.	304	198	351	405
Ark.	753	563	568	312
S. Cent.	1,342	1,041	1,104	937
Cent. States	22,168	15,489	19,995	8,297
West. States:				
Mont.	325	258	400	290
Idaho	2,914	640	1,900	2,465
Colo.	1,554	1,140	2,002	1,275
N. Mex.	731	847	760	472
Utah	412	550	629	420
Wash.	27,446	23,000	31,100	25,840
Oreg.	3,165	2,690	3,432	2,774
Calif.	7,607	8,700	6,144	9,240
West. States	44,153	37,825	46,367	42,776
35 States	119,046	89,050	124,754	64,400

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State and include fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption.

2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

338.105

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

ROP REPORT
as of
ovember 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
November 9, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

PEARS

State	Production 1/ Average 1934-43	1944	Preliminary 1945
	Thousand bushels		
aine	7	10	1
.H.	9	10	1
t.	3	3	3/
ass.	55	48	10
.I.	7	7	3
onn.	64	77	37
.Y.	1,053	1,157	272
.J.	58	52	37
a.	513	464	120
hio	500	373	238
nd.	267	157	146
ll.	517	335	354
ich.	1,114	1,193	178
owa	104	55	58
o.	354	175	370
ebr.	26	10	12
Kans.	131	63	117
Del.	6	7	3
Md.	61	52	23
Va.	349	428	61
W.Va.	76	132	18
N.C.	317	354	360
S.C.	128	160	191
Ga.	347	500	502
Fla.	136	176	157
Ky.	223	135	248
Tenn.	286	188	467
Ala.	291	312	416
Miss.	360	354	401
Ark.	172	228	231
La.	163	245	228
Okla.	143	96	203
Tex.	403	502	496
Idaho	59	69	59
Colo.	195	157	255
N.Mex.	47	50	54
Ariz.	10	10	5
Utah	127	170	223
Nev.	4	6	4
Wash., all	6,260	8,665	7,922
Bartlett	4,420	6,885	6,302
Other	1,841	1,780	1,620
Oreg., all	3,720	4,354	5,134
Bartlett	1,553	1,794	2,250
Other	2,167	2,560	2,884
Calif.,all	9,951	10,417	13,251
Bartlett	8,722	9,167	11,668
Other	1,229	1,250	1,583
U.S.	28,616	31,956	32,866

GRAPES

State	Production 1/ Average 1934-43	1944	Prelim. 1945
		Tons	
Mass.	415	250	150
R.I.	210	200	50
Conn.	1,300	900	400
N.Y.	58,890	59,300	30,000
N.J.	2,540	2,600	900
Pa.	17,590	19,500	6,000
Ohio	22,760	24,400	6,400
Ind.	3,310	2,500	1,400
Ill.	4,720	3,700	13,300
Mich.	41,600	34,000	14,600
Wis.	445	600	,450
Iowa	3,340	3,100	3,000
Mo.	7,490	6,500	6,500
Nebr.	1,620	1,300	1,700
Kans.	2,640	3,300	4,500
Del.	1,430	1,200	450
Md.	425	250	100
Va.	1,930	1,800	250
W.Va.	1,175	1,300	200
N.C.	6,150	6,600	3,700
S.C.	1,340	1,200	1,400
Ga.	1,690	2,200	2,300
Fla.	635	600	600
Ky.	2,030	1,900	1,100
Tenn.	2,250	2,300	1,900
Ala.	1,280	1,200	1,500
Ark.	8,430	10,600	4,700
Okla.	2,750	3,200	2,500
Tex.	2,300	2,100	2,100
Idaho	530	450	450
Colo.	510	600	600
N.Mex.	1,070	1,000	1,100
Ariz.	920	1,500	1,000
Utah	840	800	900
Wash.	9,480	17,300	18,000
Oreg.	2,100	2,300	2,300
Calif.,all	2,256,700	2,514,000	2,678,000
Wine var.	540,000	563,000	554,000
Table var.	415,900	513,000	513,000
Raisin var.	1,300,800	1,438,000	1,611,000
Raisins 2/	237,300	309,500	--
Not dried	351,600	200,000	--
U.S.	2,474,835	2,736,550	2,804,500

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes. 3/ Less than 1,000 bushels.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
November 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
November 9, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Condition November 1 1/ Average 1934-43	Condition November 1 1/ 1944	Condition November 1 1/ 1945	Production 1/ Average 1934-43	Production 1/ 1943	Production 1/ 1944	Production 1/ Indicate 1945
	Percent			Thousand boxes			
ORANGES:							
California, all	76	84	76	43,866	51,961	59,523	--
Navels and Misc. 2/	75	77	77	17,570	21,071	22,023	20,70
Valencias	76	89	76	26,296	30,890	37,500	3/
Florida, all	73	63	68	26,920	46,200	42,800	50,00
Early and Midseason	4/71	60	66	15,445	25,800	21,700	26,00
Valencias	4/69	66	70	11,475	20,400	21,100	24,00
Texas, all 2/	68	83	78	2,164	3,550	4,400	4,80
Early and Midseason	--	--	--	1,256	2,200	2,600	2,94
Valencias	--	--	--	908	1,350	1,800	1,86
Arizona, all 2/	73	82	81	502	1,100	1,150	1,24
Navels and Misc.	--	--	--	239	530	550	60
Valencias	--	--	--	263	570	600	64
Louisiana, all 2/	72	89	74	272	240	360	29
5 States 5/	74	76	73	73,725	103,051	108,233	--
Total Early & Midseason 6/	--	--	--	34,782	49,841	47,233	50,53
Total Valencias	--	--	--	38,942	53,210	61,000	--
TANGERINES:							
Florida	64	63	63	2,780	3,600	4,000	4,00
ALL ORANGES & TANGERINES							
5 States 5/	--	--	--	76,505	106,651	112,233	--
GRAPEFRUIT:							
Florida, all	65	45	64	20,070	31,000	22,300	32,00
Seedless	4/66	44	66	7,410	14,000	8,400	13,00
Other	4/59	46	61	12,660	17,000	13,900	19,00
Texas, all	60	80	75	12,043	17,710	22,300	24,00
Arizona, all	75	74	84	2,550	4,080	3,750	4,50
California, all	74	80	79	2,337	3,300	3,505	--
Desert Valleys	--	84	79	1,020	1,200	1,530	1,33
Other	--	77	79	1,316	2,100	1,975	3/
4 States 5/	65	62	70	37,000	56,090	51,855	--
LEMONS:							
California 5/	75	75	78	11,339	11,050	12,500	13,90
LIMES:							
Florida 5/	68	50	65	93	190	250	20

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of market conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ First report of production from 1945 bloom for California Valencia oranges and grapefruit in "other" areas will be issued in December. 4/ Short-time average. 5/ Net content of box varies In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb., California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 6/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

338.105

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
November 1, 1945

Washington, D. C
November 9, 19
3:00 P.M. (E.

PECANS

State	Improved Varieties 1/		
	Production		
	Average 1934-43	1944	Preliminary 1945
	Thousand pounds		
Illinois	2/13	10	21
Missouri	32	25	60
North Carolina	2,092	2,070	2,476
South Carolina	2,080	2,132	2,782
Georgia	18,306	28,140	30,954
Florida	1,919	2,856	2,371
Alabama	6,069	7,885	7,675
Mississippi	3,351	4,980	3,848
Arkansas	556	504	882
Louisiana	2,125	3,744	2,112
Oklahoma	855	1,400	2,250
Texas	1,940	5,400	3,870
12 States	39,336	59,146	59,301
	Wild or Seedling Varieties		
Illinois	537	480	1,029
Missouri	853	750	1,800
North Carolina	304	230	338
South Carolina	341	468	530
Georgia	3,232	5,360	5,896
Florida	1,369	2,244	1,863
Alabama	1,567	1,615	2,165
Mississippi	2,569	3,320	2,902
Arkansas	3,029	3,696	4,018
Louisiana	5,663	10,656	7,488
Oklahoma	16,105	12,600	20,250
Texas	22,440	39,600	28,380
12 States	58,010	81,019	76,659
	All Varieties		
Illinois	549	490	1,050
Missouri	885	775	1,860
North Carolina	2,396	2,300	2,814
South Carolina	2,422	2,600	3,312
Georgia	21,538	33,500	36,850
Florida	3,288	5,100	4,234
Alabama	7,636	9,500	9,840
Mississippi	5,920	8,300	6,750
Arkansas	3,585	4,200	4,900
Louisiana	7,788	14,400	9,600
Oklahoma	16,960	14,000	22,500
Texas	24,380	45,000	32,250
12 States	97,346	140,165	135,960

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.
2/ Short-time average.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Production 1/ Average 1934-43	Production 1/ 1944	Production 1/ Preliminary 1945
	Tons		
ALMONDS:			
California	13,700	21,000	23,100
WALNUTS:			
California	53,320	62,000	62,000
Oregon	4,310	6,800	6,100
2 States	57,630	68,800	68,100
FILBERTS:			
Oregon	2,894	5,600	4,300
Washington	477	860	690
2 States	3,371	6,460	4,990
	Condition November 1 (Percent)		
OLIVES:			
California	58	49	37

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

CRANBERRIES

State	Production Average 1934-43	Production 1943	Production 1944	Production Preliminary 1945
	Barrels			
Massachusetts	423,400	492,000	153,000	470,000
New Jersey	88,400	62,000	59,000	47,000
Wisconsin	91,400	102,000	115,000	75,000
Washington	21,070	24,000	30,000	36,400
Oregon	7,390	7,900	12,700	12,000
5 States	631,660	687,900	369,700	640,400

338.105

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
November 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
November 9, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

POTATOES 1/

GROUP and STATE	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1934-43	1944	Prelim. 1945	Average 1934-43	1944	Prelim. 1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:						
Maine	281	268	270	46,102	53,868	56,970
New York, Long Island	224	155	275	11,316	10,695	19,250
New York, Up-State	106	125	90	17,279	15,750	10,530
Pennsylvania	120	116	113	22,318	19,140	17,515
3 Eastern	172.5	177.3	188.5	97,015	99,453	104,265
Michigan	99	108	105	23,669	18,360	17,850
Wisconsin	83	84	100	17,542	11,844	13,000
Minnesota	82	82	110	20,360	15,334	17,490
North Dakota	96	125	135	13,249	20,875	23,895
South Dakota	61	75	92	2,016	2,550	3,036
5 Central	89.1	98.7	112.5	76,836	68,963	75,271
Nebraska	112	120	180	9,078	8,400	11,520
Montana	98	120	110	1,700	2,520	2,310
Idaho	224	225	220	28,910	36,675	42,680
Wyoming	113	155	175	1,954	2,170	2,450
Colorado	169	211	195	14,033	18,779	19,305
Utah	160	158	185	2,194	2,765	3,460
Nevada	174	160	180	409	544	684
Washington	192	220	215	8,713	10,340	12,255
Oregon	183	220	215	7,289	10,340	11,610
California 1/	280	270	310	9,473	10,530	13,640
10 Western	180.2	201.7	210.6	83,753	103,063	119,914
TOTAL 18	136.6	153.3	167.2	257,604	271,479	299,450
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:						
New Hampshire	151	140	155	1,270	1,064	1,054
Vermont	134	138	125	1,942	1,656	1,488
Massachusetts	138	130	130	2,474	3,120	3,120
Rhode Island	186	190	185	837	1,235	1,276
Connecticut	168	160	165	2,805	3,408	3,580
5 New England	150.6	146.8	147.5	9,327	10,483	10,518
West Virginia	88	60	90	3,012	2,040	2,700
Ohio	105	83	115	11,318	5,810	7,245
Indiana	102	89	140	5,576	3,115	4,620
Illinois	80	60	98	3,226	1,800	2,744
Iowa	88	65	120	5,505	2,470	4,320
5 Central	95.5	73.6	113.8	28,638	15,235	21,629
New Mexico	74	85	75	340	425	338
Arizona	143	220	210	327	1,342	1,365
2 Southwestern	96.5	159.2	154.8	668	1,767	1,703
TOTAL 12	104.9	94.9	124.3	38,633	27,485	33,850
30 LATE STATES	131.5	145.1	161.5	296,237	298,964	333,300
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:						
New Jersey	173	124	180	9,633	8,804	12,960
Delaware	88	62	102	424	273	398
Maryland	104	89	113	2,612	1,824	2,192
Virginia	119	83	127	9,770	5,976	8,763
Kentucky	78	58	99	3,605	2,494	4,257
Missouri	88	62	90	3,844	2,232	3,060
Kansas	84	52	79	2,279	1,144	1,580
TOTAL 7	113.1	84.6	127.1	32,168	22,747	33,210
37 LATE & INTERMEDIATE	129.4	138.1	157.6	328,406	321,711	366,510

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States.

POTATOES 1/ - Continued

GROUP and STATE	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Prelim. 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Prelim. 1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
EARLY POTATO STATES:						
North Carolina	101	82	119	8,778	6,970	8,568
South Carolina	112	61	123	2,618	1,464	2,583
Georgia	63	47	76	1,451	1,363	2,052
Florida	123	106	144	3,722	3,445	5,112
Tennessee	72	56	85	3,203	2,464	3,485
Alabama	90	58	106	4,131	3,364	5,300
Mississippi	65	65	69	1,423	2,210	1,863
Arkansas	75	68	63	3,278	3,196	2,394
Louisiana	62	53	59	2,676	3,498	3,009
Oklahoma	69	65	50	2,252	2,015	1,150
Texas	70	76	81	3,840	5,016	5,022
California 1/	299	355	325	9,314	22,720	23,725
TOTAL 12	96.6	99.4	127.5	46,686	57,725	64,263
TOTAL U.S.	124.0	130.4	151.4	375,091	379,436	430,773

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Prelim. 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Prelim. 1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.J.	134	150	115	2,116	2,400	1,840
Ind.	95	125	125	237	225	225
Ill.	85	85	75	358	382	300
Iowa	85	100	110	204	200	275
Mo.	87	100	85	798	800	595
Kans.	102	140	95	327	406	361
Del.	124	155	130	493	465	390
Md.	145	160	130	1,134	1,280	1,040
Va.	113	120	115	3,801	3,960	3,795
N.C.	101	115	112	8,235	8,970	7,840
S.C.	84	98	90	5,119	7,056	5,580
Ga.	74	88	93	8,018	8,272	8,742
Fla.	67	70	66	1,308	1,400	1,188
Ky.	83	90	90	1,503	1,440	1,440
Tenn.	90	96	90	4,427	4,128	2,970
Ala.	76	87	85	6,548	6,699	5,865
Miss.	86	88	98	6,499	6,248	6,272
Ark.	72	85	95	2,122	1,955	1,805
La.	70	75	88	7,352	8,100	10,472
Okla.	66	80	85	792	1,040	850
Tex.	74	75	87	4,318	5,025	4,350
Calif.	117	120	120	1,299	1,200	1,080
U.S.	84.2	92.9	94.5	67,059	71,651	67,275

338.105

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

ROP REPORT
as of
ovember 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
November 9, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES
1934-43 Average, 1944, and 1945

Month	Monthly total: Average 1934-43	Monthly total: 1944	Monthly total: 1945	1945 / 1944	Daily average per capita: Average 1934-43	Daily average per capita: 1944	Daily average per capita: 1945
	Million pounds			Pct.	Pounds		
Sept.	8,613	9,334	9,760	105	2.19	2.25	2.33
Oct.	8,222	9,022	9,180	102	2.02	2.10	2.11
Jan.-Oct. Incl.	92,923	101,922	106,377	104.4	2.33	2.42	2.51

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	November 1: Average 1934-43	November 1: 1944	November 1: 1945	State and Division	November 1: Average 1934-43	November 1: 1944	November 1: 1945
	Pounds				Pounds		
Me.	13.2	14.4	14.7	Md.	14.6	14.4	14.3
N.H.	14.4	15.7	14.8	Va.	11.1	12.3	12.8
Vt.	13.3	14.4	13.7	W.Va.	11.0	11.8	13.3
Mass.	17.0	16.8	17.1	N.C.	11.2	11.3	12.2
Conn.	17.0	16.8	16.3	S.C.	10.0	10.1	10.5
N.Y.	15.8	15.9	16.3	Ga.	8.4	7.8	8.5
N.J.	18.4	18.3	18.8	S.Atl.	10.95	11.35	11.92
Pa.	15.6	15.9	16.4	Ky.	10.5	11.2	11.3
N.Atl.	15.74	16.02	16.22	Tenn.	9.2	10.0	9.5
Ohio	14.2	14.7	14.9	Ala.	8.1	8.2	9.0
Ind.	13.1	13.7	14.6	Miss.	6.4	6.5	6.7
Ill.	13.2	14.3	14.7	Ark.	7.6	7.6	7.6
Mich.	15.6	15.9	16.8	Okla.	8.6	8.7	8.4
Wis.	13.7	14.1	15.1	Tex.	8.0	7.3	7.4
E.N.Cent.	13.92	14.60	15.31	S.Cent.	8.40	8.48	8.66
Minn.	12.1	12.0	12.3	Mont.	12.8	13.2	13.2
Iowa	12.4	12.7	13.7	Idaho	16.2	16.6	16.8
Mo.	9.4	10.3	10.6	Wyo.	12.1	12.8	12.7
N.Dak.	9.8	10.2	9.6	Colo.	12.4	13.0	12.6
S.Dak.	9.4	9.4	9.6	Utah	15.1	17.2	17.6
Nebr.	11.5	10.1	11.1	Wash.	16.3	16.2	16.9
Kans.	11.6	11.9	11.6	Oreg.	14.6	15.1	15.8
W.N.Cent.	11.07	11.22	11.53	Calif.	17.6	18.6	18.0
				West.	14.71	15.57	15.99
				U.S.	12.14	12.51	12.92

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions and U. S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
November 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
November 9, 1945
3:00 P.M.(E.S.T.)

OCTOBER EGG PRODUCTION

State and Division	Number of layers on hand during October: 1944	Number of layers on hand during October: 1945	Eggs per 100 layers: 1944	Eggs per 100 layers: 1945	Total eggs produced During October: 1944	Total eggs produced During October: 1945	Total eggs produced Jan. to Oct., incl.: 1944	Total eggs produced Jan. to Oct., incl.: 1945
	Thousand		Number		Millions			
Me.	2,120	2,370	1,364	1,417	29	34	331	340
N.H.	2,040	2,056	1,345	1,383	27	28	311	302
Vt.	935	846	1,197	1,398	11	12	155	149
Mass.	4,715	5,146	1,488	1,383	70	71	786	804
R.I.	444	452	1,355	1,271	6	6	67	64
Conn.	2,900	3,043	1,491	1,407	43	43	418	405
N.Y.	12,673	11,373	1,060	1,073	134	122	1,884	1,642
N.J.	6,076	4,765	1,178	1,212	72	58	859	752
Pa.	16,866	15,226	1,011	998	171	152	2,413	2,109
N.Atl.	48,769	45,277	1,154	1,162	563	526	7,224	6,567
Ohio	17,397	16,638	958	986	167	164	2,502	2,433
Ind.	12,948	12,583	899	933	116	117	1,804	1,774
Ill.	18,728	18,020	871	874	163	157	2,543	2,441
Mich.	10,187	9,968	899	868	92	87	1,505	1,423
Wis.	14,754	13,648	865	914	128	125	2,109	2,002
E.N.Cent.	74,014	70,857	900	917	666	650	10,463	10,073
Minn.	21,302	20,656	884	868	188	179	3,243	3,285
Iowa	25,813	24,688	877	924	226	228	3,880	3,837
Mo.	18,714	17,697	812	822	152	145	2,769	2,622
N.Dak.	4,600	4,462	725	738	33	33	618	618
S.Dak.	7,254	7,076	800	818	58	58	1,018	983
Nebr.	12,341	11,964	825	818	102	98	1,782	1,812
Kans.	14,211	13,191	852	809	121	107	1,990	1,913
W.N.Cent.	104,235	99,734	844	850	880	848	15,300	15,070
Del.	824	763	899	825	7	6	117	106
Md.	3,008	2,664	893	818	27	22	399	378
Va.	7,489	7,070	831	880	62	62	937	914
W.Va.	3,322	2,918	874	936	29	27	480	403
N.C.	9,344	10,020	713	750	67	75	984	1,029
S.C.	3,686	3,364	608	604	22	20	349	353
Ga.	6,002	5,990	636	651	38	39	645	600
Fla.	1,566	1,508	769	763	12	12	191	175
S.Atl.	35,241	34,297	749	767	264	263	4,102	3,958
Ky.	8,851	8,353	818	856	72	72	1,131	1,061
Tenn.	8,710	8,674	738	763	64	66	1,047	993
Ala.	6,178	5,710	620	694	38	40	672	595
Miss.	6,646	6,044	502	505	33	31	612	571
Ark.	6,892	6,304	604	595	42	38	749	692
La.	4,065	3,682	539	558	22	21	383	354
Okla.	12,108	10,817	800	750	97	81	1,498	1,393
Tex.	26,727	26,200	766	688	205	180	3,186	3,043
S.Cent.	80,177	75,784	715	698	573	529	9,278	8,702
Mont.	1,748	1,603	896	812	16	13	242	223
Idaho	2,011	1,798	905	1,017	18	18	292	242
Wyo.	688	606	874	880	6	5	99	79
Colo.	3,414	3,079	862	787	29	24	467	394
N.Mex.	1,030	871	825	794	8	7	140	108
Ariz.	446	402	918	949	4	4	64	53
Utah	2,237	2,292	1,054	1,063	24	24	333	325
Nev.	259	258	973	1,038	3	3	37	37
Wash.	5,388	5,148	1,135	1,187	61	61	828	774
Oreg.	2,782	2,614	1,085	1,063	30	28	446	416
Calif.	13,656	12,570	1,079	1,091	147	137	2,153	1,828
West.	33,659	31,241	1,028	1,037	346	324	5,101	4,479
U. S.	376,095	357,190	875	879	3,292	3,140	51,468	48,849

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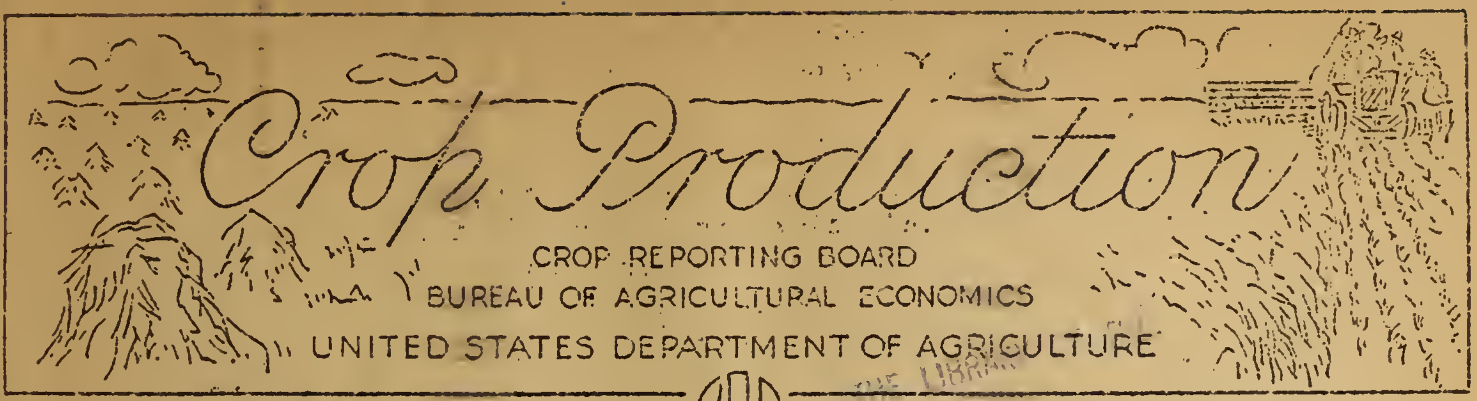

Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Released:-December 10, 1945 BAE 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

DECEMBER 1, 1945

Mild, open November weather almost everywhere, except in an area extending from Tennessee to New York and in the Pacific Northwest, favored harvesting of late crops. Progress of corn harvest during November was rapid in the extreme western part of the Corn Belt, but eastward the high moisture content of the crop together with wet field conditions restricted operations. Lateness in planting and slow seasonal development caused cotton harvest to be much later than usual, and lack of sufficient labor hindered both picking and ginning operations. Some sugar beets remain to be lifted in the East North Central States, but harvest is practically complete in the western producing sections. Only scattered fields of soybeans in the eastern Corn Belt are still to be reaped, and sorghum harvest is rapidly drawing to a close.

Seasonal farming operations are about on schedule in the Plains and Western States, and in the New England and some mid-Atlantic States. Elsewhere, wet weather or the pressure of harvesting late crops delayed fall plowing and seeding of winter grains and cover crops. This delay was most serious in the States bordering on Lake Erie, where recent snows and freezing temperatures brought field activities to an abrupt halt. Here, not all of the intended acreage of fall crops could be planted and some losses of ungathered crops will occur.

November precipitation was above normal in all States east of the Mississippi River from Tennessee and North Carolina northward. Rainfall was also above normal from Wyoming westward to the Pacific Coast. In the Great Plains States, November rainfall was only about one-third of normal and the lightest for the month since 1932. Because of the beneficial rains which fell in September, however, fall precipitation in the Great Plains States is only slightly below normal. But the lack of rainfall in both October and November is being felt over a wide area in the hard red winter wheat belt. Depleted surface moisture supplies are reflected in slow development of the wheat crop, particularly in Kansas and Nebraska. Rains would be welcome to lessen the likelihood of damage from winds and freezes this winter.

Livestock and poultry thrived under almost ideal circumstances during the month. Pasture and range feed conditions are generally good, although pastures were becoming dry in the Plains States and have been short all season in the Southwest. Production of hay, roughage and feed grains is fairly well distributed, but shortages of protein supplement feeds are becoming more evident. There was a heavy movement of cattle and sheep into the Corn Belt to utilize pastures, roughages and large quantities of immature corn. In the case of cattle, the heavy movement has continued through November. Milk cows are being fed grain and concentrates in liberal quantities and production per cow continues high, being the second largest on record. Milk production for 11 months this year was about 4 billion pounds larger than for the same period in 1944. Laying flocks produced eggs at a record rate per layer for the sixth consecutive month. With fewer layers on hand, compared with a year ago, egg production for the month was down about 1 1/2 percent from the November 1944 output.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
December 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
December 10, 1945
3:00 P.M.(E.S.T.)

CITRUS: Total orange production for the 1945-46 season, including the first estimate for California Valencias, is indicated at 107,350,000 boxes. This crop reflects the continued upward trend in citrus production and if realized, will be only one percent smaller than last season's record crop of 108,610,000 boxes but 46 percent larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average of 73,725,000 boxes. Total early and midseason oranges are estimated at 48,610,000 boxes -- 3 percent more than last season and 40 percent more than average. The prospective crop of Valencias is 58,740,000 boxes -- 4 percent below the 1944-45 total but 51 percent above the 10-year average. The grapefruit crop, including the first estimate of the season for California grapefruit other than Desert Valleys, is estimated at a record of 63,030,000 boxes -- 21 percent above the 1944-45 crop and 70 percent above the 10-year average.

Florida tangerine production is placed at 4,000,000 boxes -- the same as last season and 44 percent above the average. California lemons are placed at 13,900,000 boxes -- 10 percent more than the 1944-45 crop and 23 percent more than the average. Florida weather during most of November was too warm and dry for best development of citrus fruits. Cooler weather the last week of the month was beneficial. An extended drought in the Florida citrus belt, which began last February and was not broken until after the middle of June, caused a light set of fruit from the normal bloom. A heavy late bloom occurred in June and July, which will extend the usual harvesting period of each variety of citrus. Production of early and mid-season oranges is indicated at 26 million boxes, of which about 5 million boxes are estimated for the late bloom. The Valencia crop is placed at 24 million boxes, of which about 8 million are expected from the late bloom. The 1944-45 crop of Florida early and mid-season oranges turned out 21.7 million boxes and the 1943-44 crop 25.8 million boxes. Valencias in 1944-45 amounted to 21.1 million boxes and in 1943-44 the total was 20.4 million. Florida grapefruit production is indicated to be 32 million boxes, of which about 10 million are estimated for the late bloom. Last season the crop was reduced by a hurricane in October to only 22.3 million boxes, compared with the record crop in 1943-44 of 31 million.

By December 1 this year about 7.5 million boxes of Florida oranges had been marketed, of which 2.4 million went to processors and 5.1 million to fresh markets, compared with a total of 7.2 million last year to December 1, of which 1.1 million were processed and 6.1 sold fresh. Florida grapefruit utilization to December 1 this year amounted to 4.6 million boxes, of which 1.9 million were processed and 2.7 million sold fresh. Last year 5.3 million boxes were harvested to December 1, 2.9 million being taken by canners and 2.4 million going into fresh channels. Tangerine production is estimated at 4 million boxes -- the same as last season. About 1.8 million boxes of late bloom tangerines are estimated for this year. Only 450,000 boxes had been picked by December 1, compared with nearly one million boxes to December 1 last year.

Louisiana oranges are estimated at 310,000 boxes -- 14 percent less then last season, but 29 percent more than in 1943-44.

Texas citrus production prospects declined during November. Grapefruit production is now estimated at 23 million boxes, compared with last season's crop of 22.3 million boxes. Texas orange production is indicated to be 4.5 million boxes, compared with 4.4 million last season. Although the shipping season started later this year than usual, shipments of grapefruit to December 1 were about equal with those to the same date last year. Orange shipments, however, were about one-third less than for the same period last year. Processors this year started operating early in November, the earliest starting time since the industry was established.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
December 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
December 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Arizona citrus prospects continue favorable. A record crop of 4.5 million boxes of grapefruit is now estimated -- 20 percent above last season and 10 percent above the 1943-44 crop. Oranges at 1.24 million boxes are also indicated to be a record -- 8 percent more than the 1944-45 crop and 13 percent more than the 1943-44 crop. Picking of grapefruit began at about the usual time and by December 1 fruit was moving in volume. Quality is good. Picking of early oranges had started by December 1. The set of oranges was heavy and sizes are running small as a result.

California weather during November was satisfactory for citrus crops, except in the southern counties which were too dry. Navel and miscellaneous oranges are estimated at 18.9 million boxes -- 14 percent less than last season's crop and 10 percent less than the 1943-44 crop. California Valencias, which will be harvested next spring, summer, and fall, are estimated at 32.4 million boxes -- 14 percent less than the record large crop of 37.8 million boxes produced last season. Grapefruit production is indicated at 3.53 million boxes, which is 7 percent smaller than production for last season. Desert Valley grapefruit at 1.33 million boxes is 13 percent less than in 1944-45. Grapefruit production in other areas is estimated at 2.2 million boxes, 2 percent below last season. Grapefruit of "other areas" will be available for harvest next summer. California lemons are estimated at 13.9 million boxes -- 10 percent more than last season.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on December 1, at its seasonal low point, continued at a relatively high level but in many areas was insufficient to meet exceptionally heavy current demands. For the country as a whole, milk produced on farms in November is estimated at 8.4 billion pounds, about the same as in November a year ago when late fall production held up unusually well. Although total milk production was at a record higher level for the month, production per capita in November was about the same as in the early 1930's when the Nation's population was some 11 percent smaller. The November per capita average was slightly less than in three of the last four years.

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES
1934-43 Average, 1944, and 1945

Month	Monthly total				Daily average per capita		
	Average 1934-43	1944	1945	1945 / 1944	Average 1934-43	1944	1945
	Million pounds			Pct.	Pounds		
Oct.	8,222	9,022	9,180	102	2.02	2.10	2.11
Nov.	7,540	8,372	8,373	100	1.91	2.01	1.99
Jan.-Nov. Incl.	100,463	110,294	114,750	104.0	2.29	2.39	2.46

On December 1, milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 12.51 lbs., slightly above the 12.40 pounds on that date of 1944 and only a little below the record high December 1 figure of 12.74 pounds reported in 1941. Some rather sharp regional contrasts were apparent with the North Atlantic, East North Central and Southern regions registering more than usual declines during November, but with production per cow in the West North Central States showing a greater than average increase and setting a new high December 1 record. The West North Central States have been favored by mild late fall weather, an abundance of home-grown grain and for the July-November period the most favorable butterfat-feed ratio in more than a dozen years. In this region, too, farmers are apparently culling milk cows more closely than in other regions, thus eliminating more low producers. On the other hand, in many important Eastern dairy sections weather in late November was cool and stormy, hay was not up to its usual standards of quality and labor extremely difficult to obtain, all these factors tending to reduce milk production.

In the North Atlantic, East North Central and South Atlantic regions, for the first time this year, production per cow on December 1 was below that of the same date of 1944. In the South Central region, rate of production was likewise below that of a year ago, whereas in the West North Central and Western regions it was moderately higher. In all regions except the North Atlantic and South Central, production per cow was well above the 1934-43 average for December 1. Among individual States, production per cow exceeded the 10-year average, except in a Northeastern group extending from Vermont and Massachusetts southward through Pennsylvania, and in Georgia, and in a West South Central group including Texas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana.

In the North Atlantic States, the percentage of milk cows in production declined sharply between October 1 and December 1. On the latter date this percentage was the second lowest for December 1 in 21 years of record, possibly in anticipation of heavy freshening in late winter and early spring. In the South Central States, the percentage of cows milked was the lowest on record. In the East North Central and South Atlantic regions, the percentage milked was higher than on the same date of 1943, but as low or lower than for any other December 1 in more than a decade. In the West North Central area, the percentage of cows milked exceeded that on December 1 of the past two years, but was otherwise the lowest in 15 years. In the Western region, the percentage milked was higher than on December 1, 1943 and 1944 but was moderately below the 1934-43 average. For the country as a whole, the December 1 percentage of milk cows reported milked in crop correspondents' herds, at 65.0 percent, was slightly higher than for the same date of 1943, but otherwise the lowest for December 1 since 1926.

Grain and Concentrates Fed to Milk Cows

December 1 found the Nation's farmers feeding their milk cows the second highest amount of grain and concentrates for that date during 13 years of record. Crop correspondents reported an average of 4.81 pounds per cow being fed, compared to 4.73 pounds per cow fed a year earlier, and to the December 1 record high of 4.90 pounds per cow in 1942. The amount fed per cow on December 1 was 17 percent above the 1934-43 average daily feeding rate for this date. The pasture season is ended in the most important dairy sections and farmers have stepped up their rate of grain and concentrate feeding 1.2 pounds per cow since October 1. The much higher than average rate at which they are feeding their milk cows indicates that they wish to continue a relatively high level of production.

Demand for fluid milk and cream, butter, in fact for all types of dairy products, is at least as strong as at any time during the war period. The supply of all grain and concentrates per animal unit this fall is well above the 1935-44 average. Favorable dairy product-feed price ratios and abundant feed grain supplies have enabled the farmer to feed liberally for this time of year because so far he has not had to worry about conserving his feed supply to carry his livestock through to grass next spring. However, some reports of protein shortage have come from East and West Coast localities. Moreover, the low quality and high moisture content of some corn being fed is resulting in a higher rate of feeding in some parts of the Corn Belt. Although much of the northern part of the country was snow-covered by December 1, in the central and western parts of the country there have been few severe storms as yet.

All regions except the North Atlantic, West North Central, and South Central reported the heaviest December 1 feeding of grain and concentrates on record dating back to 1933, and the North Atlantic States averaged only a tenth of a pound below December 1 a year ago, the record for the date for this area. Some pasture feed was still available in the South Central region, probably accounting for the fact that this area did not establish a record feeding rate for December 1. Many of the

Butterfat-feed price ratios, including an allowance for the 17 cent production payment on butterfat, are favorable. These factors largely account for the high rate of feeding in the West North Central region which approaches the 1942 record level for December 1. In the Western group of States, pounds of grain and concentrates fed per cow on December 1 exceeded all previous years of record.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 2,958,000,000 eggs in November -- 1 percent fewer than in November last year, but 56 percent more than the 10-year (1934-43) average for the month. In the North Central States, egg production set a new November record. In all other parts of the country egg production was below the record production of last year. Decreases ranged from a fraction of 1 percent in the South Atlantic to 8 percent in the South Central States. Production during the first 11 months of this year was 51,307,000,000 eggs -- 5 percent fewer than during the period last year but 37 percent more than the 10-year average.

The rate of egg production during November was 7.57 eggs per layer, a record high for the month, compared with 7.43 eggs last year and 5.83 for the 10-year average. The rate was at peak levels in all parts of the country except in the South Central States, where it was 3 percent below the record rate in November last year. Increases over the rate in November last year varied from 1 percent in the West to 5 percent in the East North Central States. Average production per layer for the first 11 months of this year was 143 eggs, compared with 140 last year and 127 for the 10-year average.

Farm flocks averaged 390,597,000 layers in November -- 3 percent fewer than in November last year, but 22 percent more than the 10-year average. Numbers of layers were fewer than last year in all parts of the country, decreases ranging from 2 percent in the South Atlantic to 5 percent in the North Atlantic and South Central States.

The number of potential layers on farms December 1 (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) was 2 percent more than a year ago and 10 percent above the 5-year (1939-43) average holdings. Increases above a year ago were 5 percent in the West, 3 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central States, 2 percent in the West North Central and 1 percent in the South Atlantic and South Central States. The United States decrease in potential layers from November 1 to December 1 was 6 percent, the same as last year, compared with 7 percent in 1943 and a 5-year average decrease of 5 percent. This would indicate about normal culling during the month.

There were 99,956,000 pullets not of laying age on farms December 1 -- 25 percent more than a year ago and 3 percent above the 5-year average holdings for that date. Increases above a year ago were 57 percent in the North Atlantic, 31 percent in the East North Central, 30 percent in the West, 22 percent in the South Central, 17 percent in the South Atlantic and 15 percent in the West North Central. On the first of December, 20 percent of the potential layers were pullets not of laying age to be added to the laying flock this winter, compared with 16 percent non-laying pullets a year ago and 21 percent for the 5-year average. The percentage increase in the laying flock this winter will be greater than last year but considerably less than in 1943 and probably less than the 5-year average increase.

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, DECEMBER 1, 1/
(Thousands)

Year	North Atlantic	E.North Central	W.North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
Av. 1939-43	57,111	92,224	132,591	42,737	93,775	41,362	459,801
1944	60,258	97,461	146,307	47,364	104,721	41,030	497,150
1945	62,286	99,974	148,993	47,933	105,685	43,006	507,877
PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, DECEMBER 1							
Av. 1939-43	10,177	17,365	30,163	9,541	21,032	8,664	96,941
1944	7,603	14,175	24,577	9,233	18,814	5,612	80,019
1945	11,925	18,608	28,380	10,773	22,983	7,287	99,956

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
December 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
December 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-November averaged 47.1 cents per dozen, compared with 43.4 cents a year ago and 32.2 cents for the 10-year (1934-43) average. Egg prices made about the average relative seasonal increase during the past month. November egg markets were very firm. Supplies reached the lowest level in many years, slight seasonal increases in fresh receipts being more than offset by declines in storage reserves.

Chicken prices declined 0.4 cents per pound during the month ending November 15, about the usual seasonal decline. On November 15 they averaged 23.9 cents per pound live weight compared with 24.0 cents a year ago and 15.6 cents for the 10-year average. November was the first month in 1945 in which chicken prices dropped below those in the corresponding month of 1944.

November live poultry markets were irregular on most classes of poultry with heavy fowl, roasters and broilers in relatively the best position. Receipts were at the season's peak and unusually heavy. However, demand was broad and heavy movement into consumers channels resulted. Only fryers and light fowl appeared in excess of trade requirements. Into-storage movements exceeded all previous records for November.

Turkey prices made less than the usual seasonal increase during the month and in mid-November were 33.0 cents per pound live weight compared with 33.8 cents a year ago and 19.6 cents for the 10-year average. Turkey markets in November were progressively firmer, preceding the Thanksgiving Holiday. Prices on all sizes and grades except heavier weight young toms, reached O.P.A. ceiling levels on most markets. Consumer demand was unusually broad and about an equal match for the heavy supplies, as clearances in all channels of trade were close.

The average cost of feed in a United States farm poultry ration on the basis of November 15 prices received by farmers for the ingredients was $2.97 per 100 pounds, compared with $2.84 cents a year ago. This is the highest November price in 5 years of record. The egg-feed price relationship in mid-November was more favorable than a year ago, while the chicken-feed and turkey-feed ratios were less favorable.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

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CROP REPORT
as of
December 1, 1945

Washington, D. C.,
December 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Condition December 1: Average 1934-43	Condition December 1: 1944	Condition December 1: 1945	Production 1/: Average 1934-43	Production 1/: 1943	Production 1/: 1944	Production 1/: Indic. 1945 2/
	Percent			Thousand boxes			
ORANGES:							
California, all	75	85	75	43,866	51,961	59,900	51,300
Navels & Misc. 3/	75	77	73	17,570	21,071	22,100	18,900
Valencias	75	89	76	26,296	30,890	37,800	32,400
Florida, all	72	64	68	26,920	46,200	42,800	50,000
Early and Midseason	4/72	62	66	15,445	25,800	21,700	26,000
Valencias	4/70	66	70	11,475	20,400	21,100	24,000
Texas, all 3/	68	84	78	2,164	3,550	4,400	4,500
Early and Midseason	—	—	—	1,256	2,200	2,600	2,800
Valencias	—	—	—	908	1,350	1,800	1,700
Arizona, all 3/	73	85	78	502	1,100	1,150	1,240
Navels and Misc.	—	—	—	239	530	550	600
Valencias	—	—	—	263	570	600	640
Louisiana, all 3/	73	88	80	272	240	360	310
5 States 5/	74	77	72	73,725	103,051	108,610	107,350
Total Early and Midseason 6/	—	—	—	34,782	49,841	47,310	48,610
Total Valencias	—	—	—	38,942	53,210	61,300	58,740
TANGERINES:							
Florida	64	66	64	2,780	3,600	4,000	4,000
All oranges and tangerines							
5 States 5/	—	—	—	76,505	106,651	112,610	111,350
GRAPEFRUIT:							
Florida, all	66	50	64	20,070	31,000	22,300	32,000
Seedless	4/66	49	66	7,410	14,000	8,400	13,000
Other	4/59	51	63	12,660	17,000	13,900	19,000
Texas, all	63	79	74	12,043	17,710	22,300	23,000
Arizona, all	76	76	81	2,550	4,080	3,750	4,500
California, all	74	80	79	2,337	3,300	3,780	3,530
Desert Valleys	—	84	78	1,020	1,200	1,530	1,330
Other	—	77	79	1,316	2,100	2,250	2,200
4 States 5/	67	64	70	37,000	56,090	52,130	63,030
LEMONS:							
California 5/	76	75	79	11,339	11,050	12,633	13,900
LIMES:							
Florida 5/	68	51	65	93	190	250	200

1/ Estimates of production include fruit consumed on farms, sold locally, and used for manufacturing purposes, as well as that shipped. Fruit ripened on the trees but destroyed by freezing or storms prior to picking is not included. For some States in certain years, production also includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of economic conditions. In 1943 and 1944, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 boxes): 1943 - Oranges, California Navels and miscellaneous, 436; Valencias, 394; Grapefruit, California Desert Valleys, 2; 1944 - Oranges, California Navels and miscellaneous; 533; Valencias. 945; Grapefruit, California Desert Valleys, 3; Tangerines, Florida, 100.

2/ The indicated production for 1945 is based on reported prospects on December 1. The estimates cover the crop from the bloom of the year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1.

3/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

4/ Short-time average.

5/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb.

6/ In California and Arizona, Navels and miscellaneous.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

December 10, 1945

MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS

State and Division	Milk produced per milk cow 1/			"Grain" fed per milk cow 2/		
	Dec. 1 av. 1934-43	Dec. 1 1944	Dec. 1 1945	Dec. 1 av. 1934-43	Dec. 1 1944	Dec. 1 1945
		Pounds			Pounds	
Me.	12.1	13.2	12.2	4.5	5.7	5.7
N.H.	14.1	14.2	14.8	4.5	4.9	5.7
Vt.	12.5	13.3	12.2	4.4	5.5	5.2
Mass.	16.8	16.2	15.3	6.3	6.8	6.0
Conn.	16.0	15.9	15.4	5.7	6.6	6.1
N.Y.	15.3	15.8	15.1	5.2	5.8	5.9
N.J.	18.1	18.2	17.6	7.3	7.7	7.7
Pa.	15.8	15.6	14.7	6.1	7.3	6.9
N.ATL.	15.18	15.61	15.16	5.4	6.3	6.2
Ohio	13.3	14.0	14.1	5.5	5.8	6.0
Ind.	12.3	13.1	12.4	5.1	5.4	5.8
Ill.	12.9	14.6	13.9	5.3	6.0	6.3
Mich.	15.0	15.5	15.9	4.8	5.8	6.0
Wis.	13.1	14.1	14.5	4.0	5.1	5.4
E.N.CENT.	13.32	14.39	14.28	4.8	5.5	5.8
Minn.	13.3	13.3	14.6	3.9	4.6	5.1
Iowa	12.2	13.4	13.8	5.2	5.4	5.9
Mo.	8.6	9.6	10.1	3.6	4.4	2.9
N.Dak.	9.3	9.6	10.1	3.0	3.9	4.0
S.Dak.	9.1	9.4	10.5	2.6	3.2	3.8
Nebr.	11.7	11.2	12.3	3.5	4.8	4.7
Kans.	12.2	12.5	12.5	3.6	4.5	4.3
W.N.CENT.	11.19	11.70	12.38	3.9	4.6	4.6
Md.	13.8	13.6	14.4	5.8	6.9	6.9
Va.	10.5	11.9	11.6	4.2	5.1	4.6
W.Va.	9.6	10.7	11.2	3.5	3.9	3.6
N.C.	10.7	11.2	10.9	4.4	4.9	5.3
S.C.	9.8	9.6	9.9	3.4	3.4	3.7
Ga.	8.3	8.2	8.1	3.0	3.4	3.8
S.ATL.	10.36	11.04	10.98	4.0	4.5	4.6
Ky.	9.9	10.4	10.4	5.0	4.7	5.2
Tenn.	8.5	9.4	9.0	4.0	4.6	4.4
Ala.	7.9	8.3	8.4	4.0	3.9	4.2
Miss.	6.1	7.0	6.2	2.2	2.6	2.1
Ark.	7.0	7.0	7.3	3.0	3.3	2.4
Okla.	8.6	8.7	8.3	2.9	2.6	2.6
Tex.	7.6	6.4	6.9	3.0	2.9	3.2
S.CENT.	8.04	8.27	8.14	3.3	3.3	3.3
Mont.	12.2	13.1	13.1	2.9	4.1	3.9
Idaho	15.2	15.6	15.3	2.4	3.5	3.3
Wyo.	11.0	12.5	12.6	1.9	2.8	2.6
Colo.	12.7	14.1	14.0	3.1	4.1	3.7
Utah	14.5	16.4	16.0	2.1	3.2	3.8
Wash.	15.0	15.7	16.0	4.2	5.5	5.6
Oreg.	13.4	13.4	13.7	3.5	4.3	4.4
Calif.	16.8	18.0	17.2	3.3	4.3	4.8
WEST.	14.04	14.83	15.27	3.2	4.2	4.4
U.S.	11.78	12.40	12.51	4.12	4.73	4.81

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures
New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from Crop
ecial Dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions, and U. S. are
n returns from Crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in
records of less important dai States not shown separately. 2/Averages per
uted from reported "Pounds in and concentrates fed yesterday to milk
your farm (or ranch)." and figures represent combined crop and
orters, others are f rters only.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
December 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
December 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

NOVEMBER EGG PRODUCTION

State and Division	Number of layers on hand during November 1944	Number of layers on hand during November 1945	Eggs per 100 layers 1944	Eggs per 100 layers 1945	Total eggs produced During November 1944	Total eggs produced During November 1945	Total eggs produced Jan. to Nov. incl. 1944	Total eggs produced Jan. to Nov. incl. 1945
	Thousands		Number		Millions			
Maine	2,250	2,429	1,392	1,374	31	33	36[illegible]	373
N.H.	2,090	2,150	1,326	1,344	28	29	330	351
Vt.	1,010	965	1,093	1,335	11	12	166	161
Mass.	5,070	5,405	1,423	1,362	72	74	653	57[illegible]
R.I.	466	470	1,320	1,260	6	6	73	70
Conn.	3,050	3,160	1,488	1,341	45	42	463	447
N.Y.	13,080	12,581	1,014	1,056	133	133	2,017	1,775
N.J.	6,562	5,342	1,134	1,146	74	61	933	813
Pa.	17,894	16,218	948	972	170	158	2,583	2,267
N.Atl.	51,472	48,660	1,107	1,126	570	548	7,794	7,115
Ohio	19,184	17,982	864	903	166	162	2,668	2,535
Ind.	13,837	14,028	792	840	110	118	1,914	1,832
Ill.	20,124	19,655	738	768	149	151	2,692	2,592
Mich.	11,287	11,530	762	792	86	91	1,891	1,514
Wis.	16,208	15,314	810	882	131	135	2,240	2,157
E.N.Cent.	80,640	78,509	796	837	642	657	11,105	10,770
Minn.	23,556	24,003	828	822	195	197	3,[illegible]33	3,[illegible]82
Iowa	29,109	28,460	702	768	204	219	4,084	4,056
Mo.	21,254	19,225	648	657	138	126	2,907	2,748
N.Dak.	5,012	4,945	456	438	23	22	641	640
S.Dak.	7,814	7,734	525	561	41	43	1,059	1,026
Nebr.	13,526	13,548	660	693	89	94	1,871	1,906
Kans.	15,468	14,886	708	708	110	105	2,100	2,018
W.N.Cent.	115,739	112,801	691	715	800	803	15,100	15,876
Del.	863	816	813	702	7	6	12[illegible]	11[illegible]
Md.	3,180	2,942	774	744	25	22	424	400
Va.	7,921	7,536	750	807	59	61	996	975
W.Va.	3,430	3,188	711	744	24	24	504	427
N.C.	9,974	10,517	468	480	47	51	1,051	1,080
S.C.	3,831	3,507	430	444	18	16	367	369
Ga.	6,302	6,221	468	474	29	29	674	629
Fla.	1,659	1,647	633	636	11	10	202	185
S.Atl.	37,174	36,404	592	602	220	21[illegible]	4,532	4,177
Ky.	9,546	9,190	693	681	67	63	1,19[illegible]	1,124
Tenn.	9,212	9,334	591	597	54	56	1,101	1,049
Ala.	6,440	6,206	456	486	29	30	701	625
Miss.	6,718	6,269	390	369	26	23	633	594
Ark.	7,050	6,604	408	381	29	25	773	717
La.	4,150	3,768	396	402	16	15	599	569
Okla.	12,619	11,774	675	624	85	73	1,533	1,465
Tex.	28,378	27,094	534	510	152	138	3,339	3,181
S.Cent.	84,113	80,239	545	527	456	423	9,730	9,175
Mont.	1,842	1,758	631	612	11	11	255	234
Idaho	2,093	2,011	744	810	16	17	308	259
Wyo.	713	672	648	612	5	4	104	85
Colo.	3,494	3,425	684	624	24	21	491	415
N.Mex.	1,050	938	585	576	6	5	148	117
Ariz.	458	422	702	915	4	4	68	57
Utah	2,302	2,468	945	960	22	22	355	34[illegible]
Nev.	266	268	885	930	2	2	39	3[illegible]
Wash.	5,600	5,668	1,038	1,059	58	60	896	83[illegible]
Oreg.	3,002	2,916	957	996	29	29	475	[illegible]
Calif.	14,088	13,438	954	966	134	130	2,287	[illegible]
West.	34,908	33,984	891	897	311	303	5,[illegible]	[illegible]
U.S.	404,040	390,597	743	757	3,001	2,950	54,4[illegible]	[illegible]

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